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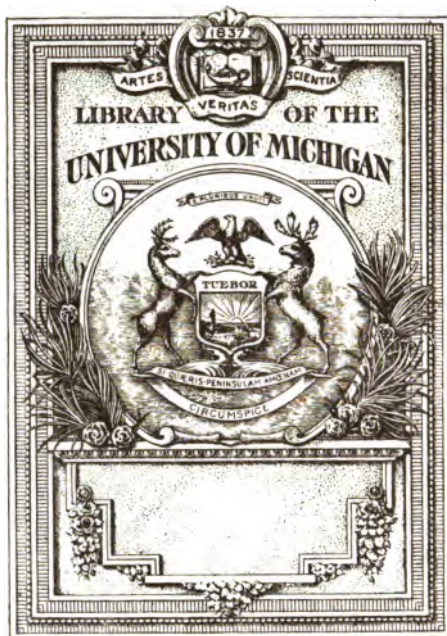
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STATE OF WASHINGTON

FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Washington
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

AND

FACTORY INSPECTION

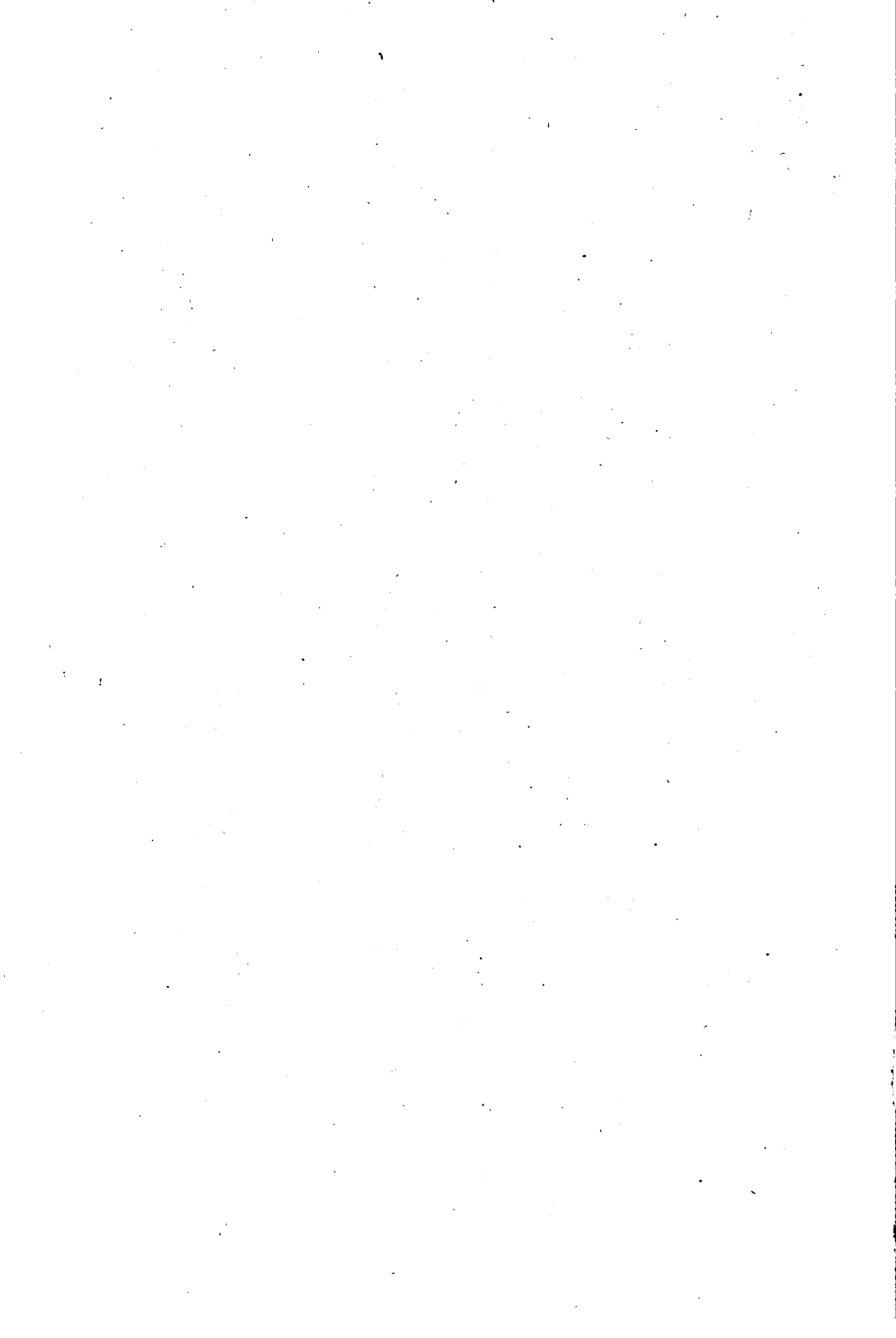
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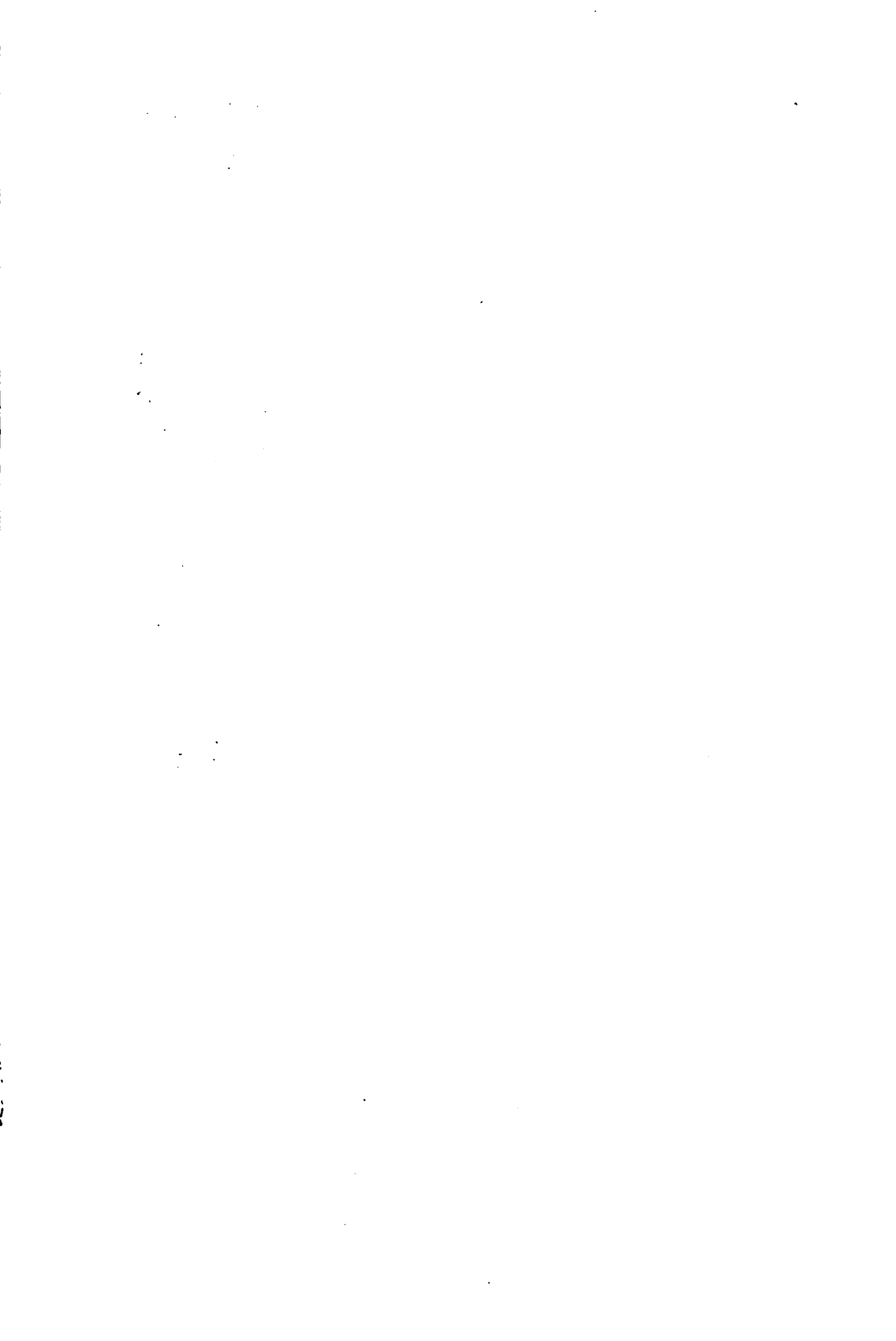


CHARLES F. HUBBARD,
COMMISSIONER



OLYMPIA, WASH.
C. W. GORHAM, PUBLIC PRINTER
1906







STATE CAPITOL BUILDING, OLYMPIA, WASH.

STATE OF WASHINGTON

FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

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BUREAU OF LABOR.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONER.—A Commissioner of Labor shall be appointed by the Governor, and said Commissioner of Labor, by and with the consent of the Governor, shall have power to appoint and employ such assistants as may be necessary to discharge the duties of said Commissioner of Labor; and said Commissioner of Labor, together with the Inspector of Coal Mines, shall constitute a bureau of labor. On the first Monday in April 1897, and every four years thereafter the Governor shall appoint a suitable person to act as Commissioner of Labor, and as factory, mill and railroad inspector, who shall hold office until his successor is appointed and qualified. (L. '05, Sec. 1, Chap. 83).

DUTIES OF COMMISSIONER.—It shall be the duty of such officer and employes of the said bureau to cause to be enforced all laws regulating the employment of children, minors, and women, all laws established for the protection of the health, lives, and limbs of operators in workshops, factories, mills and mines, on railroads, and other places, and all laws enacted for the protection of the working classes, and declaim it a misdemeanor on the part of the employers to require as a condition of employment the surrender of any rights or citizenship, laws regulating and prescribing the qualifications of persons in trades and handicrafts, and similar laws now in force or hereafter to be enacted. It shall also be the duty of officers and employes of the bureau to collect, assort, arrange and present in biennial reports to the legislature, on or before the first Monday in January, statistical details relating to all departments of labor in the state; to the subjects of corporations, strikes or other labor difficulties; to trade unions and other labor organizations and their effect upon labor and capital; and to such other matters relating to the commercial, industrial, social, educational, moral, and sanitary conditions of the laboring classes, and the permanent prosperity of the respective industries of the state as the bureau may be able to gather. In its biennial report the bureau shall also give account of all proceedings of its officers and employes which have been taken in accordance with the provisions of this act, or of any other acts herein referred to, including a statement of all violations of law which have been observed, and the proceedings under the same, and shall join with such accounts and such remarks, suggestions and recommendations as the Commissioner may deem necessary. (Sec. 2, p. 132, '01.)

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

OFFICE OF BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS AND FACTORY
INSPECTION.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1906.

*To His Excellency, Albert E. Mead, Governor of the State of
Washington:*

SIR—In accordance with chapter LXXIV, Laws of 1901, I have the honor to transmit herewith to you, and through you to the honorable Legislature, this, the fifth biennial report of this Bureau for the years 1905-1906. Respectfully yours,

CHARLES F. HUBBARD,
Commissioner.

INTRODUCTION.

In compliance with the law creating the Bureau of Labor, this report is presented to the public in the hope that its contents will prove of value to the reader who may desire to acquaint himself with existing labor conditions in this state, or who may wish to be informed as to the practical operation of the laws which have been passed for the benefit of our industrial workers.

It may be interesting to many to know that Washington stands among a list of 34 states of the Union all of which maintain departments devoted to the interests of labor. These Bureaus are all engaged in the work of collecting and compiling statistics, covering the various fields of industry in the several states, and in the enforcement of laws designed for the betterment of labor conditions. The number of Labor Bureaus has increased just as our national industrial interests have developed, an indication that the wage earners of the country are rapidly attaining that legislative recognition to which they are justly entitled.

With respect to existing conditions in our own state, it is highly satisfactory to observe that ready employment seems available to all classes of wage earners. Reports from all portions of the state indicate a constant and pressing demand for labor—a demand, which in some localities, particularly in the agricultural districts, has been difficult to meet.

The lumber industry which gives employment to an army of at least 93,000 men, is in a flourishing condition, due in part to the rebuilding of San Francisco, and to the general demand both in domestic and foreign markets for the output of Washington's forests. Railroad construction is in progress on a large scale and will call for thousands of men for several years to come. Shipping in and out of our seaports is active and

increasing, while public improvements are being made in all our cities, which are also the centers of an unprecedented building activity, due to the requirements of a constantly enlarging commerce and to the expansion of our industrial and manufacturing interests.

As a natural consequence, wages have been maintained at a scale which gives the laborer in most lines a fair recompense for his services, a condition which it is to be hoped will continue indefinitely.

Steady employment at remunerative wages has created a widespread movement among wage earners to become the owners of their own homes. This tendency is particularly noticeable in the larger cities, where the rapid extension of street car service has enabled the workman to secure a home in the suburban districts, at reasonable cost and within comparatively easy reach of his place of employment. In such localities, land is usually sold on small monthly installments, a method which has brought the ownership of their own homes within the reach of hundreds of men who in the past have contributed a large portion of their annual income to the landlords.

Savings bank reports also furnish an indication of existing industrial conditions in the state and it may be said that such institutions have a constantly increasing number of wage earners in their lists of depositors. Altogether the general situation presents many causes for congratulation, although as will be indicated elsewhere, there is opportunity for substantial improvements in certain of our labor laws in furtherance of which recommendations to the Legislature will be made.

The principal laws which come under the direct supervision of the Labor Commissioner are as follows: "The Eight Hour Law for Public Works," "The Ten Hour Law for Females," "The Child Labor Laws," "The Bakery Inspection Law" and "The Factory Inspection Law," which was passed at the last session of the Legislature. These laws together with the action taken by the Commissioner in cases of their violation, are treated separately and in detail in another portion of this report. It

may serve to a better understanding, however, to note in this place the policy that has been pursued in the work of securing general observance of the laws, particularly in reference to those having to do with the relations between employer and employe. All complaints of violations of the laws are first carefully investigated with a view to establishing as nearly as possible the actual facts, and to ascertain the prospect of securing adequate evidence in case prosecution may become necessary. If the results of the preliminary investigation appear to bear out the charges, a warning is served upon the offender, which in the great majority of cases is all that is required. If such warning is not heeded, and the evidence will justify it, prosecution follows. This policy, it is believed, has accomplished more good than possibly could be obtained from wholesale arrests, with the chances in many cases against securing a conviction.

It has been the aim of the Commissioner to insist upon respect for, and observance of the laws without disrupting the relations between employer and employe any more than absolutely essential. Very few employees care to appear in court and testify against the men who pay them wages, and it is the exceptional employer who will continue in his service one who has given such evidence. Therefore, whenever it has been possible so to do, compliance with the law has been secured without resort to the courts. While this plan may not meet the absolute letter of the statutes, it has served to carry out their real spirit with a minimum of friction and loss to all parties concerned.

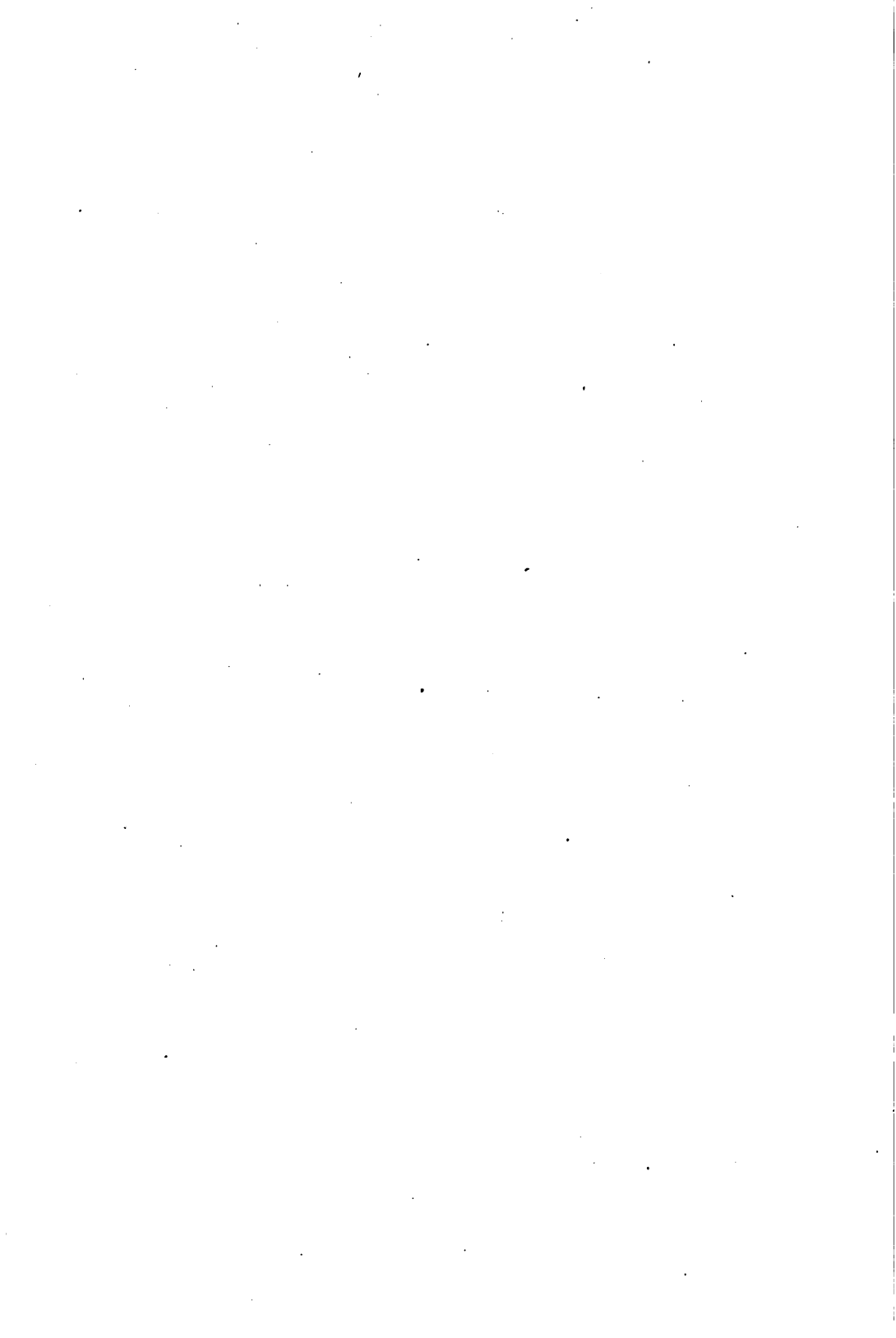
The statistical features of this report are not presented as the results of a complete investigation of the various subjects with which they deal. The facilities at the disposal of the Bureau prohibit the accomplishment of all that is to be desired in this direction, although the work that has been done will be found of real, practical value to those who may wish to inform themselves as to industrial conditions in the state.

In concluding this introductory statement, I desire to extend hearty thanks to Hon. Albert E. Mead, Governor of the state, for his kind considerations. Also to Attorney General John D.

Atkinson, and his able assistant, A. J. Falknor, for the legal assistance cheerfully rendered this office; and to other state officials from whom I have received material aid in connection with my duties. Also to Mr. George M. Allen, State Statistician, for his valuable services in arranging and compiling this report. Much help in securing information has been given by various organizations, corporations, firms and individuals, to whom blanks have been sent by this office for this purpose, and all such assistance is hereby gratefully acknowledged. To the four Deputy Factory Inspectors, Messrs. Geo. Gregg, Fred York, H. L. Salnave and E. M. Adams, and to Miss M. J. Donovan, office clerk, is due in a large measure the success of the factory inspection; their efficient services, in performing the duties assigned them, are appreciated.

C. F. HUBBARD,
Commissioner.

RECOMMENDATIONS
TO THE
LEGISLATURE



RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE.

REPEAL OF KNOT SAW LAW OF 1895.

The law of 1895 providing for the protection of knot saws by means of metallic guards is still in force, although it is in a sense in conflict with the present factory inspection law. The Attorney General has advised that for the purpose of avoiding confusion and annoyance, the former law should be repealed by a specific act of the Legislature, and a recommendation to that effect is therefore made.

INSPECTION OF BAKERIES.

The work of inspecting bakeries is one of the duties placed upon the Labor Commissioner, but as no appropriation was made for the employment of assistants for that purpose, and owing to the demand of other and increased duties upon the Commissioner's time, this important work has not received the attention it deserves. It would appear that the bakery inspection could be performed more acceptably through the office of the Pure Food Commissioner, whose duties bring him in constant contact with the bakeries. If it is not deemed desirable to make this change, an appropriation for employment of a deputy is respectfully requested.

RELATING TO RAILROADS.

There is in progress a widespread movement which ultimately bids fair to result in federal legislation upon the subject, for the restriction of the hours of labor demanded of railroad employees. Beyond question, many of the accidents resulting in great injury and loss of life are due to physical exhaustion on the part of the men in charge of trains.

While in our own state, most railroad employees are presumed to work under a ten hour schedule, the actual fact is that

they are frequently called upon to work twenty-four hours and perhaps longer without rest. The situation calls for proper legislative action both in the interests of the railroad employees and of the traveling public.

It is further recommended that a law be adopted providing that no person shall be employed as flagman on any railroad in this state, who cannot read, write and speak the English language. Owing to the large number of foreigners employed on construction and repair work on the railroads of this state, it is essential for the safety of employes and of the traveling public that such an act be placed upon the statutes.

It is also recommended that there be provided a regular system of inspection for all locomotive boilers and locomotive machinery used in this state. Such an act is required to further protect the lives of employes and patrons of the railroads.

RELATING TO THE RECOVERY OF DAMAGES.

Under existing legislation in this state, right of damages in case of loss of life to an employee is limited to the wife or children of the deceased. The effect of this law has been to create discrimination against married men and in favor of those having no immediate family ties. This condition may be remedied by extending the right of damages to parents, brothers and sisters, who are directly dependent on them for support, and the desirability of such a provision is so apparent as to call for no argument in its support. Without further discussion, therefore, it is urged upon the Legislature that the law be amended in accordance with the foregoing suggestion.

LAWS TO BE POSTED.

Investigation of different cases of violation of the ten hour law for females, has revealed the fact that a large proportion of those in whose behalf the law was passed are not aware of its provisions. In consequence of this fact, there can be no doubt that frequent violations of the law occur which are not reported. As a remedy for this condition, it is recommended that the law be amended in such a way that all employers of female help will be required to keep a copy of the law posted

in a conspicuous place on their premises for the information of their employees. Such a provision, it is believed, would contribute materially to the successful enforcement of this law.

INSPECTION OF BOILERS.

The rapid expansion of the lumber and shingle industries calls for some method of boiler inspection to be conducted under state supervision. Outside the limits of the larger incorporated cities there is no system of license or examination and the result has been that in many mills and logging camps, the machinery is in charge of incompetent men. This condition is undoubtedly responsible for numerous accidents that would be avoided by a proper state system of boiler inspection coupled with a law requiring the employment of at least one licensed man in every sawmill, shingle mill, logging camp or other establishment where boilers are used, outside of such cities where a system of local inspection is in vogue. It is, therefore, recommended to the Legislature that a law embodying the above provisions be adopted.

REPORTS OF ACCIDENTS.

For the purpose of securing accurate statistics which will afford a basis for determining the effectiveness of the laws designed for the protection of wage earners employed in factories, mills and similar establishments, it is desirable that a more rigid law be adopted covering reports of accidents. At the present time, employers are required to make reports when requested to do so and upon blanks furnished by this office. When information of an accident is received the blanks are at once forwarded, but as practically the only sources of such information are the newspapers it is apparent that the records must be incomplete and hence unsatisfactory. An amendment to the law, defining the nature of the information to be given, and requiring the employer to forward such information to the Labor Commissioner immediately after the occurrence of an accident would, it is believed, accomplish the purpose in view, and a recommendation to that effect is therefore made to the Legislature.

CHILD LABOR.

The present child labor law is working satisfactorily, and in conjunction with the compulsory education law is accomplishing excellent results. It is believed, however, that the scope of this law should be extended in such a way as to prohibit the employment of any child under the age of 16 years between the hours of 7 o'clock p. m. and 7 o'clock a. m.

It is further recommended that the employment of minors under the age of 18 years as messengers for delivering letters, telegrams, packages or bundles to any known house of prostitution or assignation, be prohibited by a proper legislative act.


Such legislation as is recommended in the foregoing is rapidly being adopted in the older states, and Washington should not linger behind in this humane movement. It is earnestly hoped that the Legislature will give the subject the attention it deserves.

CONVENIENCES FOR EMPLOYEES.

The work of inspecting the factories, mills and workshops of the state has brought forcibly to the attention of the Commissioner the fact that in the average establishment coming within the scope of the inspection law, very little attention is paid to the comfort or convenience of employees. It is the exceptional case where lunch rooms, or rest rooms of any nature are provided, and in many cases proper toilet facilities are wanting.

In a few noticeable instances, such conveniences have been voluntarily provided by the employers, and it is a fact worthy of remark that such establishments experience the least difficulty in keeping a steady and desirable class of help in their employ.

It would be to the ultimate advantage of all employers as well as in the interests of the health and comfort of wage earners, should the state make certain requirements along the line indicated, just as is already being done in many of the eastern states. The matter is called to the attention of the Legislature with a recommendation for suitable action.



AMENDMENTS TO FACTORY INSPECTION ACT.

[The section and line numbers in the following conform to Chapter 84, Laws of Washington, 1905, issued by the Secretary of State.]

As is indicated in the chapter of this report dealing with the operation of the Factory Inspection act, a number of obstacles have been encountered in securing its proper enforcement. The practical working of the act has brought to view such obstacles which could not be foreseen when the act was in the original process of making. It is believed, however, that most of these difficulties may be overcome with a few slight alterations in the law and for this purpose the following recommendations are herewith offered:

1. It is recommended that the words "or inspector" be inserted after the word "employer" in the fourth line from the end of section one. This change is made necessary owing to the fact, as proven by experience, that employers will disregard the notices sent them. To accomplish the manifest intention of this section, the inspectors should have the authority contemplated in the above amendment.

2. It is recommended that the words "Provided said applicant has not been notified by an inspector of what alterations or repairs are necessary," be added to the last line of section five after the word "labor." This amendment is urged owing to the fact that under the present reading of section five, a manufacturer who has received an acknowledgment of his application for inspection, is protected after the expiration of thirty days and until such time as a certificate is granted, even though his failure to receive a certificate is due to the manufacturer's own negligence or refusal to comply with the inspector's requirements. In a number of cases several months have been allowed to elapse before required repairs and alterations have been made. The above amendment will limit the period of protection from acknowledgment of applications, to the time elapsing after thirty days and until notice has been given by an inspector of such changes are required. Inasmuch as certificates are issued immediately after receipt of information from the inspector that his requirements have been complied with, the suggested amend-

ment would seem to be fair and equitable, and should prevent further abuse of the privilege conferred in this section.

3. It is recommended that in line 31 of section 7, the words "and upon" be stricken out, and in the same line the words "shall be" substituted for the word "being"; also in line 33 of the same section that the words "and thereupon" be inserted after the word "aforesaid." This amendment is required in order to prevent protracted delays, and repeated visits by inspectors, involving unnecessary time and expense. Thirty days notice should afford every manufacturer sufficient time within which to comply with the law.

4. It is recommended that the following: "(Provided that any person, firm, corporation or association, employing not to exceed five persons shall pay a fee of five dollars)" be inserted after the word "dollars" in the nineteenth line from the end of section seven. This amendment is recommended as tending to distribute the burden imposed by the law, somewhat in proportion to the benefits conferred. The large manufacturer employing a great many men and operating heavy and dangerous machinery can well afford to pay more than a small concern where the danger to employees ordinarily is slight. Moreover, in the case of the former, the cost to the state is invariably greater in making the inspection than in the case of the latter, owing to the extra time involved. While it is admittedly difficult to draw an arbitrary line in a matter of this nature, the experience and observation of the officers of this bureau combine to indicate the desirability of a classification of fees upon the above lines.

5. It is recommended that the following words: "It is further provided that the withholding of such certificate shall not excuse such person, firm, corporation or association from obtaining the same and paying the required inspection fee, and the person, firm, corporation or association inspected shall likewise be civilly liable for such inspection fee," be added after the words "and take his receipt therefor" in the 18th line from the end of section 7. This amendment is suggested for the

purpose of removing any doubt as to the compulsory feature of the act.

6. It is recommended that the words "or his deputy" be inserted after the word "labor," in the 17th line from the end of section 7. This amendment is needed in order to overcome the confusion that arises when holders of the state treasurer's receipts forward the same to this office. The inspection work would be greatly facilitated if each manufacturer should retain his receipt and present same to the deputy inspector when so requested. The granting of certificates is based upon the deputy inspector's daily reports which show whether the manufacturer has complied with all the provisions of the act including possession of the state treasurer's receipt. It is apparent, therefore, that the above amendment would contribute materially toward simplifying the work.

7. It is recommended that the words "in any such premises," in the 12th line from the end of section 7, be stricken out and the word "therein" be substituted therefor. This amendment is suggested for the purpose of correcting the impression held by some manufacturers, that the payment of a single fee entitles them to inspection of all buildings owned or occupied by a single concern and which come within the scope of the inspection act. Thus one firm may operate a shingle mill, lumber mill, planing mill, etc., all under separate roofs and employing separate machinery. The attorney general has held that in such cases a fee must be paid for each separate building and this policy has been closely adhered to. The above amendment will remove any doubt on the point involved.

8. It is recommended that the words: "or to pay for and obtain the certificate of inspection" be inserted after the word "act" in line three of section 11. This amendment making specific provision for a penalty for violation of the two most essential features of the act will contribute substantially to its general observance.

REDUCTION IN NUMBER OF WORKING HOURS.

The tendency towards shortening the number of working hours is steadily increasing. Men and women, physically overworked and mentally starved are not the most efficient assistants in building up any enterprise, industrial or commercial. This fact is rapidly impressing itself upon the minds of employers who in certain branches of trade are manifesting an inclination to work in harmony for a decrease in the length of the working day.

Some of the largest mercantile and manufacturing concerns in the state have set an example in this direction by voluntarily shortening their working hours and by giving their employees a half holiday on Saturdays during the summer months. Others whose desires for added profits, overcome any feeling of consideration for the wage earners in their employ, have been forced to similar action through the influence of organized labor.

Some lines of industry in the state have already gained the eight hour day and others are bending their efforts to the same end. The action taken by President Roosevelt in extending the 8 hour order to include all branches of government work will aid the movement materially just as has been the case through the operation of the state's 8 hour law for public works.

Among the unions in this state already working on the 8 hour basis, are the following: Beer bottlers, book binders, brewery engineers and firemen, bricklayers, building laborers, carpenters, cigarmakers, painters, paperhangers and decorators, printers, printing pressmen, stage mechanics, stone masons and employees in smelters.

Naturally, the skilled trades and those most thoroughly organized, have been the first to obtain this concession, but there is small doubt that in time the 8 hour day will be generally adopted. It would appear that the state might take an additional step in this direction in behalf of women wage earners and of men employed in particularly hazardous occupations, or in those involving extraordinary physical exertion.

The present law prohibits the employment of any female worker for a longer period than 10 hours in any one calendar day. Splendid results have been obtained through the operation of this law, for much as one may dislike to credit it, there are employers who would insist upon working their female help from 12 to 16 hours per day did the law not stand in their way.

There is peculiar necessity for protecting through legislative means, those classes of female workers who are employed in laundries, factories and other similar industries. Eight hours of continuous work of that character, is as much as should be exacted from any woman, and there is general agreement among those who have investigated the subject that the well being of the community would be consulted through the adoption of an 8 hour day for all women employed in such occupations.

The same argument holds good in relation to men employed in coal mines, iron foundries, boiler factories, smelters and like enterprises. Such work is not only more or less dangerous to life and health but tends to complete physical exhaustion if continued beyond a reasonable length of time.

The state has recognized the necessity for providing a sufficient period for rest and recreation for persons engaged in manual toil by the enforcement of the 8 hour day on all its public works. It would merely be in keeping with this policy to give similar protection to the industrial workers enumerated above who for the most part are subjected to greater physical effort than are those who are in the public employ. An act of the Legislature, therefore, in accordance with the foregoing is earnestly recommended.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

As will be ascertained by reference to the chapter of this report, devoted to the subject of strikes and lockouts, there have been comparatively few important labor disturbances in the state during the past two years. Indeed when the whole number of wage earners in the state is taken into consideration, such

difficulties have been infrequent, and in very few cases have they reached sufficient magnitude seriously to disturb the industrial equilibrium. Nevertheless, those that have occurred have resulted in much individual loss of time and money, and the public has suffered proportionately, just as it always suffers when men and machinery which should be contributing to the wealth and comfort of the community are idle. These object lessons have not been without their force and effect in pointing to the necessity of a better remedy for the adjustment of industrial disputes, and to that extent they may be regarded as not altogether an unmixed evil. While it would be an extreme view to anticipate the near approach of the time when the strike, lock-out and boycott will be relegated to the past, still there are indications that the trend of industrial thought lies in that direction, and when men begin thinking earnestly and unitedly upon a subject, results are almost certain to accrue in the long run.

Existing labor conditions may be compared to the situation in which the great powers of the world find themselves in their efforts to preserve international peace. The latter are avowed and determined in their desire to prevent the occurrence of war and to lessen the prospect of any kind of international friction. For the accomplishment of this purpose they are endeavoring to bring about an arrangement whereby all differences may be settled through the medium of a properly constituted tribunal, but at the same time each nation is apparently endeavoring to surpass the other in point of military and naval equipment. This latter feature of the situation has, perhaps, the most important bearing upon the ultimate outcome, for the modern army and navy are so dreadful in their capacity for destruction of life and property, as to make warfare something to be thought of only as a last and extreme resort. Moreover, the mutual strength of the nations has engendered a feeling of mutual respect and consideration which insures the resources of diplomacy being exhausted before any declaration of war is issued.

In the arena of manual toil, the labor union and the strike order are the potential forces that are assisting in the solution of the peace problem, just as the armies and navies are contributing to the same end in the field of international affairs. Under rash, unwise or dishonest control, they may become a powerful factor for evil but under the right sort of leadership they have been, and are today a compelling agency for good. Without organization, without unity of purpose, what hope would be offered our army of industrial workers, beyond such concessions as the employers might grant of their own will and accord? The answer to the question is obvious, and in that answer is found the secret of labor's strength at the present time.

Through the agency of trades unionism, the labor world has placed itself in a position where it may demand and secure respectful consideration of its requests. The movement has grown and developed and expanded until the trade union occupies a firm and unquestioned position in our economic system, and that vantage ground is being strengthened and rendered more secure each year.

On the other hand, capital is also organizing and fortifying itself in various ways, preparing to resist what it may regard as unjust demands, and taking precautions against invasion of what it has traditionally regarded as its peculiar rights and privileges.

This movement toward compact organization, although not primarily designed with that end in view, is nevertheless rapidly creating a common ground upon which the opposing interests may meet for a peaceful settlement of all difficulties that may arise between them. Each of these two forces has tested the strength of the other sufficiently to understand that every strike, lockout, boycott or other industrial upheaval means loss and hardship and suffering to both sides, and not infrequently the greatest sufferer and heaviest loser is the disinterested, innocent public.

If the fact that their interests are so closely inter-dependent, and that co-operative effort is essential to their mutual pros-

perity, does not bring them to a realization of the necessity of a peaceful adjustment of their disputes, they will in time be forced to that conclusion by the cold, practical logic of dollars and cents, supported and sustained by an insistent public opinion.

Compulsory arbitration in one form or another, seems to be the natural and legitimate outcome of the situation in the labor world, just as it bids fair to become the accepted method of settling all international difficulties. Certain of the states have already adopted legislation along this line, and while opinions differ as to the most feasible plan to pursue, it may unhesitatingly be said that insofar as the general principle involved, is concerned, sentiment is rapidly crystalizing in its favor.

To what extent this principle may be carried without constituting an unwarranted invasion of private rights, is still doubtful, and probably will be determined only through submission to judicial authority. Moreover, there is always danger of endeavoring to accomplish too much at a single effort. The labor problem is a big problem, involving to a greater or less extent the interests and welfare of every citizen, no matter what his vocation or position in life may be. To anticipate a satisfactory settlement of so complex a question by a single legislative enactment, or by a series of legislative enactments is to hope for the impossible. If by some process we might reconstruct human nature upon a thoroughly unselfish plan, the desired result might be obtained, but so long as the promotion of self-interest continues to be the main spring of human activity, we may hope to advance only slowly, and in the light of experience toward the desired goal. The employer of labor will continue to go to the cheapest market for his men just as he always has done, and the wage earner will seek the highest price for the only commodity he has to sell just as he has always done, and the question resolves itself largely into a matter of determining the extent to which the state is justified in interfering when there is a clash between these two interests.

No matter what course is adopted, it is apparent that caution and conservatism must be exercised to the end that the purpose

in view may be attained with the least possible disturbance to our industrial system. In remedying defects, we must have a care not to injure the structure, nor unnecessarily to embarrass those who have had a share in its upbuilding.

There is excellent reason for belief that we shall come ultimately to the time when the state will insist upon compulsory arbitration, binding both parties under severe penalties to abide by the findings of the arbitrators. At present there is in existence in this state a law which provides a method of arbitration, but it is entirely within the discretion of the parties interested to make use of it or leave it alone just as they may see fit. So far as real usefulness is concerned, this law has amounted practically to nothing.

Between these two extremes, however, there is a medium ground to which it would appear that an advance step may now be taken, in perfect safety and with justice to all parties concerned.

This proposal, in brief, is to provide for the creation of a Board of Arbitration or Court of Inquiry with all necessary power to investigate and determine by summoning witnesses and otherwise the actual facts with reference to all labor difficulties which may arise in the state, and to give wide publicity to its conclusions which may not necessarily be binding upon either disputant.

The results to be anticipated through such a measure are apparent at a glance. It would tend to bring the opposing interests together, affording an avenue for discussion and providing every opportunity, now lacking in many cases, for a peaceful settlement of all difficulties. And if such a result did not follow, it would let in the broad, white light of unbiased investigation, providing the public an authoritative and intelligent basis for forming an opinion upon all matters at issue between employer and employee.

In effect such a law should approximate the results to be expected from absolute compulsory arbitration, as in fact has been the case in other states where a similar plan has been tried.

The Commissioner will, therefore, recommend to the Legislature the adoption of an act based upon the foregoing lines, in the confident belief and expectation that its practical operation would contribute in an effective manner to the preservation of harmony between employers and wage earners of the state—a condition prerequisite to our continued industrial and commercial development.

FIRST YEAR
OF THE
FACTORY INSPECTION
LAW

FIRST YEAR OF THE FACTORY INSPECTION LAW.

The following table represents in brief form the results of the factory inspection act passed at the last session of the Legislature, during the first year of its operation:

Number of plants inspected during first year.....	1,960
Amount collected during first year.....	\$11,600
<hr/>	
Amount of appropriation first year.....	\$10,000
Amount expended first year.....	8,600
<hr/>	
Balance unexpended first year.....	1,400

The new law went into effect on the eight day of June, 1905, repealing the previous act covering the same subject. The primary purpose of the act was the reduction of liability of injury to employees in the various manufacturing industries in the state and incidentally to lessen the number of resultant damage suits which in the past have proved a heavy burden upon the manufacturers. It will be gratifying to the public generally, as well as to those who framed the law and who were responsible for its adoption by the Legislature, to know that both objects are in a fair way of being achieved through its practical working.

An indication of what is being accomplished in this direction may be found in the chapter of this report devoted to the subject of accidents. Reference thereto will disclose the fact that a canvass of fifty-nine large mills, employing an aggregate of nearly 10,000 men, shows an average reduction of 31.7 per cent in the number of slight accidents; a reduction of 37.5 per cent in the number of severe accidents, and a reduction of 15 per cent in the number of fatal accidents. This showing is for the first year of the law's operation, and in view of the fact that many of the mills were not reached for inspection purposes until

months after the law went into effect, far better results are to be anticipated for the second year.

THE PREVIOUS LAW.

The former law failed signally of accomplishing its purpose. No funds were provided for carrying its terms into effect and the inspection was, necessarily, of a most superficial nature. The Commissioner's powers, so far as actual practice was concerned, terminated with the posting of notices setting forth the requirements of the law. No deputies nor assistants could be employed owing to the lack of funds, and the results obtained were unsatisfactory in the extreme. This condition created the necessity for the present act which in a large measure has met the requirements of the situation.

IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THE LAW.

The new law, in full, is published elsewhere in this report, but it may be proper, in this place to note a few of the more important features which have contributed to its successful operation.

In the first place, provision is made for the necessary funds with which to carry the terms of the law into effect. This end is achieved, however, without any burden being placed upon the state treasury, the expense being borne by the manufacturers themselves, who are each required to pay an inspection fee of \$10.00 per annum. From this revenue, the act creates the "Factory Inspection Fund," an appropriation of \$20,000 being made therefrom to cover the biennial period terminating June 8, 1907. This amount while it has proved insufficient to enable the Bureau to accomplish the full purpose of the law, has provided the means for giving it a thorough testing, and to establish the wisdom of its enactment. It has been possible with the resources at hand to employ only four permanent inspectors, and with this limited staff, it has been beyond the power of the Bureau to reach every manufacturing establishment in the state as is contemplated by the law. A larger sum placed at the disposal of the Bureau would admit of more thorough inspection,

particularly in the case of mills located in isolated portions of the state. These mills are frequently off the main lines of travel and often the expense of making the inspection amounts to more than the fee. The result has been, that notwithstanding the efforts of the Bureau to reach all portions of the state, certain sections have not been covered as thoroughly as should have been the case.

The fact that the expenditures for the first year did not reach the full amount of the appropriation does not indicate that a sufficient sum was provided. As is noted above, the appropriation was made entirely from fees of the office and there could be no expenditures until fees had been collected to meet them. There was no method of determining in advance what the revenues would amount to, and it was necessary to proceed with caution in order to prevent the possibility of creating expenses beyond the ability of the Bureau to pay. Happily the revenues for the first year exceeded not only the expenses but the appropriation as well, and there is every reason for belief that still better results will be attained during the second year.

In view of this condition, the Commissioner believes that a larger appropriation should be made at the coming session of the Legislature, in order that the Factory Inspection Act may be placed in full effect in every establishment throughout the state, where its provisions may apply.

LAW IS COMPULSORY.

The fact that the law authorizes owners and operators of manufacturing establishments to apply for inspection of their premises whenever they may so desire, created the belief among some that payment of the fee and compliance with the other terms of the law are optional. The Commissioner took the ground that such is not the case, but in order to determine the matter definitely, an opinion on this point was sought from the Attorney General. This opinion, which clearly sustains the position of the Commissioner, reads as follows:

OLYMPIA, August, 15, 1905.

Hon. C. F. Hubbard, Commissioner of Labor, Olympia, Washington:

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your question as to whether or not the act known as the Factory Inspection Law is compulsory in that concerns inspected are required and compelled, whether they desire to do so or not, to pay the ten dollar inspection fee, the Attorney General advises as follows:

The State has an undoubted right to enact laws for the health, safety and comfort of its citizens. The right so to do is a legitimate exercise of the police power. The enactment of laws requiring the inspection of places of employment to guard the lives and health of employees, and the imposition of the costs of inspection upon the concerns inspected, are rights resting fairly within such police power.

Tiedman, *State and Federal Control of Persons and Property*, page 253,

Stimson, *Handbook to the Labor Laws of the United States*, page 146.

The affirmative portion of the title of the act in question reads as follows:

"An act providing for the protection and health of employees in factories, mills and workshops, where machinery is used, and providing for suits to recover damages sustained by the violation thereof, and prescribing a punishment for the violation thereof."

The act, as its title indicates, is for the protection and health of employees. It provides two remedies for the violation of its terms,—suits to recover damages, and punishment.

Under the provisions of this statute concerns subject to inspection are required to provide belt shutters, safeguards, proper ventilation against gases, vapors, dust and other impurities, as well as protection for certain openings.

Under section 4 of the act it is made the positive duty of the Commissioner of Labor, or a duly appointed deputy, to examine annually all plants subject to inspection for the purpose of determining whether they conform to the requirements of the law. The Commissioner has no option. He must examine them whether requested to do so or not.

It is true that section 5 provides that any person carrying on a business subject to the provisions of the law may request the Commissioner of Labor to inspect such business. This provision of the law simply permits such person to initiate the inspection, and by so doing is allowed some advantage therefrom by way of protection prior to the examination and issuance of the certificate.

Section 7 provides that:

"all moneys collected for licenses or fines, under the provisions of this act, shall be paid into the state treasury and be converted into a special factory inspection fund, from which special fund shall be paid the deputy labor commissioners required to enforce the provisions of this act. Said deputy labor commissioners shall be paid from the special factory inspection fund," etc., etc.

It is manifest that the state expects to be reimbursed for the cost of inspection. The charge or fee of ten dollars for the inspection of plants is a legislative estimate of the approximate cost of such inspection. In the general appropriation bill passed at the same session as the factory act in question is the following:

"FROM THE FACTORY INSPECTION FUND.
For factory inspector, deputies, traveling expenses, and incidentals in connection with his office..... \$20,000.00.

Such contemporaneous legislation is conclusive evidence that it was the intention of the Legislature that the Commissioner of Labor should be compelled to inspect, and the business inspected should likewise be compelled to pay the cost of such inspection. Any other construction would result in practically nullifying the law. The state having made provision for paying the cost of inspection out of the special factory inspection fund created from fees and fines collected under the law would be powerless to enforce the law if such fund were not provided.

Inspection must stop if the fees are not paid. It is a cardinal principal of statutory construction that the intent as gathered from the entire act must prevail, and a study of the entire act in the light of the surrounding legislation leaves no doubt as to the legislative intent.

Examination on the part of the Commissioner of Labor is compulsory and the payment of the inspection fee must likewise be considered compulsory.

It is true that there is a proviso in section 7 that,— "before any certificate shall be issued by said Commissioner of Labor, as provided for in this act, the person, firm or corporation or association which has complied with the provisions of this act shall pay to the Treasurer of the State of Washington an annual fee of \$10.00 and take his receipt therefor. Upon presentation of said receipt to said Commissioner of Labor he shall forthwith issue said certificate as in this act provided."

Such withholding of the certificate is a concurrent remedy.

It certainly is to the advantage of any business subject to the provisions of the Factory Inspection Law to seek and obtain a certificate issued thereunder, as such certificate is *prima facie* evidence that the requirements of the law relative to the dangerous appliances, and the means for the protection against gas, dust, etc., have been complied with. And such certificate would doubtless be of service to the inspected concern in case of litigation on account of personal injuries.

The law requires that,—

A copy of said certificate shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place on every floor of all factories, mills, workshops, store-houses, ware rooms or stores to which the provisions of this act are applicable."

How could a copy be posted if a certificate is not obtained?

And a certificate cannot be issued until the inspection fee is paid; and the concern would be liable for failure to comply with the law if such copy were not kept posted, as provided in the act.

Section 12 of the act provides that,—

"A copy of this act together with the name and address of the Commissioner of Labor, printed in a legible manner, shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place on each floor of every factory, etc.

Section 8 provides that,—

"Any person, firm, etc., who violates or omits to comply with the provisions of the act, and such violation or omission shall be the proximate cause of any injury to any employee, shall be liable in damages."

The act also provides the additional remedy of a prosecution by the state.

Section 11 reads as follows:

"Any person, firm, corporation or association who violates or fails to comply with any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars."

The history of the passage of the act discloses that section 11 was added after the introduction of the bill for the manifest purpose of adding to the methods of enforcing the law.

It is not impossible that the state could not in addition to the remedies provided, also maintain a civil action for the inspection fee.

As we construe the law, therefore, in the light of contemporaneous legislation we conclude that the law is compulsory, both upon the Commissioner of Labor and upon the concern inspected. You must inspect and the concern inspected must pay the cost of inspection. Failure so to do is failure to comply with the provisions and terms of the statute, and such failure renders the concern not only liable in case of accident or personal injuries, but also liable to prosecution on behalf of the state.

You are therefore instructed, in case such condition arises, and any business subject to inspection under the act fails or neglects to pay the fee of inspection or to keep a copy of the certificate posted as required by law, to consult the prosecuting attorney in the county in which the matter arises with a view to the enforcement of the law.

Very truly yours,

A. J. FALKNER,
Assistant Attorney General.

PENALTY PROVISION.

The penalty provided in the act has exerted an important influence in securing a ready compliance therewith, although it must be said in justice to the great body of manufacturers of the state, that they have paid their inspection fees and fulfilled the other requirements of the law without compulsion or even urging. Most of them appreciate the fact that they are bene-

fited by its provisions and have co-operated with the Bureau, to the end that every possible advantage might be realized from its proper and widespread enforcement.

COPY OF LAW TO BE POSTED.

The clause which requires every manufacturer to keep a copy of the law posted in a conspicuous location about his premises, is also important as tending to spread among those most interested a knowledge of its provisions. It has been the experience of the Commissioner that widespread publicity in connection with the enforcement of such laws is most desirable. One of the greatest obstacles in the way of securing absolute observance of the ten hour law for females, rests in the fact that employers are not required to keep copies of the law posted in their establishments. The employees do not know what their rights are under the law, and hence are exposed, frequently, to impositions which otherwise might be avoided. The publicity feature of the Factory Inspection Act has aided materially in its successful enforcement.

METHOD OF PLACING LAW IN OPERATION.

Naturally in entering a new and practically untried field of activity, the Bureau was confronted at the outset with many opposing and to some extent, discouraging circumstances.

No lists of firms liable for the inspection were at hand and the preparation of these together with the completion of other preliminary work occupied some time. Reference to the state gazeteers and correspondence with the officers of various manufacturing associations supplied the material from which the first list of firms was prepared. This was unavoidably inaccurate, and served merely as a working basis from which the Bureau has since compiled a practically complete list of all the establishments in the state which come within the provisions of the inspection act.

INSPECTION DISTRICTS FORMED.

Following the compilation of the lists, the state was divided for inspection purposes into four districts. These districts are

comprised by counties as follows: First district: Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, Island, San Juan, Clallam and Jefferson. Second district: King, Pierce, Kitsap, Kittitas and Yakima. Third district: Mason, Thurston, Lewis, Chehalis, Pacific, Wahkiakum, Cowlitz, Clarke, Skamania and Klickitat. Fourth district: Benton, Walla Walla, Columbia, Garfield, Asotin, Whitman, Adams, Franklin, Douglas, Chelan, Lincoln, Spokane, Stevens, Ferry and Okanogan.

Most of the manufacturing industries of the state are located in the counties lying west of the Cascade Mountains, and these with one or two easily accessible eastside counties constitute the first three inspection districts. The fourth is made up of all the remaining counties located east of the Cascades. In point of geographical importance, it is larger than all the other districts combined, but its manufacturing interests are comparatively much less.

In accordance with the provisions of the act, permanent deputy inspectors were appointed as follows: First district, Fred York of Sedro-Wooley; second district, George Gregg of Tacoma; third district, B. F. Huff of Hoquiam; fourth district, H. L. Salmave of Spokane. During a few months two additional inspectors, viz., E. M. Adams of Blaine, and Capt. Gregg of East Sound, were employed. The former subsequently succeeded to the position of B. F. Huff, resigned.

INSTRUCTIONS TO INSPECTORS.

The inspectors were supplied with copies of the original lists of establishments located in their respective districts. In addition to such places they were instructed to secure by personal investigation the names and addresses of such other concerns as would properly come under the provisions of the Inspection act.

In the performance of their duties the Inspectors are instructed to adhere closely to the letter of the act, making such requirements as the conditions of each individual case may demand. No certificates of inspection are issued until these requirements are met, and hence it is impossible for any manufacturer to secure the protection afforded by the law until reason-

able precautions are taken to secure the safety of his employees, even though he may have paid the inspection fee into the state treasury.

BLANK FORMS.

Each inspector is supplied with a quantity of "daily report blanks" and "statistical blanks", copies of which are reproduced herewith:

OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF LABOR.

OLYMPIA.

INSPECTOR'S DAILY REPORT BLANK.

Name of establishment.....
 Kind of manufactory
 Town
 County
 Owned or leased by
 Of
 Date of inspection
 Entitled to a certificate
 How many copies required
 Receipt of annual fee held, No.....
 Date issued
 Statistical blank left
 Answers obtained
 How many copies of law posted up.....
 Renewal of certificate
 Remarks:

 Signature.....

BUREAU OF LABOR.

STATISTICAL BLANK

OPERATOR OR OWNER TO MAKE REPORTS.

It shall be the duty of every owner, operator or manager of every factory, workshop, mine or other establishment where labor is employed, to make to the bureau, upon blanks furnished by said bureau, such reports and returns as the said bureau may require, for the purposes of compiling such labor statistics as are authorized by this chapter, and the owner or business manager shall make such reports and returns within the time prescribed therefor by the commissioner of labor, and shall certify to the correctness of the same. In the reports of said bureau no use shall be made of the names of individuals, firms or corporations supplying the information called for by this section, such information being deemed confidential, and not for the purpose of disclosing personal affairs, and any officer, agent or employee of said bureau violating this provision shall be fined in the sum not to exceed five hundred dollars, or being imprisoned for not more than one year. [Sec. 8, p. 133, Laws 1901.]

Date.....190.....

Name of establishment
 Town where located

County where located
 Goods manufactured or handled
 Date when established
 Capital invested in plant
 Daily capacity
 Daily output
 Number employed, males—skilled
 Number employed, males—unskilled
 Number employed, females
 Number hours per day, males
 Number hours per day, females
 Average number days per month, male
 Average number of days per month, female
 Average number of months per year
 Average daily wage, males—skilled
 Average daily wage, males—unskilled
 Average daily wage, females
 Kind of power used
 Remarks:

The daily report blanks serve to keep the Commissioner in constant touch with the men in the field, it being part of their duties to report each day's operations thereon. Inasmuch as no per diem is allowed unless such returns are received, the plan has worked very satisfactorily.

The information outlined in the statistical blanks is secured from the various establishments visited by the Inspectors. These blanks form the basis of the statistical tables relating to manufactures, printed elsewhere in this report, and their distribution, collection and compilation form an important feature of the work of the Bureau. While the difficulties and annoyances incidental to the beginning of Factory Inspection work in the state served to prevent anything like an exhaustive canvass for statistics during the first year of the law's operation, nevertheless, what has been accomplished shows that the work is well worth while. The figures presented in the tables afford an excellent insight into the condition of the various industries represented, and will prove of unquestioned value to any investigator who may desire to inform himself in relation thereto. It is hoped and expected that this portion of the Bureau's work will become more accurate and reliable with each succeeding report.

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION.

A certificate of inspection is granted to every establishment that complies fully with the requirements of the Inspection Act, and duplicates of the certificates are supplied to be posted in accordance with the law. The form of certificate employed for this purpose is as follows:

STATE OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF
COMMISSIONER OF LABOR.

(Copy.)

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION, No

THIS CERTIFIES, That the
known as, situated at
....., inCounty, Washington, being
property by, of
Washington, and the machinery and appliances therein were examined
on theday of190..., and that they
conform, in the judgment of the Commissioner of Labor, to the require-
ments of an act entitled "An act providing for the protection and
health of employees in factories, mills and workshops, where machin-
ery is used, and providing for suits to recover damages sustained by
the violation thereof and prescribing a punishment for the violation
thereof, and repealing an act entitled 'An act providing for the pro-
tection of employees in factories, mills and workshops, where machin-
ery is used, and providing for the punishment of the violation thereof,'
approved March 6, 1903, and repealing all other acts or parts of acts
in conflict herewith. Passed the House of Representatives March 1,
1905; the Senate March 3, 1905; approved by the Governor March 6,
1905.
...The presentation of the receipt issued by the State Treasurer for
\$10 to said.....is hereby acknowledged
This certificate, unless sooner revoked, will be in force and effect for
one year from and after the.....day of190..
...Dated thisday of.....190..

CHARLES F. HUBBARD,
Labor Commissioner, Olympia, Wash.
State Commissioner of Labor.

ADVANCE CIRCULAR TO MANUFACTURERS.

Prior to dispatching the Inspectors to their first work in their respective fields, the Commissioner issued a circular letter detailing the method of inspection and the procedure to be followed. This letter was published in most of the daily and trade

papers of the state and copies were mailed to all who applied for them. In this manner the manufacturing interests were informed as to what the law required of them and to that extent the initial work of placing the law in effect was lightened. At the best, however, the first year of the practical working of the Factory Inspection Law was conducted in the face of numerous discouraging circumstances. It was necessary to overcome the inaccuracy of the original lists through personal investigation on the part of the Inspectors, and this work in itself has demanded much time, as has already been indicated. Again, opposition to the payment of the fee arose among certain manufacturers and in some cases repeated visits and explanations were required before compliance was made with the terms of the law. Others objected or failed to make required alterations in their machinery, and in such cases several subsequent trips for re-inspection were necessary. These difficulties, however, have been overcome to a great extent by reason of the fact that familiarity with the law and its operation has convinced the mass of manufacturers that its enforcement is in their interests and well worth the fee charged. The Commissioner looks to see this feeling spread until opposition to the act practically ceases.

SCOPE OF INSPECTION WORK.

In response to a request of the Commissioner for an interpretation of certain somewhat indefinite features of the law relating to the scope of the inspection work, the Attorney General submitted the following opinion:

Hon. Charles F. Hubbard, Labor Commissioner, Olympia:

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your verbal inquiry as to the concerns subject to inspection under sections 13 to 24, inclusive, of the Labor Law as compiled in 1905, and the extent of such inspection, I make the following suggestions:

1. That in all *factories, mills or workshops* where machinery is used provision shall be made:

(a) For belt shifters or other mechanical contrivances for the purpose of throwing on or off belts while running, where the same are practicable.

(b) For reasonable safeguards for vats, pans, trimmers, cut-off,

gang-edger and other saws, planers, cogs, gearings, belting, shafting, coupling, set screw, live rollers, conveyors, mangles in laundries and other machinery which it is practicable to guard.

(c) Where manual labor is exercised by the way of trade for the purpose of gain within an *enclosed room* (houses where employees live excepted) for good and sufficient ventilation and for the same being kept in a cleanly and sanitary state, and in such case all gases, vapors, dust or other impurities are to be carried away, and likewise in such cases conveyors, receptacles and exhaust fans, etc., are to be provided to carry the same away.

2. The *openings* of all hoistways, hatchways, elevators and well holes and stairways in *factories, mills, workshops, storehouses, ware-rooms or stores*, shall be protected by trap doors, hatches, fences, gates or other safeguards.

You will notice so far as the inspection of the matters involved under the first general head of these suggestions that the same is limited to factories, mills or workshops where machinery is used, etc., and the extent of the inspection, that is, the things to be inspected and investigated are indicated in the various sub-heads under said general head.

Under the second general sub-head there are added to factories, mills and workshops, storehouses, warerooms and stores, and under this second sub-head inspection is directed to the *openings* of hoistways, hatchways, elevators and well holes and stairways and the manner in which said openings shall be guarded. We do not believe that the provisions of the law could be extended to other concerns or to other matters except those stated in the statute. As to what is a factory, mill, workshop, storehouse, wareroom or store, you are referred to the ordinary meaning of these words.

The Attorney General advises that each factory, mill, workshop, storehouse, wareroom or store subject to inspection under the factory inspection act shall pay a fee of \$10.00. Ownership does not control. If one person, firm or corporation owns more than one of said plants a fee of \$10.00 shall nevertheless be charged for each.

Neither will contiguous locations control. If more than one distinct concern subject to inspection is situated on the same premises, the inspection fee shall be charged for each. Whether there is one or more situated upon the same premises is a question of fact to be determined from an examination of the purposes and relations of the same.

Very truly yours,

A. J. FALKNER,
Assistant Attorney General.

The foregoing opinion has determined the policy of the Commissioner upon the points at issue, and instructions to that effect have been given to all Deputy Inspectors. It has been

necessary, however, in order that the best results should be obtained from the law, and to the end that its beneficial purposes might be fulfilled in the largest degree possible, that certain limitations should be placed upon its enforcement. The Commissioner found himself charged with the duty of extending the protective features of the law to the men and women employed in the various manufacturing enterprises of the state, irrespective of location or other special conditions. At the same time he was confronted with the necessity of keeping the expenses of the inspection work within the limits of the \$10,000 annual appropriation, and furthermore this money became available only as it was realized from the inspection fees. These arbitrary conditions, as has already been indicated, made it a physical impossibility to realize the designs of the act in their entirety, and the effort has been, simply to accomplish the utmost possible with the means at the Bureau's disposal. The larger manufacturing establishments, operating heavy and often dangerous machinery and employing many men, were first given attention, and from these the inspection work has been extended as far as circumstances would permit. The aim has been to give practical working effect to the spirit of the law, to the end that the greatest possible good to the largest number of people might be accomplished, and in pursuance of this purpose it is the belief of the Commissioner that a reasonable degree of success has been attained.

TEST CASE.

The most active opposition to the enforcement of the law, came from the Manufacturers' Association of Seattle. This opposition was due largely to the fact that the small manufacturers are required to pay the same fee that is assessed against some of the largest mills in the state, many of which operate entirely under a single roof and hence are liable for one fee only, although employing hundreds of men.

Upon the ground that the law worked a hardship to the smaller operators, an effort was made to prevent its enforcement. The matter was discussed at a meeting of the Manufacturers' Association held in Seattle on the 20th of January,

1906. This meeting was attended by the Commissioner, who, upon invitation, explained the purposes of the law and the methods that had been adopted in placing it in operation, under the interpretation of the Attorney General.

No decisive stand was taken by the Association at that meeting, but on the 2nd of February, the following self explanatory letter and enclosure were received by the Commissioner:

SEATTLE, WASH., February 2, 1906.

C. F. Hubbard, Commissioner of Labor, Olympia, Wash.:

DEAR SIR—Since your meeting with our association, the trustees have had a session and I enclose herewith a copy of the minutes of their meeting. From their attitude you will readily see that there is no disposition on the part of our association to take any steps that might destroy the good as well as the bad features of our factory inspection law. We trust you are disposed to co-operate with us in this matter and leave the way clear for adjustment at the next session of the legislature without any ill feeling. Am enclosing you a copy of our by-laws so you may see what work we are trying to do and the character of our membership, a list of which is printed in the back part.

Yours truly,

W. J. BERNARD,

President Manufacturers Association of Seattle.

The copy of the minutes referred to in the foregoing letter reads as follows:

"The special committee appointed to investigate the constitutionality of the factory inspection law reported having consulted good legal talent and learned that the law as it stands would undoubtedly be declared unconstitutional. But it was the sense of the board of trustees that if the unjust features of this act could be modified, it would be a desirable and beneficial law. In view of this fact, it was deemed unwise for our association to attack it in the courts unless it became necessary to defend some of our members from its exactions. And if we are not compelled to take it into court, let the matter rest until the next session of the legislature when this association in conjunction with the Labor Bureau can secure its amendment and make it a just law."

To the above letter the Commissioner made the following reply:

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON, February 7, 1906.

Mr. W. J. Bernard, Pres. Manufacturers' Ass'n., Seattle Washington:

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your communication dated February 2nd and note what you say regarding the Factory Inspection Law;

in reply will say that it is my plain duty to carry out the law as it now stands on the statutes and enforce this law the same as other laws that come under my jurisdiction. I therefore shall continue to do so. My position gives me no choice in making distinctions between firms or corporations coming under this law. What the courts may do, or might do in the future, has nothing whatever to do with me in performing the duties of my office; and until such time as this law is changed by the legislature or the courts, I shall continue to carry it out according to the interpretation of the Attorney General. I beg to remain, yours very truly

CHAS. F. HUBBARD,
State Labor Commissioner.

Following the above correspondence, a number of members of the Association voluntarily complied with the law. Others, however, persisted in refusing to do so, and it was determined to make a test of the law in the Courts.

Acting in conjunction with the Attorney General's office, the Commissioner on the 29th of May, 1906, secured the arrest of Oliver T. Erickson of Seattle, a manufacturer of freight and passenger elevators. Erickson was charged in the complaint with failure and refusal to secure and post a certificate of inspection of his premises. The case was tried in the Police Court at Seattle on the 10th of June, and resulted in the law being sustained. The defendant was fined \$25 and costs. An appeal was immediately taken to the Superior Court where a decision is still pending. In the meanwhile, the result of the case in the Police Court has served to induce many manufacturers to pay the fee and comply with the other requirements of the law. Among these are represented about 60 per cent of the members of the Seattle Manufacturers' Association who come within the provisions of the law.

SUGGESTIONS TO MANUFACTURERS.

It seems proper to address a few words to the manufacturers of the state in reference to certain obstacles that have been encountered in placing this law in effect, which obstacles might be readily overcome by a little co-operation on their part with the officers of the Bureau. Many of the manufacturers have failed to interest themselves sufficiently to read over the copies of the

law that are sent them from this office and hence do not understand the method of procedure involved in complying with its provisions. A complete understanding of the terms of the law on the part of every manufacturer would mean not only a saving of time and annoyance to themselves but would tend greatly to facilitate the inspection work.

In a great many instances it has been found that copies of the law forwarded for posting in accordance with its requirements have been lost or destroyed, thus necessitating additional correspondence and unnecessary inconvenience to all concerned.

Numerous cases have also occurred where the receipt taken by the manufacturer for the fee paid to the State Treasurer has been lost. In such cases a search of the records must be made before a certificate can be granted.

It has also happened in no few instances that original certificates, the only tangible evidence the manufacturer has to prove that he has complied with the law, have disappeared or been destroyed. This particular lack of interest has proven very costly in several instances where damage suits have been brought and inspection certificates could not be found.

These observations are not set down here so much in a spirit of criticism as in the hope that they may serve to point out to the manufacturers of the state the fact that a full knowledge of the law and prompt compliance with its terms is in their own interests. It has been the purpose of the Commissioner and his deputies to establish this law with as little friction and annoyance as possible to anyone, and a general knowledge and observance of these suggestions would aid materially in the accomplishment of that end.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

FACTORY INSPECTION FROM JUNE 1, 1905, TO NOVEMBER 1, 1906.

Amount collected	\$17,500
Amount expended	12,948
Balance on hand	\$ 4,552



THE EIGHT HOUR LAW
FOR
PUBLIC WORKS

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

In discussing the operation of the law governing the employment of labor on public works in the state, it is important that the essential features of the various acts relating to the subject should be clearly understood. Two measures known respectively as "The Eight Hour Law of 1899," and "The Eight Hour Law of 1903" have been passed by the Legislature. The law of 1903 is supplementary to the law of 1899 but, as has recently been held by the Supreme Court of the State, does not amend nor repeal the latter in any particular.

After providing that eight hours shall constitute a day's work on any public work performed in the State, the law of 1899 reads:

"All work done by contract or sub-contract on any building, or improvements or works on roads, bridges, streets, alleys or buildings for the state or any county or municipality within the state, shall be done under the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That in cases of extraordinary emergency such as danger to life or property, the hours for work may be extended, but in such case the rate of pay for time employed in excess of eight hours of each calendar day, shall be one and one-half times the rate of pay allowed for the same amount of time during eight hours service. And for this purpose this act is made a part of all contracts, sub-contracts or agreements for work done for the state or any county or municipality within the state. Section 2, chapter 101, Laws 1899."

Provision for fine or imprisonment for violation of the law is also made.

Section 3 of the law of 1903, reads as follows: "It is made the duty of all officers or agents authorized to contract for work to be done in behalf of the State of Washington, or any political sub-division created under its laws, to stipulate in all contracts as provided for in this act, and all such officers and agents entrusted with the supervision of work performed under such contracts, are authorized, and it is made their duty, to declare any contract cancelled, the execution of which is not in accordance with the public policy of this state as herein declared." Section 3, chapter 44, Laws 1903.

Notwithstanding the clearly expressed intent of the Legislature as indicated in the foregoing, a number of violations of the law have been reported, all of which have been investigated by the Commissioner and remedied according to the circumstances and conditions surrounding each. Three prosecutions have been instituted during the biennial period, one of which resulted in a fine of \$25 and costs, the second in a fine of \$50 and costs, and the third was dismissed by reason of the disappearance of important witnesses. The first mentioned case was carried to the Supreme Court where the law was sustained in every particular.

It has been the policy of the Commissioner to co-operate with local officials in securing enforcement of the law and wherever possible to accomplish this end without resort to prosecution. The duty of county and municipal officials is clearly defined in the statutes quoted above, but such officials have not always exhibited a desire to insist upon the observance of the law, and in some cases have openly opposed it. This condition, which was notably manifested in the cities of Bellingham and Walla Walla, encouraged the contractors for public works in those places in evading the law, and tended to make the work of placing it in successful operation, extremely difficult. However, since the Supreme Court decision mentioned above was handed down, no further infractions of the law have been reported and throughout the state generally all public works are being carried on in accordance with its provisions.

This law holds an important position among the various enactments for the betterment of labor conditions in Washington, and it is highly satisfactory to observe that its legality has been so clearly established by the highest Court in the State. It directly affects a class of laborers who, from the nature of their employment find it difficult to take adequate measures for their own protection. Such public works as street grading, laying of water mains, sewer construction, etc., of which there is a vast amount in progress in all the growing cities of the state, involve the employment of large numbers of unskilled men. Such

laborers command the lowest wages in the market, they are usually unorganized, and without the protection afforded by the Eight Hour Law would be wholly at the mercy of the contractors who are actuated, ordinarily, by the single purpose of securing the most possible from their men for the least expenditure of money. The State has settled upon the eight hour policy as a proper recognition of the rights of the men who are employed upon its public works and the results that have accrued from this policy must be highly encouraging to those who accord to the laborer, something beyond the mere right to toil.

CASES OF VIOLATION OF THE EIGHT HOUR LAW, INVESTIGATED BY THE COMMISSIONER.

Everett.

On the 3rd of April, 1905, immediately after assuming the duties of office, the Commissioner was advised by his predecessor, Mr. William Blackman, of a complaint that had been filed from Everett charging violation of the Eight Hour Law for public works. Mr. Blackman had received the complaint a few days previously and had informed the complainant that he would refer the matter to his successor. On the 5th of the month the Commissioner visited Everett for the purpose of investigating the case. It was found that the work in question had just been completed and hence no proceedings were instituted. The Commissioner conferred with the city officials of Everett and also with the officers of the Everett Trades Council, and arranged to work in harmony for the enforcement of the law, in case further violations should occur.

Bellingham.

On April 7, 1905, a complaint was filed from Bellingham alleging violations of the Eight Hour Law on certain public work then in progress in that city. The complaint came from officers of the Central Labor Council of Bellingham, and it was stated that an appeal had already been made to the city council

requesting that body to enforce the law. This request the council had refused. The Commissioner replied to the complaint stating his willingness to assist in securing observance of the law and requesting additional information. On the 10th of April the Commissioner was requested to visit Bellingham and confer with the Labor Council in regard to the matter. In accordance with this request the Commissioner proceeded to Bellingham on the 13th of the month. A meeting was held which was attended by members of the Central Labor Council, the Judiciary Committee of the city council and the Commissioner. This meeting developed the fact that the charges could easily be sustained, but resulted in no decisive action, the city officials manifesting no desire to assist in enforcing the law. The Commissioner was assured by the Mayor, however, that the law would be strictly adhered to in the future.

Relying upon this assurance, the Commissioner returned to Olympia, but on the 22nd of the month, complaints were again received setting forth that the law was still being violated with full knowledge of the city officials, and that on nearly all city contracts, the men employed were working full ten hours each day. It was further stated that contractor Chas. E. Lind, one of the most persistent violators of the law, had publicly announced that he would not obey the law until he was forced to do so.

Thereupon the Commissioner laid the matter before the Attorney General and an arrangement was made whereby the former, in company with Assistant Attorney General Booth, proceeded to Bellingham for the purpose of taking such action as would insure future observance of the law. A consultation was held with County Attorney Perringer and Attorney W. P. Bell, representing the Labor Council, at the termination of which an information was prepared against Contractor Lind, and his arrest followed soon after. The case came on for trial on the 29th of May, at which time a demurrer to the complaint was filed in behalf of the defense which was sustained by the Court at a subsequent hearing held on the 8th of June.

The State was permitted to amend the information, and on the 11th of July, Lind appeared in Court and pleaded "not guilty" to the charge. His attorney demanded a jury trial and the case was set over until September. On the 21st of that month the trial was finally called, but it then developed that every important witness for the State had disappeared and at the instance of the prosecution, the case was dismissed.

It should be noted here that at no time during the lengthy and annoying proceedings which occurred in this case, did the county attorney or the city officials exhibit any desire to see the law enforced. The former manifested little interest in the matter and some of the latter were openly hostile in their attitude. This accounts in a large measure for the outcome of the case, which in the hands of a sympathetic prosecutor might have been pushed to an earlier and successful conclusion. The result, however, has been quite satisfactory, for no other complaints of violation of the law in Bellingham have arisen.

Walla Walla.

On the 24th of July, 1905, a complaint was received from Walla Walla to the effect that men employed on public work in that city were required to work 10 hours per day. The particular case referred to in the complaint arose in connection with a contract for street paving which the city had let to the Warren Construction Co. The Commissioner replied to the letter of complaint, advising the informant that the law would be strictly enforced, and indicating the nature of the evidence required in case it should become necessary to prosecute. In response, an affidavit sworn to by one of the men employed by the Warren Construction Co., was forwarded to the Commissioner, in which the affiant declared that he had worked for a period of ten days for the company during which time he had been compelled to work ten hours each day.

On receipt of this affidavit, the Commissioner at once advised Mayor Gilbert Hunt of Walla Walla, that all public work must be done on the eight hour basis and that further violation of the law would not be tolerated. The company, having been ad-

vised to the above effect by Mayor Hunt, responded by letter, stating that their men were employed by the hour and not by the day, and therefore, they did not consider that they were violating the law. To this letter, which was forwarded by Mayor Hunt to the Commissioner, the latter replied stating in effect that the position taken by the company amounted merely to an evasion of the law, and insisting that there should be no further delay in conforming thereto. The company, thereupon, issued the following order:

HOURS OF LABOR.

TACOMA, WASHINGTON, August 25th, 1905.

Warren Construction Company, Walla Walla, Washington:

GENTLEMEN—In the matter of working hours we note letter from Mr. C. F. Hubbard, State Labor Commissioner, to Hon. Gilbert Hunt, under date of the 11th, and in conformity therewith you will please instruct Superintendent that all labor of grading, foundation, curb, etc., shall not exceed eight hours per day, and in laying surface you will arrange labor shall not exceed eight hours per day, except where absolutely necessary to care for "hot stuff" actually on the road.

Yours very truly,

WARREN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY,

By W. E. Hacker, President.

For some weeks no further difficulty occurred in Walla Walla but during the month of October complaints were again received. On October 17th the Commissioner visited Walla Walla and made a personal investigation of the situation. A conference was held with the Trades and Labor Council of that city, and it was arranged that the latter should take the matter up with the city council and endeavor to secure an adjustment, if possible, without resort to court proceedings. This plan was carried into effect, but the city council declined to take any action, on the ground that they had no jurisdiction, notwithstanding the fact that the law requires that all contracts for public works shall be let in strict accordance with the eight hour provision. Further correspondence ensued but no action was taken, inasmuch as work on public improvements had been practically suspended for the winter. In the month of March, 1906,

the Warren Construction Co. resumed work on the eight hour basis and no further complaints have been received against that company.

During the same month, however, it was reported to the Commissioner that the city's street employees were compelled to work 9 hours. Mayor Hunt was notified to this effect and at once issued orders requiring strict compliance with the law.

Aberdeen.

On July 25, 1905, a complaint was filed from Aberdeen, charging violation of the law in connection with the construction of a sewer in that city. At the suggestion of the Commissioner the case was investigated by the Trades and Labor Council of Aberdeen, which organization had entered the complaint. They reported that none of the men employed on the work would testify to the alleged violations of the law, although it was the general opinion that the men were working nine hours per day. In view of their inability to secure evidence and of the further fact that the work was about completed, the Labor Council advised the Commissioner that further proceedings would not be likely to accomplish any results. Accordingly the matter was dropped.

Puyallup.

On July 26, 1905, a complaint was received from Puyallup charging violation of the eight hour law, in connection with the construction of a school house in that city. It was stated that the contractor named in the complaint had other public work under way and that he was in the habit of working his men ten hours per day. The Commissioner investigated the case, and finding the facts as stated, took the necessary measures for securing enforcement of the law. No subsequent complaints against the contractor in question have arisen.

Everett.

On August 22nd, 1905, the Commissioner was advised that the eight hour law for public works was being violated in con-

nection with the construction of a bridge at Cicero in Snohomish county. The work in question was being performed for the county by a contractor named O'Brien, and the charge was made that the latter was working his men ten hours each day. Investigation developed the truth of the charges and the Commissioner at once communicated with the Prosecuting Attorney of Snohomish county, Mr. J. W. Hartnett, calling his attention to the case and requesting him to take such steps as would insure immediate compliance with the law.

A warrant was thereupon issued for the arrest of O'Brien, who was brought into court, but owing to the absence of important witnesses, the case was continued until October 12. On the date named the Commissioner proceeded to Everett for the purpose of being present at the trial. The case was ably handled by Mr. Hartnett, and O'Brien was convicted and fined in the sum of \$50.00 and costs. An appeal from this decision was taken to the superior court and is still pending. In the meantime, however, a similar case in Thurston county has been decided by the supreme court in favor of the state, and there is no doubt that the judgment against O'Brien will be upheld.

Olympia.

On the first of November, 1905, a complaint was received charging violation of the eight hour law for public works against W. H. Davis, a contractor who was engaged in constructing a bridge at Little Rock in Thurston county. The bridge was being built under contract for the county, and hence the work came clearly under the provisions of the eight hour law. Investigation proved the truth of the charges and at the instance of the Commissioner a warrant was issued for Davis' arrest. The trial occurred on the 17th of November before Justice of the Peace Frost of Olympia. Nine witnesses were produced by the state, nearly all of whom had been employed on the contract. Without exception they swore to the fact that Davis had worked his men ten hours per day, and at the conclusion of the case a fine of \$25 and costs was imposed upon the defendant.

An appeal was taken to the superior court, where a decision was rendered in favor of the appellant, the ground being taken that the act of 1899 under which the complaint was made has been superseded by the act of 1903. The case was then carried by the state to the supreme court which reversed the decision of the superior court, sustaining the law on every point involved. The full text of the supreme court's decision covering the case is given under another chapter. No subsequent violations of the law in Thurston county have been reported.

North Yakima.

On the 21st day of July, 1906, the Commissioner was advised that contractors engaged in public improvement work in North Yakima were openly violating the eight hour law. The complaint was referred to Mayor W. J. Reed of North Yakima, with a request that he take immediate steps to enforce compliance with the law. Mayor Reed responded by stating that certain contractors had been working their men nine hours per day, but that orders had been given to adhere strictly to the law in the future and that there would be no further cause for complaint. No difficulty has been reported from North Yakima since that time.

THE TEN HOUR LAW
FOR
FEMALES

THE TEN HOUR LAW FOR FEMALES.

During the biennial period covered by this report, a number of complaints have been received wherein violation of the ten hour law for females has been charged. These complaints usually come from the larger industrial centers and for the most part are directed against concerns employing a great deal of female help at small wages. Such charges have always been investigated, and the abuses corrected, but it is undoubtedly true that many violations of this law occur which are not reported and which in consequence lie beyond the power of the Commissioner to remedy. It is almost impossible to secure tangible evidence in such cases, owing to the unwillingness of the female workers to appear in court and to the further fact that they fear the loss of their positions if they give evidence against their employers. This phase of the situation is well illustrated by the following extract from a letter received on the 19th of July, 1905. This letter was in answer to a request from the Commissioner for particulars of charges previously reported, and reads in part as follows:

"Now as for the evidence to prove that my first letter to you was a true statement, I suppose the girls would be the best evidence that could be got; but right here I will say that perhaps this would be the hardest to get, owing to the fact that the same girls who are working these long hours are so absolutely dependent upon the work for their livelihood and fear losing their jobs to such an extent as to prevent their willingness in furnishing this evidence; therefore, if you could conceive some other plan for taking action in this matter, it would in all probability save the girls their positions which they need badly."

In the above as in other cases detailed later on in this chapter the Commissioner, after an investigation, accepted the assurance of the proprietors that there would be no further violations of the law and as no subsequent complaints against the concern in

question have been filed he assumes that their agreements have been fulfilled.

The foregoing indicates certain of the obstacles that stand in the way of successful enforcement of the law, and to these is added the fact that only a small portion of those who are presumed to benefit by its provisions, are aware that such a law is in existence. This latter difficulty may be overcome by an amendment to the act, requiring all employers of female labor to keep a copy of the law posted in their establishment, and providing a penalty for failure so to do. A recommendation to this effect will be made to the Legislature by the Commissioner, and it is hoped that action in accordance therewith will be taken.

**CASES OF VIOLATION OF THE TEN HOUR LAW INVESTIGATED
BY THE COMMISSIONER.**

Spokane.

On July 5, 1905, a complaint was received charging violation of the law against a hardware firm located in Spokane. The management denied the charge and in the absence of evidence to the contrary the case was dropped.

Seattle.

On August 19th, 1905, a complaint was received charging violation of the law against a candy factory in Seattle. The party making the complaint declined to be known in the matter. The Commissioner investigated the case but the management of the factory denied that any violations had occurred. No evidence could be obtained and the matter was dropped, the company maintaining that they had observed the law in the past and would continue to do so in the future. There have been no further complaints against the company.

Spokane.

On October 7, 1905, a complaint was filed from Spokane charging violation of the law against a millinery store located in that city. The Commissioner at once informed the manager of the store that he must comply with the law or proceedings

would be instituted against him. A reply was received stating that some of the help had worked overtime on Saturdays, of their own accord, but that the practice would cease immediately if required by the Commissioner. An order to this effect was given, and no subsequent complaints against the store in question have been received.

Spokane.

On October 10, 1905, a complaint was received from Spokane charging violation of the law against a department store located in that city. Investigation developed the fact that during a period of nine days while the store was moving to a new location, some of the female help had been working more than ten hours per day. It was shown that other than during this emergency, there had been no violations of the law and assurance was given that its provisions would be complied with in the future. No subsequent complaints have been filed against this store.

Seattle.

On March 8, 1906, a complaint was filed, charging violation of the law against the Cascade Laundry of Seattle. Investigation of the case proved the charges to be true and the Commissioner at once advised the management that they must comply with the law or prosecution would follow immediately. Mr. F. H. Kilbourne, the manager, stated in reply that if arrested he would plead guilty to the charge as he had for a few days worked some of his help overtime in order to assist another laundry which had been compelled to shut down for repairs. He gave assurance that no further violations of the law would occur in his establishment, and acting upon this assurance and in view of the extenuating facts, the Commissioner decided that prosecution of the case would be unnecessary. No subsequent complaints against this concern have been received.

Seattle.

On the first of May, 1906, a complaint was received charging violation of the law against a shoe manufacturing firm located in Seattle. The Commissioner notified the firm that they must comply with the law at once. A reply was received stating that

orders in accordance with the Commissioner's requirements had been issued, since which time no complaints against the company have been received.

Spokane.

On May 4, 1906, a complaint was filed charging violation of the law against a laundry located in Spokane. The management denied the charges, stating that they had always complied with the law. As no evidence to the contrary could be secured, the case was dropped.

Hoquiam.

On the 31st of May, 1906, a complaint was received charging violation of the law against a box manufacturing concern located in Hoquiam. The Commissioner advised the management of the charges, forwarding a copy of the law and requiring them to adhere strictly to the same in the future. A reply was received stating that the employees worked by the piece and that some of them were accustomed to work overtime of their own volition. The Commissioner at once notified the company that they would be held for violations of the law, no matter under what conditions their employees worked; since which time they have complied strictly with the law.

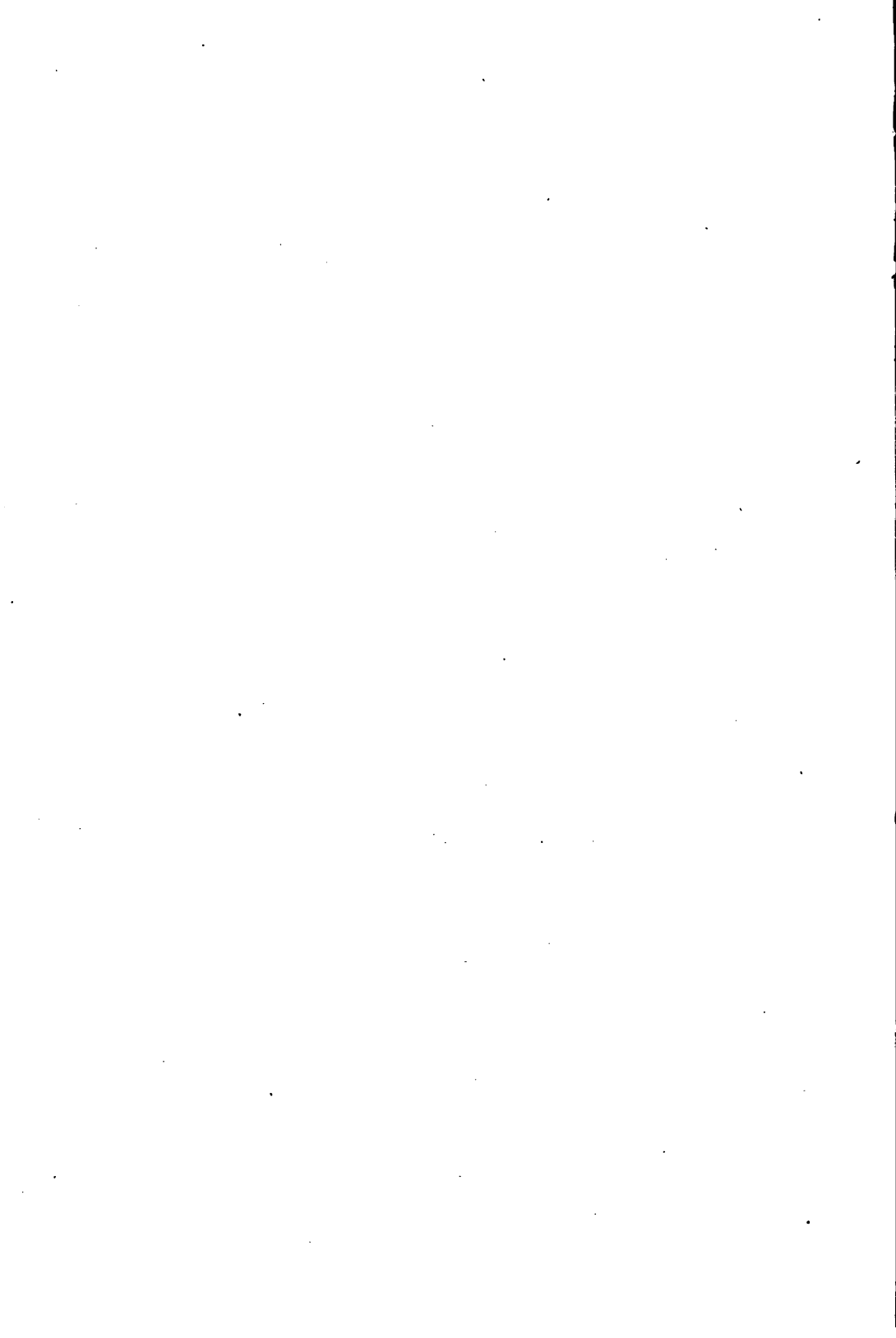
Centralia.

On the 20th of June, 1906, a complaint was received from Centralia, charging violation of the ten hour law for females against one of the laundries operating in that place. The Commissioner at once advised the management of the laundry of the charges and insisted that they immediately take steps to comply with the law. A reply was received on the 25th of the month in which it was stated that the law would be strictly observed in the future. No further complaints against that concern have been received.

Seattle.

On August 2, 1906, a complaint was received charging violation of the law against a department store located in Seattle. Investigation failed to develop the truth of the charges and the matter was accordingly dropped.

THE CHILD LABOR LAW



THE CHILD LABOR LAW.

The subject of Child Labor is yearly demanding increased attention, not only from our state and national governments, but from all students of industrial conditions. It is a problem of growing importance, because it involves issues which in a country constituted and governed as is ours, are essentially fundamental. Overworked, mentally dwarfed children are not the material from which a vigorous, aggressive nation may be developed. A stunted citizenship means a stunted country, and it is obviously a proper governmental function to legislate against conditions which tend to the production of such evils.

In the manufacturing centers of the east and south, where keen competition has served to create an extraordinary demand for cheap labor, the question has aroused far greater public attention than has been the case in our own state. The administration of the various states, usually through the agency of their Labor Bureaus, are annually expending large sums of money in investigating and ascertaining the facts bearing upon the situation, and in providing suitable remedies. The trend of sentiment as indicated in the reports of the different Bureaus is favorable to the coupling of legislation against child labor, with laws in favor of compulsory education, and it is along these lines that a solution of the problem is being sought.

In Washington, fortunately, the situation does not present the evils or the difficulties with which the authorities of other states have to contend. The law bearing upon the subject is sufficiently comprehensive to meet nearly all requirements and is generally understood and observed throughout the state. In our young and prosperous commonwealth, the time has not arrived when the earnings of children, except in extraordinary cases, must be counted on as an essential portion of the family

income. The average citizen is able to provide for the needs of those dependent upon him without resort to the earning capacity of his young children, and moreover, there are as yet few manufacturing industries in the state in which child labor can be profitably or advantageously employed. These conditions have combined to prevent serious or widespread violation of the law, and so long as they continue, the Child Labor problem, as far as the state of Washington is concerned, will be comparatively simple.

Three causes may be assigned in explanation of the few cases of infringement of the law which have been reported during the present biennial period. First, the extraordinary demand for labor in all branches of industry which has led some manufacturers to accept any class of help which they were able to secure. This was notably the case during the strike of the shingle weavers which left many of the mills so short handed that it was practically impossible for them to continue operations. During this time a number of complaints were filed with this office accusing mill operators of employing boys under the legal age. These complaints came from various shingle manufacturing centers and were not confined to any particular locality. Personal investigation by the Commissioner followed in each instance, and where the facts as cited were substantiated, immediate compliance with the law was required.

The second cause is found in the mercenary spirit of some parents whose desire to add a few dollars to their income outweighs their sense of responsibility to their children. Happily such cases are the decided exception rather than the rule, and in fact, are of such rare occurrence as scarcely to require any reference being made to them.

The third cause, productive also of relatively few complaints, arises from the occasional necessity of employing the child's labor for the support of a widowed mother or some other dependent relative. The policy of the Commissioner in all such cases is to insist that a permit be secured from the superior court judge of the district, as is provided by law, and where proper cause is shown such permits are never refused.

On the whole, the enforcement of the Child Labor law has been attended with very few difficulties, it being recognized by all classes as a wholesome piece of legislation, calculated to uplift the standard of citizenship and in harmony with a progressive, intelligent public policy. Various labor organizations and disinterested, public-spirited citizens have assisted in securing observance of the law, and their efforts are gratefully acknowledged.

CASES OF VIOLATION OF THE CHILD LABOR LAW INVESTIGATED BY THE COMMISSIONER.

Cosmopolis.

On the 16th of April, 1906, a complaint was received from Aberdeen in which it was stated that boys under the age of 14 years were employed in one of the mills operating in the neighboring town of Cosmopolis. It was stated in the complaint that a number of the employees of the mill in question were out on strike and that young boys had been secured to replace them. It was further cited that the work was of a dangerous nature and had already resulted in injury to some of the boys. The Commissioner immediately visited Cosmopolis, and after an investigation of the circumstances found that the facts as stated were substantially correct. The mill owners were required to discharge the boys at once and were warned that further violation of the law would result in prosecution. They at once took steps to comply with the law in accordance with the Commissioner's demands.

On the 25th of April, 1906, a second complaint was received from Cosmopolis. Investigation revealed the fact that the mill owners were working a few boys after school hours and on Saturdays, owing to the shingle weavers being on strike. As these boys were over the age of 14 years, the Commissioner found that he had no jurisdiction and so advised the complainant. On the 29th of the same month the strike was settled and the men who had been out went back to work. No further complaints from this source have been received.

Ballard.

On July 5th, 1906, a complaint was received from Ballard stating that boys under the legal age were being employed in the shingle mills in that city. On the 7th, the Commissioner proceeded to Ballard and investigated the case. It was ascertained that three boys were working in violation of the law and on demand of the Commissioner the boys were at once removed from the mills. It subsequently developed that one of these boys is an orphan, entirely dependent upon his own resources for his support. The boy desired to continue working and the mill owners wished to continue him in their employ. They were advised that in order to do so a permit must be secured from the superior court. The permit was applied for and on the showing made was granted.

Bellingham.

On the 8th of August, 1906, the Commissioner visited Bellingham in response to a complaint from that city to the effect that boys under the legal age were employed in saw mills. After investigating the case, the facts were found to be as stated. The mill owners were ordered to remove the boys from the mills at once, which orders were immediately carried into effect.

**BAKERY INSPECTION LAW—BARBERS' SUNDAY
LAW—USE OF TIME CHECKS—BLOCKING
OF SWITCHES, ETC.—PLUMBERS' LAW.**



THE BAKERY INSPECTION LAW.

One of the important duties placed upon the Labor Commissioner, is the inspection of all bakeries operating in the state. The law contemplates a rigid inspection of each bakery and gives the Commissioner a wide scope of authority in enforcing his requirements. Unfortunately, however, the Legislature made no appropriation for this purpose and it has been possible to perform the inspection work only as time and circumstances would permit. In the performance of his various duties the Commissioner has been called at different times to nearly all the important centers in the state and it has been his practice on such occasions to utilize all available time for the inspection of bakeries. In this manner and through mailing copies of the law to all bakeries located in the state not personally visited, substantial results have been realized.

As an additional means of securing compliance with the law, the Commissioner has co-operated with the local health officers in different cities and towns, and it is a pleasure to note that such officers have shown a uniform willingness to do everything in their power to facilitate the work. In this connection the following letter was mailed to the proper officials in the various municipalities:

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON, July 11, 1906.

DEAR SIR—I am mailing you copies of the state law regulating "Bakeries," wherein are set forth the duties and authority of the State Labor Commissioner in connection with same. While a city ordinance gives the health officer authority to inspect all places as to their sanitary condition and to order such changes as cleaning up, whitewashing, etc., the power to change the unsanitary plumbing rests with the state law by which it is made the duty of the State Labor Commissioner to enforce said law by a written order that must be complied with within thirty (30) days from the time of such notice being served by the Commissioner.

Now if your department while inspecting the bakeries in your city find conditions therein that require an order from me to have the law obeyed, you will confer a favor on my office, as well as a service to the public and to your department, to notify me of any instance of this nature and I will at once see that the law is enforced. It is impossible for me with the present appropriation and the various other duties required by my office, to make a proper inspection of all bakeries in this state and enforce the law; therefore, I respectfully request that your department co-operate with my office in this matter. I have personally visited and made such arrangements in several cities in this state, and believe that you will agree with me that we can by this co-operation enforce this excellent law throughout the state in a most effectual manner. I also believe there should be a law to compel each bakery to post, and to keep posted, a copy of the state law governing bakeries, in every room in their establishment.

I have mailed copies of the law to every bakery in the state but they are usually destroyed as soon or before they are read. I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

CHARLES F. HUBBARD,
State Labor Commissioner.

Through the various means noted above, much has been accomplished, but it is apparent that the Labor Commissioner, with the numerous other important duties which devolve upon him, cannot give the work of bakery inspection the attention it deserves. If satisfactory results are to be attained, there should be frequent inspection of all bakeries in the state each year. To do this, however, the services of an assistant will be required, and authority to that extent is therefore requested. Otherwise, it is urged that the bakery inspection be placed in charge of some other department which may be better equipped to carry the purposes of the law into effect.

The Commissioner has found that the bake shops are, in the majority of cases, unclean and do not comply with the law; consequently certificates could not be issued to but very few bakeries in this state. Even the repeated visits of an inspector failed to accomplish a change in many cases. They need more frequent inspection and strict enforcement of the law.

SUNDAY CLOSING LAW FOR BARBERS.

The law which forbids the opening of barber shops on Sundays has been generally observed throughout the state, and its enforcement has called for very little attention on the part of the Labor Commissioner.

For the most part the law has the support and sanction of the barbers whether employers or employees, and they would be the first to oppose any laxity in its enforcement. The only complaint that has been filed of violation of this law was received from the Secretary of the Barbers' Union of Seattle on the 22nd of August, 1906. In response to this complaint, the Commissioner proceeded to Seattle on August 23rd and caused the arrest of C. L. Heady, an employing barber who had been most persistent in violating the law.

The trial was set in Justice Davis' court for August 30, but on that date was postponed until September 13. On the latter date, the Commissioner visited Seattle for the purpose of attending the trial but the defense exercised their right of demanding a jury trial and a further postponement was given until September 17. Heady was tried by a jury on the last named date and found not guilty. The decision was due, however, to insufficient evidence and not to any defect in the law, the status of which was not affected in any particular. An immediate announcement was made by the Commissioner through the press that further violations of the law would be followed by immediate prosecution until a conviction was secured. Since that date no complaints have been received.

PAYMENT OF WAGES BY TIME CHECKS.

Several violations of the law prohibiting the payment of wages by check or other means subject to discount, have been reported at different times, all of which have been satisfactorily adjusted through correspondence or as the result of personal investigation.

One case which is typical of all, will serve to illustrate the nature of such violations. During the month of January, 1906, a complaint was received charging violation of the law against a manufacturing concern operating in the city of Chehalis. Investigation developed the fact that the company in question was in the habit of paying its employees on the fifteenth of each month for services rendered during the preceding month. This system would require a new man to work six weeks before receiving his pay. Under this arrangement advances would be required by many of the employees before the regular pay day, and such advances as the company allowed were paid in the form of time checks subject to discount.

The Commissioner advised the company as to the requirements of the law, insisting that all checks issued should be payable in cash on demand without discount. A subsequent complaint against the same company was received and the Commissioners visited Chehalis for the purpose of making a personal investigation. The management alleged a misunderstanding of the law, and gave assurances that in the future they would comply strictly with its provisions. No further complaints against the company have been received. A similar settlement was made in the other cases investigated.

LAWS REGULATING FROGS, SWITCHES, GUARD RAILS AND FENDERS.

Shortly after taking office, the Labor Commissioner instituted an investigation for the purpose of determining the extent to which the railroad and street car companies were complying with the law regulating the blocking of frogs, switches and guard rails. A list of companies affected by the law was secured and a letter with copy of the law was sent to each. Replies from all companies with assurances that this law would be strictly observed were received, and subsequent inspections have indicated that the law has been generally complied with.

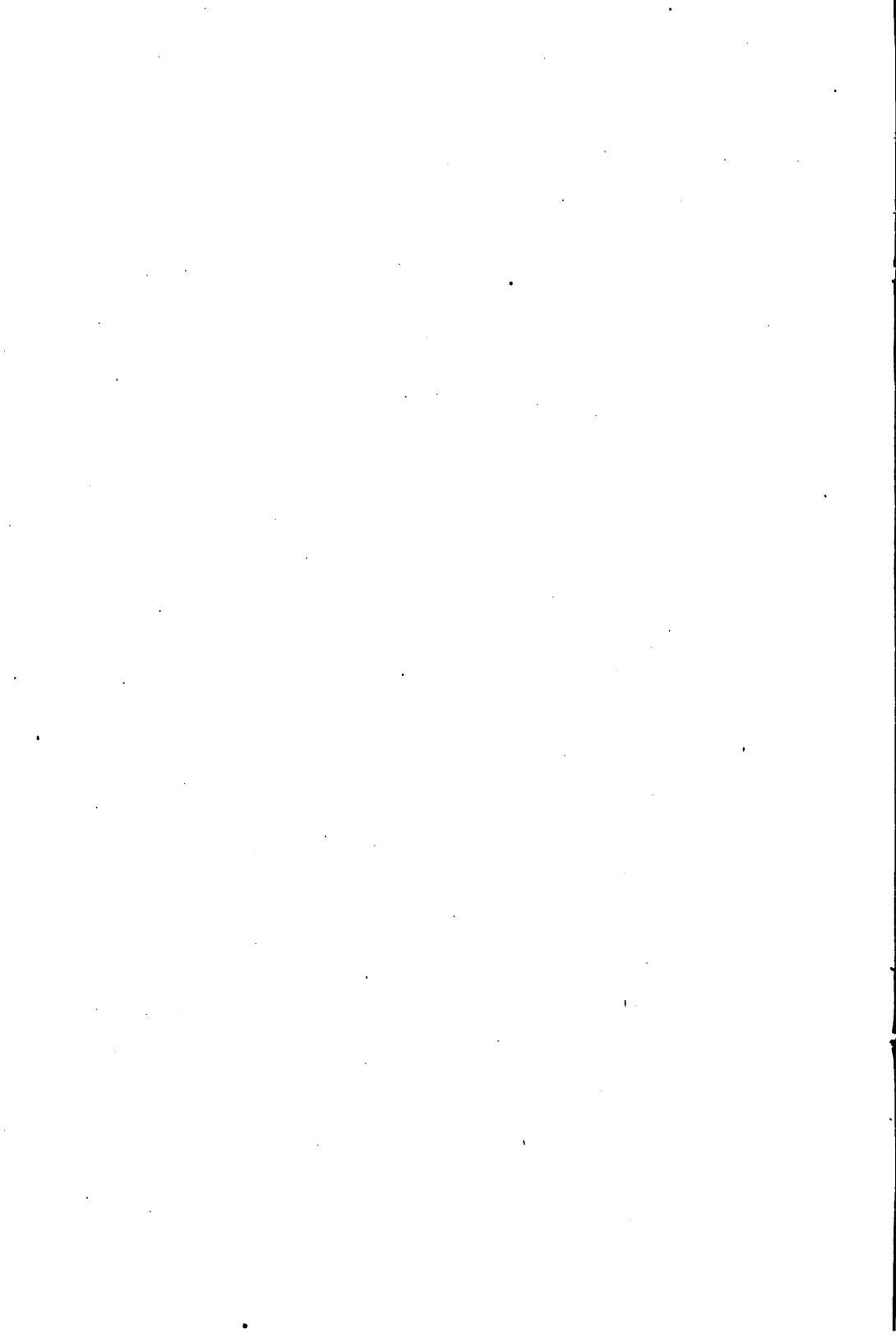
A similar investigation was made in reference to the law requiring all street car companies to equip their cars with properly constructed fenders. It was ascertained that cars were being operated in violation of the law in the cities of Aberdeen, Tacoma and Olympia. In each case instructions to the management were issued and prompt compliance with the law followed.

PLUMBING LAW DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The law passed by the last Legislature for the regulation of the plumbing business was declared unconstitutional by a supreme court decision. The case in connection with which the decision was rendered originated in the city of Seattle. A. J. Richer, a plumber, was arrested for violating the provisions of the law, which required all master plumbers to stand an examination and pay an annual fee of \$10. Similar requirements were made of all journeymen plumbers who were charged a fee of \$2.50 each, the law, however, having force and effect only

in cities having 10,000 or more inhabitants. Richer was fined \$15 and costs in the justice's court. An application for a writ of habeas corpus was denied by the superior court but was granted by the supreme court and the entire law annulled. The full text of the supreme court's decision is given in another portion of this report.

COST OF LIVING
IN
WASHINGTON



COST OF LIVING IN WASHINGTON—MARKET QUOTATIONS 1900-1906..

Appended herewith are presented two tables dealing with the cost of a variety of commodities which enter into ordinary household consumption. The first of these tables covers the variation in wholesale prices of 68 articles through a period beginning with the year 1900 and ending with the year 1906.

The per cent of increase and decrease is also shown for each succeeding year and the net variation for the entire period is given. The second table deals with retail prices for the year 1906.

The prices in all cases are those quoted in the open market on the first day of January of each year. Certain commodities, particularly perishables, vary largely in price with the different seasons and allowance for this fact must be made. Fresh ranch eggs, for instance, which in the tables range from 25 cents to 36 cents per dozen, are quoted in summer at 16 cents to 20 cents. Otherwise the figures may be accepted as indicating within a reasonable degree of accuracy the prevailing prices during the period in question.

The quotations are given as published in the larger jobbing centers, but they will apply generally over the entire state, so far as the consumer is affected, with the exception of localities removed from the ordinary routes of transportation. The average merchant in the smaller towns, being under less expense for rent and other fixed charges, than the city dealers, is able to compete directly with the prices offered by the latter and frequently to undersell them.

The bulk of commodities are now sold in proprietary form, and the market affords a wide range of prices, depending upon the quality of the goods, nature of packing, etc. In making up

these tables, standard brands were selected, the purpose being to reach an average as nearly as circumstances would permit.

Examination of the tables reveals a marked tendency toward increase in price of a number of staple articles, although regarding the list of commodities as a whole, the advance during the past six years has not been extraordinarily large.

Of the 68 articles dealt with in the first table, 23 show an increase averaging 21 per cent in 1906 over 1900, while in the same period 26 articles were reduced an average of 16 per cent. The remaining commodities have not varied to any appreciable extent.

Of the commodities which have advanced in price, wheat flour, rye flour, graham flour and rice are among the most noticeable, while a distinct tendency to decrease is shown in a number of classes of dried and canned fruits and vegetables.

It should be noted that the year 1900, which is made the basis of the tables, marked the complete recovery of the state from the period of depression which prevailed during the latter portion of the previous decade. From 1897 to 1900 there was a steady advance in nearly all commodities, and while accurate statistics are lacking, the best authorities agree that prices during this period increased an average of not less than 25 per cent.

Acknowledgment is due the publishers of the "Trade Register," of Seattle, and the "West Coast Trade," of Tacoma, for assistance rendered in the preparation of the accompanying tables.

COST OF LIVING IN WASHINGTON

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COST OF LIVING, TABLE NO. 1—SHOWING WHOLESALE PRICES OF HOUSEHOLD COMMODITIES, 1900-1906.

COMMODITY.	Per cent decrease 1906 over 1900...											
	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
	Per cent increase 1906 over 1900...											
	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
	Per cent decrease 1906 over 1905...											
	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
	Per cent increase 1906 over 1905...											
	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
Price 1906.....	\$0.40	0.0375	0.05	0.0625	0.075	0.0875	0.10	0.1125	0.125	0.1375	0.15	0.1625
	Per cent decrease 1905 over 1904...											
	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
	Per cent increase 1905 over 1904...											
	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Price 1905.....	\$0.40	0.0375	0.05	0.0625	0.075	0.0875	0.10	0.1125	0.125	0.1375	0.15	0.1625
	Per cent decrease 1904 over 1903...											
	9.8%	9.8%	9.8%	9.8%	9.8%	9.8%	9.8%	9.8%	9.8%	9.8%	9.8%	9.8%
	Per cent increase 1904 over 1903...											
	9.8%	9.8%	9.8%	9.8%	9.8%	9.8%	9.8%	9.8%	9.8%	9.8%	9.8%	9.8%
Price 1904.....	\$0.40	0.0375	0.05	0.0625	0.075	0.0875	0.10	0.1125	0.125	0.1375	0.15	0.1625
	Per cent decrease 1903 over 1902...											
	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
	Per cent increase 1903 over 1902...											
	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
Price 1903.....	\$0.40	0.0375	0.05	0.0625	0.075	0.0875	0.10	0.1125	0.125	0.1375	0.15	0.1625
	Per cent decrease 1902 over 1901...											
	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
	Per cent increase 1902 over 1901...											
	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Price 1902.....	\$0.40	0.04	0.05	0.0625	0.075	0.0875	0.10	0.1125	0.125	0.1375	0.15	0.1625
	Per cent decrease 1901 over 1900...											
	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
	Per cent increase 1901 over 1900...											
	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Price 1901.....	\$0.412	0.05	0.06	0.075	0.0875	0.10	0.1125	0.125	0.1375	0.15	0.1625	0.175
	Per cent decrease 1900 over 1900...											
	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325
	Per cent increase 1900 over 1900...											
	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325
Price 1900.....	\$0.462	0.0325	0.05	0.0625	0.075	0.0875	0.10	0.1125	0.125	0.1375	0.15	0.1625
Baking powder, per lb.....	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325
Small white beans, per lb.....	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325
Lima beans, per lb.....	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325
Cove oysters, per can.....	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325
Salmon (tallies), per can.....	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325
Blackberries, 2½ lbs, per can.....	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325
Cherries, black, per can.....	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325
Plums, per can.....	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325
Pineapples, per can.....	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325
Raspberries, 2½ lbs, per can.....	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325
Baked beans, per can.....	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325
Canned peas, 2 lbs, per can.....	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325
Canned asparagus, per can.....	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325
Canned corn, per can.....	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325
Canned succotash, per can.....	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325
Canned tomatoes, per can.....	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325
Coffee (first quality), per lb.....	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325
Coffee (cheap), per lb.....	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325
Condensed milk, per can.....	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325
Evaporated cream, per can.....	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325
Dried apples, per lb.....	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325
Dried apricots, per lb.....	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325
Dried currants, per lb.....	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325
Dried peaches, per lb.....	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325
Dried pears, per lb.....	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325
Dried plums, per lb.....	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325
Dried raisins, per lb.....	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325
Dried prunes, per lb.....	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325
Oatmeal crackers, per lb.....	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325
Soda crackers, per lb.....	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325
Catsup, per pint.....	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325
Wheat flour, 1st grade, per bbl.....	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325
Wheat flour, 2d grade, per bbl.....	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325
Oatmeal, per lb.....	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325

COST OF LIVING, TABLE NO. I—CONTINUED.

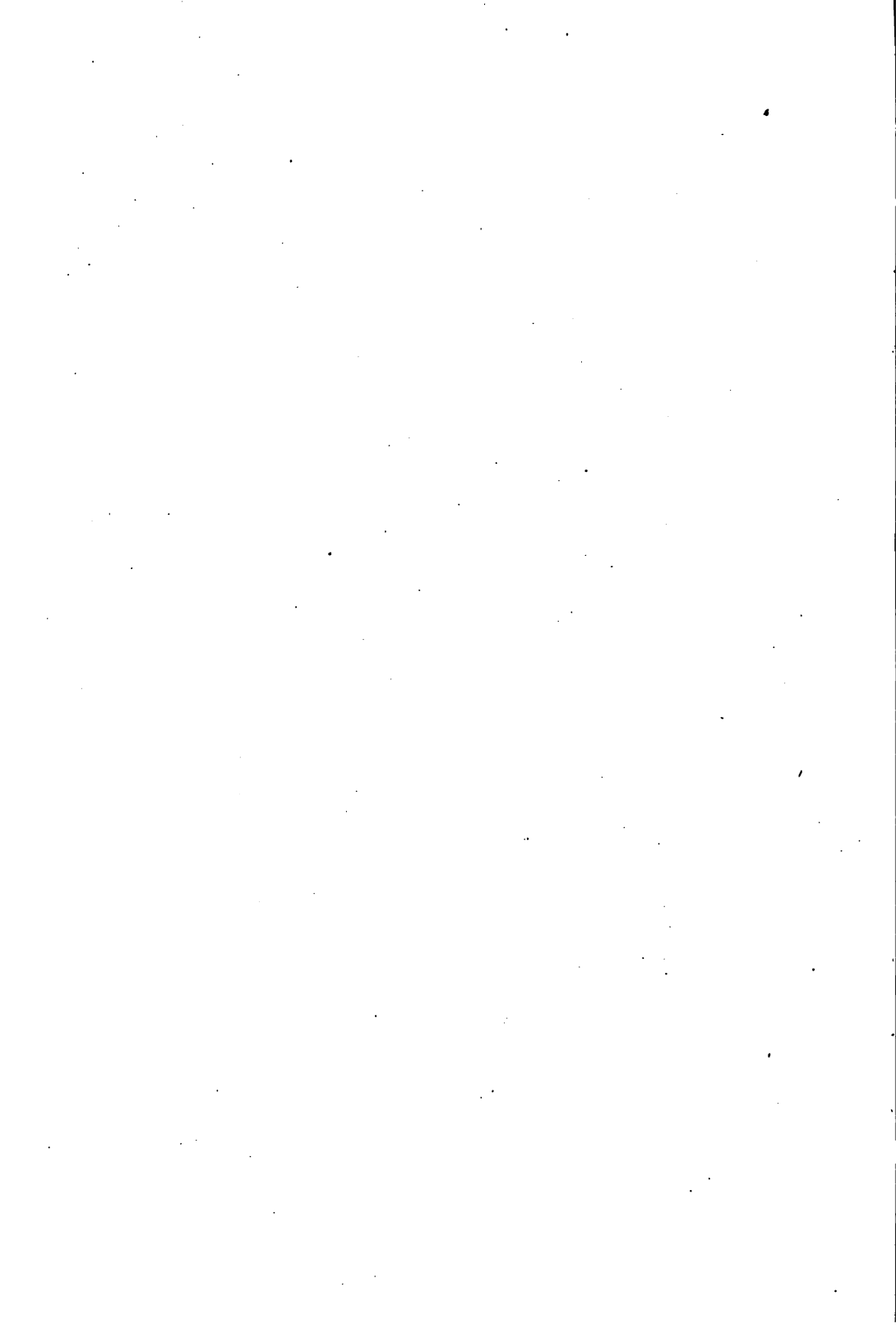
COMMODITY.	Per cent decrease 1906 over 1900.....	7 15½
Per cent increase 1906 over 1900.....	37½	21
Per cent decrease 1906 over 1905.....	7½	7½
Per cent increase 1906 over 1905.....	5	6
Price 1906.....	\$0.022 0.097	1.25 0.045
Per cent decrease 1905 over 1904.....	6½	18
Per cent increase 1905 over 1904.....	10	25
Price 1905.....	\$0.021 0.105	0.0225 0.0525
Per cent decrease 1904 over 1903.....	17	9
Per cent increase 1904 over 1903.....	10	8½
Price 1904.....	\$0.019 0.097	1.125 0.0325
Per cent decrease 1903 over 1902.....	2	7
Per cent increase 1903 over 1902.....	10	15
Price 1903.....	\$0.023 0.107	0.0275 0.0525
Per cent decrease 1902 over 1901.....	16	5
Per cent increase 1902 over 1901.....	10	11
Price 1902.....	\$0.0235 0.107	0.035 0.0475
Per cent decrease 1901 over 1900.....	10	11
Per cent increase 1901 over 1900.....	10	10
Price 1901.....	\$0.016 0.104	0.0275 0.0525
Price 1900.....	\$0.016 0.104	0.0275 0.0525
Corn-meal, per lb.....	7	15½
Roll-coated oats, 2 lb. pkg.....	37½	21
Buckwheat flour, 5 lb. pkg.....	7½	6
Gray flour, 10 lb. pkg.....	5	6
Rye flour, 50 lb. sack.....	1.00	1.18
Sago, per lb.....	0.045	0.045
Honey (light amber).....	1.35	1.40
Rice, per lb.....	0.045	0.045
Soda, per lb.....	0.025	0.025
Table salt, per lb.....	0.025	0.025
Vinegar, per gal.....	0.20	0.20
Maple syrup, per gal.....	0.90	0.90
Dry granulated sugar, per lb.....	0.05	0.05
Molasses, per gal.....	0.63	0.63
Tea, choice, per lb.....	80	80
Tea, good, per lb.....	50	50
Butter, creamery, per lb.....	30	30
Butter, dairy, per lb.....	22	22
Eggs, ranch, per doz.....	24	24
Eggs, eastern, per doz.....	23	23
Cheese, full cream, per lb.....	15	15
Lard, per lb.....	0.025	0.025
Bacon, per lb.....	12.75	12.75
Ham, per lb.....	11.75	11.75
Beef, per lb.....	0.08	0.08
Veal, per lb.....	10	10
Mutton, per lb.....	0.085	0.085
Dressed hogs, per lb.....	0.075	0.075
Chickens, dressed, per lb.....	15	15
Turkeys, dressed, per lb.....	17	17
Potatoes, Irish, per 100 lbs.....	1.00	1.00
Potatoes, sweet, per lb.....	0.025	0.025
Cabbages, per lb.....	0.01	0.01

COST OF LIVING, TABLE No. 2. RETAIL PRICES OF HOUSEHOLD
COMMODITIES, 1906.

Baking powder, per pound.....	\$0 45
Small white beans, per pound.....	05
Lima beans, per pound.....	07
Canned oysters, per can.....	10, 20
Canned salmon, per can.....	15
Canned raspberries, per can, 2½ pounds.....	25
Canned corned beef, per can, 2 pounds.....	25
Canned tomatoes, per can.....	10
Canned cherries, per can.....	25
Canned plums, per can.....	25
Coffee, high grade, per pound.....	40
Coffee, cheap grade, per pound.....	17
Condensed milk, per can.....	16½
Evaporated cream, per can.....	10
Dried apples, per pound.....	12½
Dried apricots, per pound.....	12½
Oat meal crackers, per pound.....	15
Soda crackers.....	10
Catsup, ¼ pint.....	20
Wheat flour, high grade, per sack.....	1 25
Wheat flour, second grade, per sack.....	1 00
Oat meal, per pound.....	05
Corn meal, per pound.....	02½
Rolled oats, per 2 pound package.....	15
Graham flour, per 10 pound sack.....	25
Sago, per pound.....	07
Rice, per pound.....	06
Baking soda, per pound.....	08½
Table salt, 3 pound package.....	12½
Granulated sugar, per pound.....	07
Butter, choice, per pound.....	35
Butter, second grade, per pound.....	25
Cheese, cream, per pound.....	20
Ham, per pound.....	16
Bacon, per pound.....	20
Raisins, 1 pound package, seeded.....	12½
Currants.....	12½
Buckwheat flour, per pound.....	04
Honey, per pound.....	15
Molasses, standard N. O., per gallon.....	60
Sweet potatoes, per pound.....	04
Irish potatoes, per pound.....	01½

RETAIL PRICE OF MEATS.

Beef roast, rib, per pound.....	15
Beef roast, chuck, per pound.....	10
Beef steak, sirloin, per pound.....	15
Beef steak, round, per pound.....	12½
Beef, corned, per pound.....	06
Beef, dried, per pound.....	16
Mutton chops, per pound.....	12, 18
Mutton, breast, per pound.....	06
Pork roast, ham, per pound.....	15
Pork chops, per pound.....	18
Pork shoulder, per pound.....	12½
Veal, fore quarter, per pound.....	12½
Veal, hind quarter, per pound.....	18



STATISTICS
OF
ORGANIZED LABOR



STATISTICS OF ORGANIZED LABOR.

BARBERS' UNION, ABERDEEN LOCAL, No. 91.—Organized October 17, 1903; present membership, 30; increase in membership since organization, 15; union is not incorporated; 100 per cent of trade organized locally; national organization, J. B. I. U. of A.; national Secretary, Jacob Fisher, P. O. box 517, Indianapolis, Indiana; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week; funeral benefits, \$60.00 to \$500.00 according to length of membership; members are paid by the week; average wages, \$2.75 per day; working hours per day, except Saturday, 10½; Saturdays, 13½; total loss of time of all members during past year, 2 weeks; union has no contract with employers; decrease of 2 hours in working day since organization; apprentices serve three years under union journeyman and are paid 60 per cent of all money they earn; union has participated in no strikes since January 1, 1905; present Secretary, I. F. Michaels, 207 West Market St., Aberdeen.

BARBERS, EVERETT LOCAL.—Organized 1902; present membership, 36; increase of 12 in membership since organization; is not incorporated; 40 per cent of trade organized locally; branch of Journeyman Barbers International Union of America; national Secretary, Jacob Fisher, Indianapolis, Ind.; membership fee, \$5; monthly dues, 75 cents; sick benefit, \$5 per week; funeral benefit, \$100; members are paid by the week; average wages, \$2.50 per day; working hours, Saturdays, 15; other days, 12 hours; per week, 75; average of one member idle during whole of past year; more idleness during 1905 than during 1906; increase of 20 per cent in wages during past five years; decrease of 4 hours per day in all working days but Saturday during past five years; apprentices must serve 3 years before being admitted to the union and only one is allowed to each shop; present Secretary, J. O. Sharpless.

BARBERS, BELLINGHAM LOCAL, No. 457.—Organized 1902; present membership, 40; increase of 20 since organization; is not incorporated; 90 per cent of trade organized locally; branch of Journeyman Barbers International Union of America; national Secretary, Jacob Fisher, Indianapolis, Ind.; membership fee, \$3; monthly dues, 75 cents; sick benefit, \$5 per week; accident benefit, same; funeral benefit, \$50 to \$500; total amount paid in benefits during 1905, \$35; members are paid by the week and percentage of earnings; average wages, \$2.50 per day; working hours, Saturdays, 12½; other days, 10½; per week, 75; union is not under contract with employers; no increase in wages during the past 5 years; working hours decreased 2 hours per day during past five years; apprentices must serve three years before being admitted to the union; present Secretary, C. E. Sutterlein.

BARBERS, OLYMPIA LOCAL.—Organized May 24, 1904; present membership, 10; increase of 4 since organization; is not incorporated; 75 per cent of trade organized locally; branch of Journeyman Barbers International Union of America; national Secretary, Jacob Fisher, Indianapolis, Ind.; initiation fee, \$3; monthly dues, 50 cents; sick benefit, \$5 per week; accident benefit, same; strike and out of work benefits as ordered by each local; funeral benefits, \$60 to \$600; members are employed by the week or on the basis of 60 per cent of their earnings; average wages, \$2.50 per day; working hours, Saturdays, 12½; other days, 9½; per week, 69 hours; all members employed steadily during the past year; no contract with employers; wages increased \$3 per week during the past three years; hours of labor decreased two hours per day during the past five years; one apprentice allowed in each shop; must serve two years before securing admission to the union; also is required to hold a state card from the State Board of Examiners.

BARTENDERS INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE, SEATTLE.—Organized June 27, 1903; present membership, 125; is not incorporated; branch of Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance, and Bartenders International League of America; national

Secretary, J. L. Sullivan, Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, Ohio; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues \$1.00; sick benefit, \$7.00 per week for 4 weeks; strike benefits are regulated by the international organization; wages of members average \$3.00 per day; average working hours per day, 10; per week, 70; the union anticipates an increase in wages and a decrease in the number of working hours in the near future; apprenticeship of six months required and union members must be qualified to hold positions; has not been involved in any strike during past year; local Secretary, A. Wagenknecht, box 717, Seattle.

BEER BOTTLERS, SEATTLE LOCAL, No. 244.—Organized November, 1900; present membership, 31; is not incorporated; branch of Brewery Workers International Union; membership fee, \$10; monthly dues, \$1; strike benefit, \$5 per week for 52 weeks; other benefits as ordered by the union; members are employed by the week; average wages, \$2.25 per day; working hours, 8 per day; per week, 48; wages increased 50 cents per day and working hours decreased .2 hours per day since organization; one apprentice is allowed to every five working members, but this rule is modified during the busy season to permit the employment of more apprentices; union involved in one strike which is detailed under chapter headed "Strikes and Lock-outs."

BOOKBINDERS UNION, SEATTLE LOCAL, No. 87.—Organized 1900; present membership, 30; is not incorporated; branch of International Brotherhood of Bookbinders; national Secretary, Jas. W. Dougherty, 132 Nassau St., New York City; initiation fee, \$10.00; monthly dues, \$1.00; funeral benefit, \$50.00; average wages of members, males, \$3.25 per day; females, \$1.25 per day; working hours per day, 8; per week, 48; all members steadily employed during the past year; wages have increased 20 to 50 cents per day since organization; working hours per day have been decreased from 9 to 8 during same period; apprentices must not be less than 15 years nor more than 18 years of age, and must serve 4 years before becoming entitled to ad-

mission to the union; no strikes during the past year; local Secretary, J. C. Ward, 1761 Fourteenth Ave. S., Seattle.

BREWERY ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN, SEATTLE LOCAL.—Organized May 25, 1901; present membership, 25; is not incorporated; branch of United Brewery Workmen; Secretary of national organization, A. Hubner, 109 Odd Fellows Temple, Cincinnati, Ohio; initiation fees, \$10.00; monthly dues, \$1.00; strike benefit, \$5.00 per week for one year; working hours, 8 hours per day, 56 per week; an average of 3 members idle during past year; since organization, wages have increased 15 cents per day and the working day shortened by 4 hours; the union participated in the strike of the Brewery Workers, which is detailed in the chapter devoted to strikes. The present Secretary is Harry Rogers, 1315 Valley St., Seattle.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS, WALLA WALLA LOCAL, No. 12.—Organized October, 1904; present membership, 15; branch of Bricklayers International Union of America; national secretary, Wm. Dobson, 307 Unity building, Indianapolis, Ind.; initiation fee, \$15; monthly dues, 50 cents; pays no benefits; members are employed by the hour; average wages, \$5.60 per day; working hours, per day, 8; per week, 48; all members idle more or less during past year; average of one-half idle during entire year; was more idleness during 1905 than during 1906; members are under verbal contract with employers which expires January 1, 1907; apprentices must serve 3 years and are under contract with the union for that length of time; contract must be signed by the apprentice and his parents if living; no strike during the past two years.

BROOM MAKERS UNION, SEATTLE LOCAL.—Organized 1902; present membership, 10; Secretary national organization, Oliver A. Brower, box 536, Amsterdam, N. Y.; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, \$1.00; strike benefit, \$5.00 per week; other benefits as determined by the union; members paid by the piece, averaging \$3.00 per day; working hours, per day, 10 hours; per week, 55 hours; all members employed during past year; 10 per cent increase in wages since organization; one apprentice

allowed to every 6 workmen, but no more than 3 apprentices in any one shop; local Secretary, C. E. Barnhill, 108 E. Ship St., Ballard, Wash.

BUILDING LABORERS, SEATTLE LOCAL, No. 3.—Organized 1896; present membership, 250; is not incorporated; branch of Building Laborers International Protective Union of America; national Secretary, Daniel Moynihan, 402 Concord St., Lowell, Mass.; initiation fee, \$10.00; monthly dues, 25 cents; strike benefit, \$5.00 per week; average daily wages, \$3.00; working hours, per day, 8; per week, 48; members have lost about 2 days per week each during past year; increase of \$1.00 per day wages since organization; has not been involved in any strike during past year; local Secretary, Fred Swanson, box 238, Seattle.

CARPENTERS, EVERETT LOCAL, No. 562.—Organized 1900; present membership, 74; increase of 50 since organization; is not incorporated; about 90 per cent of trade organized locally; branch of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; national Secretary, Frank Duffy, box 187, Indianapolis, Ind.; membership fee, \$10.00; monthly dues, 75 cents; sick benefit, \$4.00 per week; disability benefit, \$100 to \$400; funeral benefit, from \$100 to \$200; wife's funeral benefit, \$25 to \$50; members are paid by the day; average wages \$3.60 per day; working hours, 8 per day; per week, 48; all members more or less idle during past year; increase of 20 per cent in wages during past five years; no established system of apprenticeship; no strikes since January 1, 1905; present Secretary, A. L. Weed.

CARPENTERS UNION, U. B. OF C. & J. OF A., SEATTLE LOCAL, 131.—Organized 1897; present membership, 100; is not incorporated; national organization, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; national Secretary, Frank Duffy, box 187, Indianapolis, Ind.; initiation fee, \$10.00; monthly dues, \$1.00; pays sick benefit of \$5.00 per week for 10 weeks; accident benefit the same; funeral benefit, \$200; disability bene-

fit, \$100 to \$400, depending upon length of membership; members are paid by the hour; average daily wage, \$4.00; average working hours per day, 8; per week, 44; during the past year an average of 25 per cent of the members have been idle; wages since organization have increased $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; two hours have been cut off the working day during the same period; the organization has an established system of apprenticeship, requiring 4 years of active work as a prerequisite to admission; apprentices at the age of 18 years may be admitted as semi-beneficial members; the union has participated in no strikes or lockouts during the past year. The Secretary is S. Wilkin, 1620 Fourth Ave., Seattle.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, WALLA WALLA LOCAL.—Organized August, 1903; present membership, 85; increase of 65 since organization; 75 per cent of trade organized locally; branch of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; national Secretary, Frank Duffy, Indianapolis, Ind.; membership fee, \$10.00; monthly dues, 75 cents; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week after first week's illness; strike benefits determined by international; funeral benefit, \$50 to \$200; \$220 paid out in benefits during 1905; wages average \$3.50 per day; working hours, 8 per day; per week, 48; 75 per cent of members more or less idle during past year; average of 20 per cent idle at all times during past year; more idleness during 1906 than during 1905; average increase of \$1 per day in wages during the past five years; decrease of two hours in working day during same period; one apprentice allowed to every five journeymen; apprentice must be over 18 and under 21; union enengaged in several unimportant strikes during past two years, involving a total of 25 men and 4 employing firms; loss of \$250 in wages; present Secretary, H. J. McLeod.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, ABERDEEN. — Organized September, 1900; present membership, 120; 99 per cent of trade organized locally; national organization, U. B. of C. & J. of A.; national Secretary, Frank Duffy, Indianapolis, Ind.; initiation

fee, \$10.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; funeral benefit, \$50.00 to \$200; total disability, \$100 to \$500; no benefits paid during 1905; all benefits paid by national organization; members are paid by the day, averaging \$3.25 per day; number of working hours, 8 per day; per week, 48; about 25 per cent of members idle during past 12 months; idleness during first 7 months of 1905 same as during same period of 1906; wages increased 50 cents per day and working hours decreased 2 hours per day, during past 5 years; national organization requires 3 years apprenticeship; present Secretary, J. S. Scott, Aberdeen.

CARPENTERS UNION, GEORGETOWN LOCAL.—Organized June 14, 1904; present membership, 51; is not incorporated; branch of Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; national Secretary, Frank Duffy, box 187, Indianapolis, Ind.; initiation fee, \$10.00; monthly dues, 60 cents; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week for 7 weeks; funeral benefit, \$50.00 to \$200; disability benefit, \$100 to \$400; funeral and disability benefits paid by national organization; average wages, \$4.00 per day; working hours, per day, 8; per week, 44; no record kept of idleness of members, but all are out of work at times; no decrease in number of working hours since organization; no strikes during past year; local Secretary, J. S. Teegardin, Georgetown, Wn.

CIGARMAKERS, EVERETT LOCAL, No. 498.—Organized 1900; present membership, 21; increase in membership since organization, 7; is not incorporated; branch of International Cigarmakers Union of America; national Secretary, G. W. Perkins, Monroe building, Chicago, Ill.; membership fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, \$1.20; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week; accident benefit according to length of membership; strike benefit, \$7.00 per week; out of work benefit, \$3.00 per week; funeral benefit according to age and length of membership; members are paid by the piece, averaging \$2.75 per day; working hours, 8 per day; per week, 48; all members employed during past year; union has agreement with employers covering scale of prices only; increase of \$1.00 per M. during past five years; one apprentice allowed

for each shop employing one or more men steadily; shops employing ten or more men allowed two apprentices; present Secretary, J. C. North.

CIGARMAKERS UNION, SEATTLE LOCAL, No. 188.—Organized April 15, 1887; present membership, 85; not incorporated; branch of Cigarmakers International Union of America; international Secretary, G. W. Perkins, Monroe building, Chicago, Ill.; initiation fee, \$3.00; weekly dues, 30 cents; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week for 13 weeks; strike benefit, \$5.00 per week for 16 weeks and \$3.00 per week thereafter until strike terminates; out of work benefit, \$3.00 every two weeks, not to exceed \$54.00 in any one year; funeral benefit, after 2 years, \$50.00; after 5 years, \$200; after 10 years, \$350; and after 15 years, \$550; members are paid by piece work, averaging \$2.00 to \$3.50 per day; working hours, per day, 8; per week, 48; wages increased \$2.00 per 1,000 cigars since organization; 8 hour day since 1886; one apprentice allowed every shop employing one man or more steadily, and two apprentices allowed where ten or more men are employed; present Secretary, Jos. Kokesh, 604 University, St., Seattle.

CIGARMAKERS, WALLA WALLA LOCAL, No. 444.—Organized 1900; present membership, 17; increase of 7 since organization; is not incorporated; branch of Cigarmakers' International Union of America; membership fee, \$3; weekly dues, 30 cents; sick benefit, \$5 per week; strike benefit, \$3 per week; out of work benefits, \$3 per week; funeral benefit, \$50 to \$500; members are paid by the piece; average wages, \$2.75 per day; working hours, 8 per day; 48 per week; members have averaged two-thirds of a month idleness each during the past year; about the same amount of idleness during the preceding year; union is not under contract with employers; wages have remained stationary during the past five years; apprentices are required to serve three years at the trade; union has participated in no strikes since January 1, 1905; present secretary, Geo. Surbeck.

COOKS, WAITERS AND WAITRESSES UNION OF BELLINGHAM.—Organized October, 1905; present membership, 14 males; is

not incorporated; 30 per cent of trade organized locally; branch of American Federation of Labor; initiation fees, \$5.00 and \$2.50; monthly dues, \$1.00 and 50 cents; restaurant employees paid by week; hotel employees paid by month; average wages, \$2.50 per day; hours per day, 11; per week, 77; no members idle during past 12 months; 25 per cent increase in wages during past 5 years; no established system of apprenticeship; Ed. Spooner, present Secretary.

COOKS AND WAITERS UNION, ABERDEEN LOCAL, No. 791.—Organized September 20, 1905; present membership, 50 males, 15 females; increase of 35 in membership since organization; union was incorporated September 20, 1905; 60 per cent of trade organized locally; branch of American Federation of Labor; national Secretary, Jere L. Sullivan, Commercial Tribune building, Cincinnati, Ohio; initiation fee, cooks and waiters \$5.00, waitresses and dishwashers \$2.50; monthly dues, cooks and waiters, \$1.00; waitresses and dishwashers, 50 cents; strike benefit, regular wages; funeral benefit, \$50.00; members are paid by the week, males averaging \$17.50 per week and females \$8.00 per week; working hours, per day, 12; per week, 84; all members employed during past 12 months; all restaurants signed agreements with union unless classed unfair; union has no system of apprenticeship; union involved in two strikes since January 1, 1905; present Secretary, Otto A. Nickel, Hoquiam, Wash.

COOKS AND WAITERS, EVERETT LOCAL.—Organized October, 1902; present membership 37 males, 23 females; increase in membership since organization, 31; organization incorporated in October, 1902; 95 per cent of trade organized locally; branch of Hotel and Restaurant Employees Alliance; national Secretary, J. L. Sullivan, Commercial Tribune building, Cincinnati, Ohio; monthly dues, males \$1, females 75 cents; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week; strike benefit as ordered; funeral benefit, \$50.00 and \$100; total of \$30 paid in benefits during 1905; members are employed by the day, week and month; average wages, males \$1.90 per day and board, females \$1.15 per day

and board; hours per day, males 13, females 9½; hours per week, males about 87, females about 67; all members employed steadily during the past year; more idleness during 1905 than during 1906; contract with employers covers scale of wages and agreement to employ none but union help; increase of about 40 per cent in wages during the past five years; no decrease in working hours during same period; no strikes during the past two years; present Secretary, Edwin Elliot.

FISHERMEN'S FRATERNAL UNION OF THE PACIFIC COAST AND ALASKA, SEATTLE LOCAL; ALSO LOCAL No. 1 OF UNITED FISHERMEN OF THE PACIFIC.—Organized 1902; present membership, 2,555; national organization, International Seamen's Union of America; national Secretary, Wm. D. Frazier, 1½ Lewis, St., Boston, Mass.; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; strike benefits as voted; funeral benefit, \$75.00; members are paid both by the piece and by the month, averaging \$2.00 per day and board and lodging; no definite working hours; wages increased 25 per cent since organization; local agent, Hans Goranson.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, BELLINGHAM.—Organized June 20, 1906; present membership, 150 males, 3 females; is not incorporated; national Secretary, William Frantman; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; benefits allowed as voted by organization; no benefits paid during 1905; average wages, male \$2.40 per day, females \$1.09; working hours per day, 10; per week, 60; more idleness during 1906 than during 1905; no contracts with employers; no increase in wages nor decrease in working hours since organization; present Secretary, John Cloak.

LONGSHOREMEN, OLYMPIA LOCAL, No. 14.—Organized August 27, 1903; present membership, 13; entire local trade included in organization; branch of Pacific Coast Federation of Longshoremen; national Secretary, C. H. James, Seattle, Wash.; membership fee, \$25; monthly dues, 75 cents; pays no benefits; members are employed by the hour, averaging \$3.60 per day of 9 hours; all members more or less idle during past

year; average of 50 per cent idle at all times; 50 per cent more idleness during 1905 than during 1906; members are not under contract, and there has been no increase in wages during the past five years.

LONGSHOREMEN'S UNION, SEATTLE LOCAL, No. 1.—Organized 1900; present membership, 380; is not incorporated; branch of Pacific Coast Federation of Longshoremen; national Secretary, C. H. James, box 1391, Seattle, Wash.; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 75 cents; accident benefit, \$6.00 per week for 12 weeks; strike benefit, \$5.00 per week during strike; funeral benefit, \$60.00; members are paid at the rate of 40 cents per hour for ordinary days and 50 cents per hour for Sundays, holidays and night work; average daily wage, \$4.00; average working day, 10 hours; wages have increased 25 per cent since organization; no special system of apprenticeship, but applicants for membership must prove their competency; no strikes during the past year; present Secretary, C. Lancaster, corner Railroad Ave. and Seneca St., Seattle.

LONGSHOREMEN, BELLINGHAM LOCAL.—Organized July 13, 1905; present membership, 60; increase of 20 per cent in membership since organization; is not incorporated; 70 per cent of trade organized locally; membership fee, \$50; monthly dues, 50 cents; sick and accident benefits, \$15 per month; other benefits as ordered by the union; members are paid by the hour; average wages, \$4.00 per day; working hours, 9 per day; more idleness during the year 1905 than during 1906; wages increased 5 cents per hour and working hours decreased 1 hour per day during past 5 years; no established system of apprenticeship; applicants must prove that they are competent before being admitted; no strikes since January 1, 1905.

MACHINISTS UNION, ABERDEEN LOCAL, No. 522.—Organized April, 1905; present membership, 20; entire trade in organization; branch of International Association of Machinists; national secretary, Geo. Preston, 405 McGill building, Washington, D. C.; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, \$1.00; strike

benefit, single men, \$5.00 per week; married men, \$7.00 per week; members are paid by the hour, averaging \$3.25 per day; number working hours, per day, 9; per week, 54; all members employed during past 12 months; more idleness during first 7 months of 1905 than during the same period of 1906; wages increased from \$3.00 per day to \$3.25 per day during past 5 years; working hours decreased from 10 to 9 during same period; one apprentice allowed for every five journeymen.

MARINE COOKS AND STEWARDS ASSOCIATION OF THE PACIFIC, SEATTLE BRANCH.—Organized May 3, 1901; present membership, 1,400; is not incorporated; branch of International Seamen's Union; national Secretary, Eugene Steidle, Folsom St. Dock, San Francisco, Cal.; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 75 cents; pays shipwreck benefit of \$50.00; strike benefit of \$5.00 per week; funeral benefit of \$75.00; members are paid by the month; the organization includes first, second, third and fourth cooks, butchers, first and second bakers, messmen, pantrymen, and waiters in its membership; since organization wages have been increased 20 per cent; there is no system of apprenticeship; the union is engaged at present in a strike against the Pacific Coast Co., the latter having locked out the Union members in San Francisco.

MUSICIANS MUTUAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, SEATTLE LOCAL.—Organized November 7, 1890; present membership, 306; is not incorporated; branch of American Federation of Musicians; national Secretary, Owen Miller, 3535 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.; initiation fee, \$35.00; monthly dues, \$1.50; death benefit, \$75.00; members are employed by contract, earning from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per week; wages have materially increased since organization; has not participated in any strike during past year; present Secretary, L. E. Booth, Labor Temple, Seattle.

PAINTERS, PAPER HANGERS AND DECORATORS, SEATTLE LOCAL, No. 300.—Organized 1887; present membership, 400; union was incorporated in December, 1904; branch of Painters,

Paper Hangers and Decorators of America; national Secretary, J. C. Skemp, box 199, Lafayette, Indiana; initiation fee, \$15; monthly dues, 75 cents; sick benefit, \$6.00 per week for 6 weeks; accident benefit the same; death and total disability benefits, first year \$50.00, second year \$100, third year, \$150, fourth year and thereafter \$200; benefits to wife of deceased member, first year \$25.00, second year \$50.00, average wages, \$4.00 per day; working hours, per day, 8; per week, 44; wages since organization have increased from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day; working hours have decreased 2 hours per day since organization; apprentices after three years service are admitted to union membership; registration and record of all apprentices is kept during entire period of apprenticeship; not involved in any strike during past year; present Secretary, J. A. McGill; Room 14, Labor Temple, Seattle.

PAINTERS, PAPER HANGERS AND DECORATORS, HOQUIAM LOCAL, No. 1076.—Organized October 27, 1903; present membership, 25; increase in membership since organization, 25; is not incorporated, branch of P. P. & D. of America; national Secretary, J. C. Skemp, Lafayette, Ind.; membership fee, \$15; monthly dues, 75 cents; funeral benefit, \$200; wife's funeral benefit, \$50.00; members are employed by the week; average wages per day, \$3.50; working hours, 8 per day; all members more or less idle during past year; average of 25 per cent idle all the time; was more idleness during 1905 than during 1906; wages increased \$1.00 per day during past five years; working hours decreased 2 hours per day during past two years; apprentices must be under 21 years of age and must serve not less than 3 years before being admitted to the union; one apprentice is allowed for every 8 journeymen; no vote or benefits to apprentices; present Secretary, A. L. Kellogg.

PAINTERS, PAPER HANGERS AND DECORATORS, ABERDEEN LOCAL.—Organized January 8, 1902; present membership, 40; about 95 per cent of trade organized locally; national organization, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hang-

ers of America; National Secretary, J. A. Skemp, Lafayette, Ind.; membership fee, \$15; monthly dues, 75 cents; pays sick and accident benefits of \$6.00 per week; wages average \$3.50 per day; working hours average 8 per day, 48 per week; 50 per cent of members more or less idle during rainy season; more idleness during 1905 than during 1906; union is not under contract with employers; gain of 50 cents to \$1.00 per day in wages during the past five years; decrease of two hours in working day during the past five years; apprentices must serve three years, one apprentice being allowed for every five journeymen, present Secretary, E. McLafferty, box 875, Aberdeen.

PRINTING PRESSMENS UNION, SEATTLE LOCAL, No. 39.—Organized March, 1889; present membership, 74; is not incorporated, branch of International Printing Pressmens and Assistants Union; national Secretary, Wm. J. Webb, 1404 Fiftyninth St., Bourrough Park, Brooklyn, New York; full membership fee, \$25.00; apprentice fee, \$10.00; monthly dues, 1¼ per cent of monthly earnings; strike benefit, \$7.00 per week to married men and \$5.00 per week to single men; funeral benefit, \$100; average wages, \$3.50 per day; working hours, 8 per day; per week, 48; wages have increased 50 cents to \$1.50 per day since organization; working hours have decreased from one to two hours per day during the same period; apprentices allowed the different employing offices proportioned to the number of presses used; present Secretary, A. B. Hoglund, 416 Twenty-second Ave., South Seattle.

SAILORS UNION OF THE PACIFIC, SEATTLE AGENCY—Organized March 6, 1885; present membership, 5,000; branch of International Seamens Union of America; national Secretary, Wm. H. Frazier, No. 1½ Lewis St., Boston, Mass.; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 75 cents; strike benefit, \$5.00 per week; funeral benefit, \$75.00; shipwreck benefit not to exceed \$50.00; members are paid by the month at the average rate of \$1.50 per day; working hours average 9 per day and 54 per week; about 20 per cent have been idle during the past year; wages have increased about 20 per cent and working hours de-

creased $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours since organization; the union is now involved in a lockout, details of which will be found under the chapter devoted to strikes; local agent, P. B. Gill, Seattle.

SHINGLE WEAVERS, SNOHOMISH LOCAL.—Organized 1901; present membership, 85; increase of 50 since organization; branch of International Shingle Weavers Union of America; national Secretary, J. E. Campbell, Everett, Wash.; membership fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 75 cents; members are usually paid by the piece, averaging \$2.00 to \$4.00 per day; no increase in wages during the past five years; apprentices must work one year before being admitted to the union; union participated in Shingle Weavers' strike detailed elsewhere in this report; present Secretary, W. S. Crook.

SHINGLE WEAVERS, MARYSVILLE LOCAL.—Organized 1902; present membership, 90; increase of 75 since organization; national organization, International Shingle Weavers Union of America; national Secretary, J. E. Campbell, Everett, Wash.; membership fee, \$5; monthly dues, 75 cents; members are employed by the piece, hour or day, according to agreement; wages average \$3.50 per day; working hours average 10 per day; more idleness during 1906 than during 1905; present Secretary, Geo. Morrison.

SHINGLE WEAVERS, HOQUIAM LOCAL, No. 21.—Organized October, 1902; present membership, 76; increase in membership since organization, 25; is not incorporated; 100 per cent of trade organized locally; branch of International Shingle Weavers Union of America; national Secretary, J. E. Campbell, 413 National Bank building, Everett, Wash.; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 75 cents; strike benefit, single men \$5.00 per week, married men \$7.00 per week; funeral benefits as voted; \$90 paid in benefits during 1905; members work both by the day and by the piece, the average wages being \$3.50 per day; working hours, per day, 10; per week, 60; all members more or less idle during past year; up to August 1, 1906, the loss in time aggregated 59,200 hours; there was less idleness

during 1905 than during 1906; no contract with employers; wages have increased 50 cents per day since organization; one apprentice allowed in each mill and one additional for each hundred thousand cutting capacity of mill or fraction thereof; the union has been involved in 3 strikes since January 1, 1905, which are reviewed in the chapter devoted to strikes; present Secretary, W. E. Willis, Hoquiam, Wash.

SHIPWRIGHTS, JOINERS AND CAULKERS, EVERETT LOCAL.—Organized January 17, 1905; present membership, 32; increase of 23 since organization; is not incorporated; national Secretary, Thos. Durett, Elizabeth, New Jersey; membership fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; funeral benefit, \$100; no benefits paid during 1905; members are employed by the day; average wages, \$4.00 per day; working hours, per day, 9; per week, 54; an average of 35 per cent of the membership has been idle during the past year; there was 75 per cent more idleness during 1905 than during 1906; no increase in wages nor decrease in number of working hours during the past five years; has no established system of apprenticeship; present Secretary, E. H. Johnson.

STAGE MECHANICS, BELLINGHAM.—Organized September, 1904; present membership, 19; increase in membership since organization, 4; 80 per cent of trade organized locally; national organization, I. A. T. S. E.; national Secretary, Lee M. Hart, State Hotel, Chicago; initiation fee, \$25.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; benefits as voted; average wages, \$3.00 per day; working hours, 8 per day; more members idle during first 7 months of 1905 than during same period of 1906; wages increased 30 per cent during past 5 years; apprentices must serve one year and only two are allowed each house; present Secretary, Jas. Warwick, 1013 Maple St., Bellingham.

STONE CUTTERS' UNION, SEATTLE BRANCH. — Organized March 1889; present membership, 75; is not incorporated; branch of Journeymen Stone Cutters Association of North America; national secretary, Jas. F. McHugh, Washington,

D. C.; initiation fees, \$2.50, \$10.00 and \$50.00; monthly dues, 75 cents; strike benefit, \$6.00 per week; funeral benefit, \$100; members are paid by the hour, the average daily wage being \$5.00; working hours, 8 per day, 44 per week; wages have increased 50 cents per day, and hours decreased one hour per day since organization; an apprenticeship of four years must be served prior to admission to the union; during the past year the union was involved in one strike, in aid of the building laborers in their efforts to increase wages; the strike lasted two days at the end of which time the demands had been acceded to; present Secretary, F. S. Byrns, 510 Union street, Seattle.

TYPGRAPHICAL UNION, BELLINGHAM LOCAL, No. 355.—Organized 1899; present membership, 42; 95 per cent of trade organized locally; branch of International Typographical Union; national secretary, J. W. Bramwood, Indianapolis, Ind.; membership fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 40 cents; strike benefit, \$7.50 to single men and \$10.00 to married men; funeral benefit, \$70.00; wages average \$4.25 per day; working hours, 8 per day, 48 per week; no members idle during past year; union is under contract with employers expiring December 1906; 50 per cent increase in wages during the past five years; decrease of one hour in working day during the same period; apprentices must serve four years before being admitted to the union; present secretary, Geo. H. Gray, box 26, Bellingham.

TYPGRAPHICAL UNION, OLYMPIA LOCAL.—Present membership 10; is not incorporated; 86 per cent of trade organized locally; branch of International Typographical Union; national secretary, J. W. Bramwood, Indianapolis. Ind.; membership fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, one-half of one per cent of earnings; strike benefit, \$10.00 per week; funeral benefit, \$75; members are paid by the week; one member was idle during six months of past year; union is under contract with employers, which expires in June 1907; apprentices must serve four years; one apprentice being allowed to every five men or fraction

thereof employed in a shop; union participated in a strike in May 1906; demands acceded to by employers; present secretary, Geo. L. Levy.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, SEATTLE LOCAL, No. 202.—Organized October 11, 1882; present membership, 253; is not incorporated; branch of International Typographical Union; national secretary, J. W. Bramwood, Indianapolis, Ind.; membership fee \$5.00; strike benefit \$5.00 and \$7.00 per week for eight weeks; funeral benefit, \$70; members are paid by the day; wages range from \$3.50 to \$4.25 for day work and from \$4.00 to \$4.75 for night work; working hours 7½ and 8 per day, 45 to 48 per week; decrease of two hours in working day since organization; apprentices must serve four years before being admitted to the union; union involved in one strike during past two years; present secretary A. H. Blain.

WAITRESSES UNION, SEATTLE LOCAL, No. 240.—Organized March 1900; present membership 210; national secretary, J. L. Sullivan, Coml. Tribune Building, Cincinnati, Ohio; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; sick benefit, \$4.00 per week for four weeks; accident benefit the same; funeral benefit, \$50; members are paid by the week at the average rate of \$1.50 per day; working hours per day, 10, per week, 70; all members have had steady employment during the past year; wages have increased 15 per cent and the working day decreased by three hours per day since organization; apprentices are permitted to work for wages below the union scale until such time as they become capable waitresses; the union has never been involved in a strike; present secretary, Alice M. Lord, Labor Temple, Seattle.

The table on the following page is compiled from reports received from individual members of various labor organizations:

OCCUPATION.	NAME OF CITY.	Age.	Native or foreign.....	Married or single.....	Number of children.....	Total number to support....	Hours per day..	Days per month.....	Months per year.....	Own home or rent.....	Monthly rental.....	Board per week.....	Wages per day.....	Total income per year.....	Total disburse- ments per year.....	Savings per year.....
Barber	Bellingham.	42	Native	Married.	2	4	10.5	26	12	Own.	\$10.00	.....	\$2.50	\$800	.....	\$200
Barber	Aberdeen.	39	Native	Married.	5	7	9	24	10 1/2	Rent.	7.50	.....	2.50	.....	.....	Nothing
Barber	Bellingham.	43	Native	Married.	3	5	8	24	12	Rent.	.....	.....	3.00	750	700	Nothing
Blacksmith	Walla Walla.	33	Native	Single.	1	3	8	24	12	Own.	.....	.....	6.00	600	350	50
Bricklayer	Brooklyn.	53	Native	Widower	4	5	8	15	6	.....	.....	.....	4.00	.....	.....	Nothing
Bricklayer	Seattle.	26	Native	Single	.....	.....	8	22	12	Rent.	.....	.....	4.00	900	.....	.....
Carpenter	South Park.	44	Native	Married.	6	7	8	26	10	Own.	.....	.....	3.50	1,000	700	300
Carpenter	Aberdeen.	48	Foreign	Married.	5	6	8	26	12	Own.	.....	.....	3.50	900	900	.....
Carpenter	Aberdeen.	27	Native	Married.	3	5	8	26	12	Own.	.....	.....	3.50	900	.....	.....
Carpenter	Walla Walla.	27	Native	Single	.....	.....	8	25	12	Own.	.....	.....	4.00	1,000	700	.....
Carpenter	Everett.	52	Native	Married.	3	5	8	20	12	Own.	.....	.....	3.50	900	500	600
Cigarmaker	Walla Walla.	22	Foreign	Single	.....	.....	8	24	10	Rent.	10.00	5.00	3.25	1,000	1,000	Nothing
Cigarmaker	Walla Walla.	38	Native	Married.	3	5	8	24	10	Rent.	10.00	5.00	3.25	750	650	150
Cook	Everett.	42	Native	Widower	3	5	12	30	12	Rent.	6.00	.....	2.30	840	500	300
Cook	Bellingham.	45	Native	Married.	3	5	14	30	12	Rent.	10.00	.....	3.50	.....	.....	Nothing
Cook	Seattle.	41	Native	Married.	5	11	8	31	12	Rent.	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineer	Seattle.	37	Native	Married.	None	2	8	31	12	Rent.	15.00	.....	3.00	1,095	850	245
Fireman	Seattle.	25	Foreign	Single.	.....	.....	8	31	12	Rent.	.....	.....	5.00	750	700	50
Knee boiler.	Seattle.	38	Native	Married.	1	3	10	21	12	Rent.	12.00	.....	4.25	1,071	900	171
Longshoreman.	Olympia.	35	Native	Married.	8	9	9	17	12	Own.	.....	.....	3.60	570	570	150
Machinist.	Aberdeen.	22	Native	Single.	.....	.....	10	26	12	Board	.....	.....	3.25	.....	.....	.....
Machinist.	Seattle.	48	Foreign	Married.	2	3	11	.....	.....	Own	.....	.....	.....	500 to 900	350	180
Packer	Snohomish.	46	Foreign	Married.	1	3	10	23	9	Own	.....	.....	.....	700	700	.....
Painter	Seattle.	32	Native	Single.	.....	.....	8	26	12	Rent.	10.00	5.00	4.00	1,400	800	600
Printer	Olympia.	38	Native	Married.	3	5	8	26	12	Rent.	15.00	.....	3.75	.....	.....	Nothing
Print'g pressman	Seattle.	28	Native	Single.	.....	.....	8	25	12	.....	.....	4.00	40 mo.	.....	.....	Nothing
Seaman.	Seattle.	45	Native	Single.	.....	.....	9	30	12	.....	.....	5.50	40 mo.	.....	.....	.....
Seaman.	Seattle.	45	Native	Single.	.....	.....	9	30	12	.....	.....	6.00	45 mo.	865	800	65
Seaman.	Seattle.	37	Foreign	Single.	.....	.....	10	23	10	.....	.....	.....	3.75	865	865	265
Shingle weaver.	Hoquiam.	34	Foreign	Single.	1	3	10	23	10	Own.	.....	.....	8.75	1,440	800	Can't tell
Shingle weaver.	Bellingham.	23	Native	Married.	.....	.....	7	24	12	Rent.	20.00	8.00	120 mo.	1,440	800	Can't tell
Sledge mechanic.	Bellingham.	24	Foreign	Single.	.....	.....	8	24	12	Rent.	.....	7.50	120 mo.	1,440	800	Can't tell
Sledge mechanic.	Bellingham.	23	Native.	Single.	.....	.....	8	24	12	Rent.	.....	.....	.....	690	390	300
Trolleyman in shingle mill.	Snohomish	38	Foreign	Married.	None	2	10	23	10	Own	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	Nothing
Waitress	Seattle.	20	Native	Single.	.....	.....	10	30	12	Rent.	12.00	.....	1.40	468	500	Nothing
Waitress	Seattle.	30	Native	Single.	.....	.....	8	10	12	Rent.	16.00	.....	1.50	468	500	Nothing
Waitress	Seattle.	23	Native	Single.	.....	.....	10	31	12	Rent.	16.00	.....	1.50	468	500	Nothing

SUGGESTIONS AND OPINIONS OF WAGE EARNERS.

CARPENTER, ABERDEEN.—“No craft is paid less for the skill required than a carpenter.”

WAITRESS, SEATTLE.—Believes that no woman should work more than 56 hours per week.

WAITRESS, SEATTLE.—Thinks that hours for female labor should be changed from ten to eight.

SEAMAN, SEATTLE.—“Owing to the increased cost of living, very few seamen are able to save anything.”

CARPENTER, EVERETT.—Believes in the weekly payment of all wages and in legal tender of the United States, only.

CARPENTER, SOUTH PARK, KING COUNTY.—Has built and paid for a home from earnings of \$1000 per year, paying \$300 annually on same.

WAITRESS, SEATTLE.—Believes that eight hours should constitute a working day for women and that higher wages should be paid than is the case at present.

BRICKLAYER, WALLA WALLA.—Believes that quality of workmanship, and not quantity of work performed should be the standard of judging a workman's value.

PRINTER, OLYMPIA.—Believes that organization is the greatest thing to be accomplished in the labor world, and that therein lies the hope of both working men and working women.

PAINTER, SEATTLE.—Believes that if working men would “pay as much attention to their ballots as they do to whiskey, or even to things that do not concern them, they would rule the world.”

STAGE MECHANIC, BELLINGHAM.—Believes that all wage earners should have a half day off on Saturdays, “double pay

for holidays, Saturdays and Sundays and that eight hours should constitute the working day."

ENGINEER, SEATTLE.—Believes there should be compulsory saving of money, to be collected by the state and deposited in U. S. depository. Such savings to be used only in case of sickness or accident and then only when the head of the family is incapacitated.

BLACKSMITH, BELLINGHAM.—"Were my rent, (\$7.50 per month) on the average, it would be an impossibility for me to meet expenses and properly educate my children. From observation, I find that wages are based on subsistence, and those above, tend to that point. The only way open to correct present conditions, is through collective ownership, followed by a reduction of hours to a point where consumption and supply are equal."

SHINGLE WEAVER, HOQUIAM, CHEHALIS COUNTY.—"Much is to be hoped for in the betterment of the condition of the wage earner through the general advancement of the international Socialist movement. Through the teachings of this philosophy, working people are becoming more and more conscious that to protect themselves industrially they must organize politically and elect from their own ranks men to fill the public offices of the city, state and nation."

PRINTING PRESSMAN, SEATTLE.—"If the hours for labor were made not more than eight hours for all wage earners and it was not necessary to rush to beat the band when the shop happens to be quite busy, there would be more opportunity for the out of work and less lost time for those who have a position. I may state that I believe that the abolition of the wage system is absolutely necessary before we wage workers can get all that is coming to us—in other words we want Socialism."

SHINGLE WEAVER, SNOHOMISH.—Believes that an increase in wages will not help the wage earner if he squanders what he already earns. Induce him to save a portion of what he earns now and after a while he can go into business on his own ac-

count. Every man who does so or quits working for others is helping other wage earners by going out of the labor market. Teach him to stop paying rent and to own his own home if it is no better than a dry goods box or a hollow stump.

SHINGLE WEAVER, HOQUIAM, CHEHALIS COUNTY. — "Wage earners should organize more thoroughly, federate more closely and act more unitedly. Should take more aggressive steps politically to the end that all means of production and distribution may become the common property of all, thus giving to each producer the full value of the product of his labor. So long as wage earners elect to public office those whose interests oppose theirs, little can be hoped for in a legislative way, to remedy the crying ills that beset them."

STATISTICS
OF
WAGE EARNERS

STATISTICS OF WAGE EARNERS.—MERCANTILE HOUSES.—CONTINUED.

DRY GOODS.

	TACOMA.				SEATTLE.				SEATTLE.				EVERETT.			
	No. em- ployed ...	Days per Month....	Wages per week	Hours per day	No. em- ployed ...	Days per month....	Wages per week	Hours per day	No. em- ployed ...	Days per month....	Wages per month....	Hours per day	No. em- ployed ...	Days per month....	Wages per month....	Hours per day
Bookkeepers	1	26	.....	8	4	.....	.....	.....	2	26	.....	.....	1	26	\$45 00	10
Cashiers	1	26	.....	8	3	.....	.....	.....	3	26	.....	.....	1	26	30 00	10
Cash boys	8	26	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	1	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Floor walkers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clerks	18	26	.....	8	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salesmen	1	26	.....	8	45	.....	.....	.....	15	26	.....	.....	2	26	125 00	10
Saleswomen	17	26	.....	8	64	.....	.....	.....	25	26	.....	.....	14	26	.....	.....
Shoppers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stock boys .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	9	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Window dressers	2	26	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milliners	8	26	.....	8	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stenographers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elevator tenders .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collectors .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drivers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	26	25 00	10
Watchmen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Janitors .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seamstresses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Saturday hours: Males 11, females 10.

STATISTICS OF WAGE EARNERS—MERCANTILE HOUSES—CONTINUED.
FURNITURE.

	TACOMA.				TACOMA.				TACOMA.				SPOKANE.			
	No. em- ployed....	Days per month....	Wages per month....	Hours per day.....	No. em- ployed....	Days per month....	Wages per month....	Hours per day.....	No. em- ployed....	Days per month....	Wages per month....	Hours per day.....	No. em- ployed....	Days per month....	Wages per month....	Hours per day.....
Bookkeepers.....	2	26		9	1		\$150 00	9	1				2	24	\$100 00	8
Cashiers.....					1		45 00	9					1	24	60 00	8
Cash boys.....																
Floor walkers.....					1		65 00	9					1	24	80 00	8
Clerks.....	6	26		9	10		160 00	9	3	26	\$100 00	10	4	24	60 00	8
Salesmen.....					1		65 00	9	1	26	40 00	10	24	24	100 00	8
Saleswomen.....	4	26		9	21		70 00	10	3	26	46 00	10	1	24	60 00	8
Shippers.....													8	24	80 00	8
Stock boys.....													2	24	60 00	8
Window dressers.....													1	24	80 00	8
Milliners.....					1		65 00									
Stenographers.....	1	26		9					1	26	20 00	10	2	24	60 00	8
Elevator tenders.....					1		65 00	9	1	26	25 00	10	1	24	80 00	8
Collectors.....													5	24	60 00	8
Drivers.....	1	26		9	2		65 00	10	2	26	60 00	10		24	75 00	8
Watchmen.....													1	24		
Finishers.....	1	26		9												
Stove men.....	1	26		9												
Carpet cutters.....	1	26		9												
Carpet layers.....	1	26		9												
Carpet sewers.....	1	26		9												

STATISTICS OF WAGE EARNERS.—CONTINUED.

	DEPARTMENT STORES.				STATIONERY.			
	TACOMA.				SEATTLE.			
	No. em- ployed.....	Days per month.....	Wages per month.....	Hours per day.....	No. em- ployed.....	Days per month.....	Wages per month.....	Hours per day.....
Bookkeepers	5	26	\$65 00	9	4	26	\$82 00	9
Cashiers	2	26	32 00	9	2	26	78 50	9
Cash Boys.....	3	26	33 00	9	5	26	17 30	9
Floor Walkers..	3	26	81 00	9	1	26	86 66	9
Clerks.....	90	26	36 00	9	9	26	70 00	9
Salesmen.....	32	26	55 00	9	86	26	76 66	9
Saleswomen....	58	26	26 00	9	2	26	50 00	9.5
Shippers.....	3	26	43 00	9	10	26	50 00	9.5
Stock Boys.....	4	26	18 50	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Window Dressers	2	26	95 00	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milliners.....	3	26	56 00	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stenographers..	3	26	46 00	9	6	26	47 66	9
Elevator Tenders	2	26	47 50	9	1	26	34 00	9½
Collectors.....	1	26	50 00	9	1	26	69 33	9
Drivers.....	3	26	33 00	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watchmen.....	1	26	65 00	9	1	.....	9 00	12
Wrappers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Saturday hours: Males 12, Females 10.

STATISTICS OF WAGE EARNERS.—MERCANTILE HOUSES.—CONTINUED.

	RUBBER GOODS.				GENERAL MERCHANDISE.				CIGARS.			
	SEATTLE.				RITZVILLE.				NORTH YAKIMA.			
	No. em- ployed....	Days per month....	Wages per month....	Hours per day	No. em- ployed....	Days per month....	Wages per month....	Hours per day	No. em- ployed....	Days per month....	Wages per month....	Hours per day
Bookkeepers.....	4	.....	\$20 00	10	1	26	\$65 00	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cashiers.....	1	.....	100 00	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salesmen.....	6	.....	100 00	10	4	26	70 00	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shippers.....	1	.....	85 00	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stock boys.....	18	.....	60 00	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stenographers.....	2	.....	60 00	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
									2	30	\$65 00	10

STATISTICS OF WAGE EARNERS—HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

	SEATTLE.				SEATTLE.				SPOKANE.				TACOMA.			
	No. employed	Days per month	Wages per month	Hours per day	No. employed	Days per month	Wages per month †	Hours per day	No. employed	Days per month	Wages per week †	Hours per day	No. employed	Days per month	Wages per week †	Hours per day
Bookkeepers.	1	30	*\$75 00	10	1	30	\$100 00	8								
Clerks.	3	30	*100 00	10	2	30	50-60	8								
Saleswomen	2	30	50 00	10												
Stenographers	1	30	Fees		1	30	90 00	8								
Elevator tenders	2	30	30 00	10	2	30	15 00	8								
Bakers.	1	30	30 00	10					4	30	10.50-14	10	\$2	26	\$20 00	10
Bakers' helpers.	16	30	40 00	10									1	26	5 00	10
Waiters.	1	30	30 00	10	2	30	40 00	8					14	26	6 00	10
Waitresses.	4	30	30 00	10	2	30	80-100	8	28	30	8.75	10				
Cooks	1	30	30 00	10					5	30	20-30	10				
Cooks' helpers	8	30	30 00	10	2	30	35-40	8	3	30	10.50-12	10				
Cashiers.	1	30	40 00	10					1	30	12 00	10				
Chambermaids	6	30	20 00	10	4	30	20 00	8								
Bell boys.	9	30	22 50	10	4	30	10 00	8								
Porters.	4	30	40 00	10	2	30	20-33	8					1	6	5 00	10
Housekeepers.	1	30	45 00	10	1	30	30 00	8								
Ass't housekeepers	1	30	25 00	10					11	30	8 00	10	1	26	5 00	10
Hall men.					1	30	20 00	8								
Bath men.					1	30	20 00	8								
Bar tenders.	3	30	75 00	10	2	30	65 00	8								
Bar porters.					1	30	40 00	8								
Dishwashers.									5	30	9 00	10		26	6 00	10
Hall boys	3	30	*25 00	10												

*Including board and room; board only included for all others.

†Board and room included.

‡Board included.

STATISTICS OF STEAM RAILROADS.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED IN EACH DEPARTMENT, WITH DAILY OR MONTHLY WAGES PAID.

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of employed.	Number of days each month	Wages per day or month.....	Number of hours per day.....	REMARKS.
Conductors—passengers.....	52	30	137.20	10	100 miles is consid- ered a days work. On special runs rates of pay and hours differ.
Mixed and work conductors— freight.....	164	30	106.17	10	
Brakemen—Passenger.....	103	30	67.20	10	
Mixed and work brakemen— freight.....	346	30	73.55	10	
Switchmen—yard.....	311	26	3.05	10	
Flagmen.....	47	26	1.78	10	100 miles is consid- ered a days work.
Engineers—passengers.....	60	30	4.25	10	
Engineers—freight.....	210	30	4.25	10	
Engineers—switch.....	89	30	3.30	10	
Engineers—Stationary.....	24	30	2.70	10	
Engine hostlers.....	290	26	3.13	10	
Machinists.....	65	26	3.00	10	
Boiler makers.....	40	26	3.10	10	
Blacksmiths.....	94	26	2.00	10	
Blacksmith helpers.....	67	26	2.47	10	
Car builders.....	338	26	2.23	10	
Car repairers.....	50	26	1.85	10	
Car oilers.....	21	26	2.18	10	
Coach painters.....	13	26	2.56	10	
Bridge and building painters.....	534	26	2.43	10	
Bridge and building carpenters.....	246	30	62.05	10	
Bridge and building helpers.....	2,833	26	1.47	10	
Section foremen.....	499	26	1.96	10	
Section men.....	46	30	136.42	8-10	
Freight house men.....	224	30	78.64	10	
Train masters and dispatchers.....	473	30	67.81	10	
Telegraph operators.....					
Office help.....					
Street car conductors.....					
Street car gripmen.....					
Firemen.....	359	30	2.38	10	100 miles is consid- ered a days work.
Electricians.....	1	30	85.00	10	
Engineers—stationary.....	8	26	2.17	10	
Firemen—stationary.....	4	26	1.84	10	
Station agents.....	145	30	70.23	10	
Other labor.....	888	26	2.34	10	

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY — CASCADE DIVISION.

NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED IN EACH DEPARTMENT, WITH DAILY OR MONTHLY WAGES PAID.

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of employed.	Number of days each month.	Wages per day or month.	Number of hours per day.	REMARKS.
Conductors — passengers	10	30	\$1.40 per month	.....	Paid as per schedule
Conductors — freight	32	30	Different	.....	Paid as per schedule
Brakemen — passenger	13	30	\$70 to \$75 per month	.....	Paid as per schedule
Brakemen — freight	70	30	Different	.....	Paid as per schedule
Switchmen — yard	45	30	\$3.30, \$3.10, \$3, \$2.80 pr day	10 hours	Paid as per schedule
Firemen	3	30	\$50	12 hours	Paid as per schedule
Engineers — passengers	15	30	Different	According to schedule	
Engineers — freight	55	30	Different	According to schedule	
Engineers — switch	6	30	\$3.80 per day	12 hours	
Engineers — stationary	3	30	\$5 per month	12 hours	
Engine hostlers	6	30	\$2.70 per day	10 hours	
Mechanists	9	30	\$3.70 per day	10 hours	
Boiler makers	2	30	\$3 per day	10 hours	
Blacksmiths	2	30	\$3 per day	10 hours	
Blacksmith helpers	1	30	\$1.90 per day	10 hours	
Car builders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Car repairers	16	30	\$2.10 per day	10 hours	
Car oilers	8	30	\$60 per month	12 hours	
Coach painters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridge and building painters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridge and building carpenters	40	30	\$2.50 per day	10 hours	
Bridge and building helpers	36	30	\$2 per day	10 hours	
Section foremen	53	30	\$55 per month	10 hours	
Section men	385	30	\$1.35 and \$1.50 per day	10 hours	
Freight house men	62	30	\$45 to \$60 per month	10 hours	
Train dispatchers	4	30	\$130 per month	8 hours	
Telegraph operators	56	30	\$55 to \$70 per month	12 hours	
Office help	83	30	\$50 to \$75 per month	9 hours	

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY—EASTERN WASHINGTON.

NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED IN EACH DEPARTMENT, WITH DAILY OR MONTHLY WAGES PAID.

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of employed.	Number of days each month.	Wages per day or month.	Number of hours per day.	REMARKS.
Conductors—passengers.....	8	20	\$140 month.....	10 hours.....	
Conductors—freight.....	45	20	\$125 month.....	17½ hours.....	
Brakemen—passenger.....	15	20	\$72.50 month.....	10 hours.....	
Brakemen—freight.....	100	20	\$75 month.....	17½ hours.....	
Switchman—yard.....	22 foremen 44 helpers	30 30	\$3.20 day.....	10 hours.....	
Flagmen.....	1	30 and 31	\$2.90 day.....	10 hours.....	
Engineers—passengers.....	12	30	\$45 month.....	12 hours.....	
Engineers—freight.....	64	30	\$4.25 per 100 miles.....	12 hours.....	
Engineers—switch.....	12	30	\$4.50 per 100 miles.....	12 hours.....	
Engineers—stationary.....	12	30	\$3.30 per 100 miles.....	12 hours.....	
Engine hostlers.....	8	30 and 31	\$2.70 day \$45 to \$70 month.....	10 hours.....	
Machinists.....	15	26	\$3.70 day.....	10 hours.....	
Boiler makers.....	4	26	\$3.70 day.....	10 hours.....	
Blacksmiths.....	2	26	\$3.40 day.....	10 hours.....	
Blacksmith helpers.....	2	26	\$1.90 day.....	10 hours.....	
Car builders.....					
Car repairers.....	25	26 and 30	\$60 to \$70 month.....	12 hours.....	
Car rollers.....					
Coach painters.....					
Bridge and building painters.....	24	26	\$2.75 and \$3.00 day.....	10 hours.....	
Bridge and building carpenters.....	30	26	\$2.25 and \$2.50 day.....	10 hours.....	
Bridge and building helpers.....	54	30	\$60 month.....	10 hours.....	
Section foremen.....			\$1.35 day.....	10 hours.....	
Section men.....	350	26	\$1.50 day.....	10 hours.....	
			\$2.25 day.....		
Freight house men.....	60	30 and 31	\$60 to \$100 month.....	10 hours.....	
Train dispatchers.....	3	30 and 31	\$130 month.....	8 hours.....	
Telegraph operators and ag'ts.....	60	30 and 31	\$60 to \$90 month.....	9 to 12 hours.....	
Office help.....	67	30 and 31	\$40 to \$100 month.....	10 hours.....	
					\$1.35 for Japs \$1.50 for White Men

OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED IN EACH DEPARTMENT, WITH DAILY OR MONTHLY WAGES PAID.

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of em- ployed.	Number of days each month.	Wages per day or month.	Number of hours per day.
Conductors—passengers...	5	80	\$140 00	10
Conductors—freight...	27	28	3 45	10
Brakemen—passenger...	10	30	81 25	10
Brakemen—freight...	47	28	2 85½	10
Switchmen—yard...	13	30	2 80	10
Flagmen.....	12	30	1 60	12
Engineers—passengers...	15	28	4 25	8
Engineers—freight...	36	28	3 10	10
Engineers—switch...	7	30	1 90	11
Engineers—stationary...	2	30	2 00	11
Engine hostlers...	8	30	2 00	9
Mechanists.....	13	28	3 10	9
Boiler makers...	3	28	3 10	9
Blacksmiths...	2	28	8 10	9
Blacksmith helpers...	2	28	2 10	10
Car builders...				
Car repairers...	19	30	2 25	10
Car oilers.....				
Coach painters...	2	28	2 60	10
Bridge and building painters...	59	28	2 60	10
Bridge and building carpenters...	1	28	2 25	10
Bridge and building helpers...	61	30	57 50	10
Section foremen...	239	30	1 75	10
Section men.....	46	30	55 00	10
Freight house men...	3	30	130, 150 and 165	8, 10
Train dispatchers...	2 Chief	30	60 00	12
Telegraph operators...	40	30	65 00	10
On-the-help.....	62	30		

COLUMBIA & PUGET SOUND RAILROAD COMPANY.
NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED IN EACH DEPARTMENT, WITH DAILY OR MONTHLY WAGES PAID.

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of em- ployed.	Number of days each month	Wages per day or month.	Number of hours per day.
Conductors—passengers.....	1	30	\$125 month.....	8
Conductors—freight.....	4	3-26, 1-30	\$3.50 day.....	10
Brakemen—passenger.....	1	30	\$75 month.....	8
Brakemen—freight.....	8	6-26, 2-30	\$2.40 day.....	10
Switchmen—yard.....	6	30	1-\$115 mo, 1-\$3.30 day, 2-\$3.00 day, 2-\$2.80 day	10
Flagmen.....				
Engineers—passengers.....	1	30	.0415 per mile.....	8
Engineers—freight.....	4	3-26, 1-30	\$3.30 day.....	10
Engineers—switch.....	2	30	1-\$100 month, 1-\$80 month.....	10
Engineers—stationary.....	2	30	\$2.40 day.....	12
Engine hostlers.....	2	26	36c hour.....	9
Mechanists.....	6	26	\$3.50 day, \$3.75 day.....	9
Boiler makers.....	3	26	\$2.40c hour, 36c hour.....	9
Blacksmiths.....	3	26	22c hour.....	9
Blacksmith helpers.....	4	26	21c hour.....	10
Car repairers.....	5	26	\$30 month.....	10
Coach painters.....	1	26	\$3 day.....	10
Bridge and building carpenters.....	18	26	\$2.50 day.....	10
Bridge and building helpers.....	21	26	\$35 month, \$70 month.....	10
Section foremen.....	8	26	\$1.30 day, \$1.75 day.....	10
Section men.....	21 Japs, 23 White	26	1-\$80 month, 1-29c hour.....	10, 7
Freight house men.....	2	26	1-\$100 month, 1-\$85 month.....	12
Train dispatchers.....	2	30	\$30 to \$140 month.....	10
Telegraph operators and station agents.....	2	30	\$40 to \$75 month.....	10
Office help—stations.....	6	30	\$30 month, \$70 month.....	10
Electricians.....	2	30	\$2.40 day.....	12
Firemen—stationary.....	2	30	\$75, average month.....	10
Office help, General office clerks.....	6	30		

BELLINGHAM BAY & BRITISH COLUMBIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED IN EACH DEPARTMENT, WITH DAILY OR MONTHLY WAGES PAID.

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of employed.	Number of days each month	Wages per day or month	Number of hours per day.	REMARKS.
Conductors—passengers.....	8	61	\$3.50 day.....	11	
Conductors—freight.....	1	26	\$3.50 day.....	11	
Brakemen—passenger.....	6	100	\$2.40 day.....	11	
Brakemen—freight.....	8	79	\$2.40 day.....	11	
Switchmen—yard.....	6	83	\$2.40, \$3 day.....	11	
Flagmen.....	4	92	\$3.00, \$3.75, \$4.00 day.....	11	Tonnage of engine regulates pay.
Engineers—passengers.....	1	24	\$4.00 day.....	11	
Engineers—freight.....	1	29	\$3.75 day.....	11	
Engineers—switch.....	1	31	\$2.00 day.....	10	
Engineers—stationary.....	1	52	\$3.50 day.....	10	
Machine hoisters.....	2	3	\$3.50 day.....	10	
Rodler makers.....	1	25	\$3.10 day.....	10	
Blacksmiths.....	1	25	\$2.00 day.....	10	
Blacksmith helpers.....	1	25	\$2.00 day.....	10	
Car builders.....	12	188	\$1.50, \$3.25 day.....	10	
Car repairers.....	2	43	\$2.25 day.....	10	
Car oilers.....	2	49	\$3.25 day.....	10	
Cosh painters.....	5	88	\$2.50, \$3.75 day.....	10	
Bridge and building painters.....	7	217	\$60 month.....	10	
Bridge and building carpenters.....	24	518	\$1.75 day.....	10	
Bridge and building helpers.....	2	62	\$65 month.....	12	
Section foremen.....	2	31	\$165 month.....	8	
Freight house men.....	12	372	\$5 to \$100 month.....	10	Or longer if necessary. Amount
Train dispatchers.....	5	150	\$15 to \$100 month.....	8	fixed according to location.
Telegraph operators and agents.....	5	150	\$15 to \$100 month.....	8	
Office help.....	81	583	\$2, \$2.50 day.....	10	
Other labor.....					

WASHINGTON & COLUMBIA RIVER RAILWAY.

NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED IN EACH DEPARTMENT, WITH DAILY OR MONTHLY WAGES PAID.

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Men Employed.	Number of Days Each Month.	Wages per Day.	Number of Hours per Day.
Conductors—Passengers.....	1		\$3.85 day	12
Conductors—Freight and Mixed.....	4		\$3.85 day	12
Brakemen—Passenger.....	1		\$2.69 day	12
Brakemen—Freight.....	8		\$2.69 day	12
Switchmen—Yard.....				
Flagmen.....				
Engineers—Passengers.....	1		\$4.25 day	12
Engineers—Freight.....	4		\$4.25 day	12
Engineers—Switch.....				
Engineers—Stationary.....	1		\$1.75 day	12
Engine Hostlers.....	4		\$2.00 day	12
Machinists.....	1		\$3.25 day	10
Boiler Makers.....	1		\$3.25 day	10
Blacksmiths.....				
Blacksmith Helpers.....	1		\$2.50 day	10
Car Builders.....				
Car Repairers.....	1		\$2.50 day	10
Car Oilers.....				
Coach Painters.....				
Bridge and Building Painters.....			\$3.00 day	10
Bridge and Building Carpenters.....	2		\$2.50 day	10
Bridge and Building Helpers.....	6		\$57.50 month	10
Section Foremen.....	18		\$1.50 day—\$1.20 day	10-10
Section Men.....	30-32, Chinamen		\$50 month	10
Freight House Men.....	3		1—\$125 month, 1—\$80 month	12-12
Train Dispatchers.....	2		3 \$100 mo., 2 \$75 mo., 6 \$40 mo., 2 \$50 mo., 1—\$65 mo.	12
Telegraph Operators and Agents.....	14		1—90 mo., 3—\$60 mo., 4—\$55 mo., 2—\$35 mo.	12
Office Help.....	10			

PORT TOWNSEND SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED IN EACH DEPARTMENT, WITH DAILY OR MONTHLY WAGES PAID.

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of employed.	Number of days each Month.	Wages per day or month.	Number of hours per day.
Conductors—passengers.....	1	26	\$125 month.....	10
Conductors—freight.....	1	26	.....	.....
Brakemen—passenger.....	1	26	\$60 month.....	10
Brakemen—freight.....	1	26	.....	.....
Switchmen—yard.....	1	26	\$80 month.....	10
Flagmen.....	1	26	.....	.....
Engineers—passengers.....	1	26	\$60 month.....	10
Engineers—freight.....	1	26	.....	.....
Engineers—switch.....	1	26	.....	.....
Engineers—stationary.....	1	26	\$60 month.....	10
Engine hostlers.....	1	26	.....	.....
Mechanists.....	1	26	\$4 day.....	10
Boiler makers.....	1	26	.....	.....
Blacksmiths.....	1	26	.....	.....
Blacksmith helpers.....	1	26	.....	.....
Car builders.....	1	26	.....	.....
Car repairers.....	1	26	.....	.....
Car oilers.....	1	26	.....	.....
Coach painters.....	1	26	.....	.....
Bridge and building painters.....	12	26	\$2.75 day.....	10
Bridge and building carpenters.....	15	26	\$2.50 day.....	10
Bridge and building helpers.....	1	26	\$60 month.....	10
Section foremen.....	1	26	\$1.50 day.....	10
Section men.....	10	26	.....	.....

COLUMBIA RIVER & NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED IN EACH DEPARTMENT, WITH DAILY OR MONTHLY WAGES PAID.

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of em- ployed	Number of days each month.	Wages per day or month.	Number of hours per day.	REMARKS.
Conductors—passengers.	1	26	\$125 month.	10	Mixed runs
Conductors—freight.	1	26	\$80 month.	10	Mixed runs
Brakemen—passenger.	1	26	\$80 month.	10	
Brakemen—freight.	1	26	\$80 month.	10	
Watchmen.	1	26	\$80 month.	10	
Firemen.	1	26	\$100 month.	10	Mixed runs
Engineers—passengers	1	26			
Engineers—freight.					
Engineers—switch.					
Engineers—stationary					
Engine hostlers.					
Mechanists.					
Boiler makers.					
Blacksmiths.					
Blacksmith helpers.					
Car builders.					
Car repairers.					
Car oilers.					
Coach painters.					
Bridge and building painters.					
Bridge and building carpenters.					
Bridge and building helpers.					
Section foremen.					
Section men.					
Freight house men.					
Train dispatchers.					
Telegraph operators.					
Office help.					

SUMMARY OF RAILROADS.

SHOWING total number employed in each department, average number of days, average wages per day, and average hours per day for all roads reporting:

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of employed.	Number of days each month.	Wages per day or month.	Number of hours per day.
Conductors—passengers.....	81	26	\$4 65	10
Conductors—freight.....	277	26	3 88	11
Brakemen—passenger.....	149	26	2 80	10
Brakemen—freight.....	584	28	2 38	11
Switchmen—yard.....	448	27	3 11	10
Flagmen.....	53	29	1 62	11
Engineers—passengers.....	109	29	4 50	10
Engineers—freight.....	865	27	4 50	11
Engineers—switch.....	118	30	3 33	10
Engineers—stationary.....	16	30	2 20	11
Engine hostlers.....	54	29	2 25	11
Mechanists.....	336	26	3 35	10
Boilermakers.....	79	23	3 35	10
Blacksmiths.....	51	23	3 26	10
Blacksmith helpers.....	105	26	2 05	10
Car builders.....	67	26	2 47	10
Car repairers.....	416	25	2 32	10
Car oilers.....	55	25	2 05	11
Coach painters.....	24	25	2 60	10
Bridge and building painters.....	15	26	2 58	10
Bridge and building carpenters.....	684	25	2 75	10
Bridge and building helpers.....	109	27	2 35	10
Section foremen.....	449	29	2 08	10
Section men.....	3,956	26	1 55	10
Freight house men.....	682	28	2 08	10
Train dispatchers.....	63	30	4 00	9
Telegraph operators and station agents.....	557	30	2 33	11
Office help.....	711	30	.....	10
Firemen—N. P. only.....	359	30	2 86	10
Electricians.....	8	26	3 15	10
Firemen—stationary.....	6	28	2 12	10
Other help.....	919	26	2 28	10
Total number employed.....	11,810	.....	.....	.....

STATISTICS OF STREET RAILWAYS.—SEATTLE ELECTRIC CO.

NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED IN EACH DEPARTMENT, WITH DAILY OR MONTHLY WAGES PAID:

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Employed.	Number of Days Each Month.	Wages per Day or Month.	Number of Hours per day	REMARKS.
Machinists.....	10	6 days week.....	\$3.25 day.....	9	
Blacksmiths.....	5	6 days week.....	\$3.25 30-\$3.50 day.....	9	
Blacksmith helpers.....	7	6 days week.....	\$2.15 day.....	9	
Car builders—carpenters.....	25	6 days week.....	\$3.25 day.....	9	
Car repairers—barn men.....	25	30 days month.....	\$2.25-\$2.50 day.....	10	
Car officers, sanders and cleaners.....	27	30 days month.....	\$2.15 day.....	10	
Coach painters.....	7	6 days week.....	\$2.50 day.....	9	
Bridge and building painters.....	10	6 days week.....	\$2.75 day.....	10	
Bridge and building carpenters.....	10	6 days week.....	\$2.50 day.....	10	
Bridge and building helpers.....	7	6 days week.....	\$2.50 day.....	10	
Section foremen.....	70	6 days week.....	\$2.25 day.....	10	
Freight house men.....	10	6 days week.....	\$2.25 day.....	10	
Trail dispatchers.....	3	6 days week.....	\$75 month.....	8	
Telephone operators.....	3	28 days month.....	\$30-\$35 month.....	8	
Office help.....	75	6 days week.....	22c-28c. hour.....	9	
Street car conductors.....	355	7 days week.....	22c-28c. hour.....	9	
Street car gripmen.....	60	7 days week.....	22c-28c. hour.....	9	
Street car motormen.....	295	7 days week.....	\$3.50 day.....	8	
Electricians.....	20	6 days week.....	\$30-\$40 day.....	8	
Engineers—stationary.....	12	28 days month.....	\$2.15-\$2.50 day.....	8	
Firemen—stationary.....	10	28 days month.....	\$2.15-\$2.50 day.....	8	
Office help.....					Employees in steam depart- ment off 2 days per month and 2 weeks in sum- mer on time.
Other labor.....					

PUGET SOUND ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED IN EACH DEPARTMENT, WITH DAILY OR MONTHLY WAGES PAID.

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of em- ployed.	Number of days each month.	Wages per day or month.	Number of hours per day.
Conductors—passengers.....	13	30	30c per hour.....	10
Conductors—freight.....	5	30	30c per hour.....	10
Brakemen—passenger.....	9	30	22c per hour.....	10
Brakemen—freight.....	12	30	\$65 per month.....	10
Engineers—freight.....	1	30	\$100 per month.....	10
Section foremen.....	3	26	\$60 per day.....	10
Section men.....	14	26	\$1 75 per day.....	10
Freight house men.....	9	30	\$50-\$80 per month.....	10
Train dispatchers.....	5	30	\$75-\$110 per month.....	8
Telegraph operators.....	8	30	\$55-\$80 per month.....	10
Street car motormen.....	13	30	\$3 1 3c per hour.....	10
Electricians.....	21	30	\$75 per month.....	10
Office help.....	21	26	\$50-\$125.....	8½
Other labor.....	19	30	\$1.75 to \$3.50 day.....	10

SEATTLE, RENTON & SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED IN EACH DEPARTMENT, WITH DAILY OR MONTHLY WAGES PAID.

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of em- ployed.	Number of days each month.	Wages per day or month.	Number of hours per day.	REMARKS.
Machinists—Car builders.....	11	26	{ One at \$100 per month; 1 at \$55 per month; 1 at \$50 per month; 1 at 40c per hour; 1 at 35c per hour; 1 at 24c per hour; 4 at 20c per hour. { Twenty-one at 24c per hour; 9 at 22c per hour; 1 at 75c per month; 1 at \$60 per month. Average.
Section foremen.....	2	26	\$65 per month.....	.....
Section men.....	14	26	22½c per hour.....	.....
Street car conductors—motormen.....	32	30	.....	.....
Electricians.....	1	30	\$70 per month.....	.....
Office help.....	4	26	\$67.50 per month.....	Average.

TACOMA RAILWAY & POWER COMPANY.

NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED IN EACH DEPARTMENT, WITH DAILY OR MONTHLY WAGES PAID.

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of em- ployed	Number of days each month.	Wages per day or month.	Number of hours per day.
Street car conductors.....	111	6	20 to 27c hour....	10
Street car gripmen.....	91	6	20 to 27c hour....	10
Street car motormen.....	5	1	20 to 27c hour....	10
Electricians.....	1	2	\$2.25 to \$3.50 day....	10
Engineers—stationary.....	2	2	\$120 month.....	10
Firemen—stationary.....	26	26	\$75 month.....	10
Office help.....	90	30	\$30 to \$125 month....	8½
Other labor.....			\$1.25 to \$4 day....	10

WASHINGTON WATER POWER COMPANY.

NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED IN EACH DEPARTMENT, WITH DAILY OR MONTHLY WAGES PAID.

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of em- ployed	Number of days each month.	Wages per day or month.	Number of hours per day.	REMARKS.
Brakemen—freight.....	2	26	\$3 37½ day....	9	Foreman \$100 month.
Machinists.....	11	26	\$90 month.....	9	
Blacksmiths.....	8	26	\$2.25 day.....	9	Foreman \$90 month.
Blacksmith helpers.....	2	26	\$2.50 day.....	9	Foreman \$100 month.
Car builders.....	10	26	\$2.25 day.....	10	Foreman \$90 month.
Car repairers.....	80	26	\$2.25 day.....	9	
Coach painters.....	5	26	\$85 month.....	9	
Bridge and building carpenters.....	1	26	\$2.25 day.....	9	
Bridge and building helpers.....	3	26	\$2.50 day.....	10	Road Master \$125 month.
Section foremen.....	4	26	\$2.25 day.....	9	
Section men.....	16	26	\$90 month.....	9	
Train dispatchers.....	1	Every day		9½	Scale 22 to 33c hour.
Street car conductors.....	142	Every day		9½	Scale 22 to 33c hour.
Street car motormen.....	142	Every day	\$2.50 day.....	9	Foreman \$100 month.
Electricians.....	8	26	\$50, \$100 mo....	8	
Office help.....	2	30	\$2.25 day.....	9	
Other labor.....	100	Every day		9	

EVERETT RAILWAY, LIGHT & WATER CO.

NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED IN EACH DEPARTMENT, WITH DAILY OR MONTHLY WAGES PAID.

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Employed	Number of Days Each Month.	Wages per Day or Month.	Number of Hours per Day.
Conductors—passengers
Conductors—freight
Brakemen—passenger
Brakemen—freight
Switchmen—yard
Flagmen
Engineers—passengers
Engineers—freight
Engineers—switch
Engineers—stationary
Engine hostlers
Machinists
Boiler makers
Blacksmiths
Blacksmith helpers
Car builders
Car repairers
Car oilers—cleaners
Section foremen
Section men
Street car conductors
Street car gripmen
Street car motormen
Electricians
Engineers—stationary
Firemen—stationary
Onion help
Other labor—storekeeper

WHATCOM COUNTY RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY.

NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED IN EACH DEPARTMENT, WITH DAILY OR MONTHLY WAGES PAID.

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of employed.	Number of days each month.	Wages per day or month.	Number of hours per day.	REMARKS.
Conductors — passengers.....					
Conductors — freight.....					
Brakemen — passenger.....					
Brakemen — freight.....					
Switchmen — yard.....					
Flagmen.....					
Engineers — passengers.....					
Engineers — freight.....					
Engineers — switch.....					
Engineers — stationary.....					
Engine hostlers.....					
Mechanists.....					
Boiler makers.....					
Blacksmiths.....					
Blacksmith helpers.....					
Car builders.....					
Car repairers.....					
Car oilers.....					
Coach painters.....					
Bridge and building painters.....					
Bridge and building carpenters.....					
Section foremen.....					
Section men.....					
Once help.....					
Street car conductors.....					
Street car motormen.....					
Engineers — stationary.....					
Firemen — stationary.....					

Street railway and electric
light office combined.

GRAY'S HARBOR RAILWAY & LIGHT CO.

NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED IN EACH DEPARTMENT, WITH DAILY OR MONTHLY WAGES PAID.

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of employed.	Number of days each month.	Wages per day or month.	Number of hours per day.
Section foremen	1	26	\$3.50	10
Section men	4	26	\$2.25	10
Street car conductors	5	30	25c, 26c, 27c per hour.	8, 9 and 10
Street car motormen	5	30	25c, 26c, 27c per hour.	8, 9 and 10
Electricians	8	26	\$3	8
Engineers — stationary	6	30	\$75 to \$100	12
Firemen — stationary	7	30	\$65	12
Office help	4	26	\$65 to \$150	9

OLYMPIA LIGHT & POWER CO.

NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED IN EACH DEPARTMENT, WITH DAILY OR MONTHLY WAGES PAID.

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of employed.	Number of days each month.	Wages per day or month.	Number of hours per day.
Street car conductors	4	30	\$2 to \$2.40 .....	.....
Street car motormen	6	30	\$2 to \$2.40 .....	.....
Electricians	2	26	\$70 .....	.....
Engineers — stationary	3	30	\$83 average .....	.....
Office help	4	26	\$54 average .....	.....
Other labor	4	26	\$40 .....	.....

SUMMARY OF ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

SHOWING total number employees, average days per month, average wages per day and average hours per day for all roads reported:

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of employed.	Number of days each month.	Wages per day or month.	Number of hours per day.
Conductors — Interurban line.....	13	30	\$3 00	10
Conductors — freight.....	5	30	3 00	10
Brakemen — passenger.....	9	30	2 20	10
Brakemen — freight.....	12	30	2 16	10
Motormen — Interurban line.....	13	30	3 85	10
Engineers — freight.....	1	30	3 83	10
Engineers — stationary.....	4	30	3 00	9
Machinists.....	25	26	3 12½	9
Blacksmiths.....	9	26	3 00	9
Blacksmith helpers.....	7	26	2 20	9
Car builders.....	28	26	2 81	9
Car repairers.....	56	27	2 46	9
Car oilers.....	22	30	2 20	10
Coach painters.....	12	26	2 37	9
Bridge and building carpenters.....	12	26	3 03	10
Bridge and building helpers.....	4	26	2 25	10
Section foremen.....	19	26	2 70	10
Section men.....	148	26	2 00	10
Freight house men.....	19	28	.....	10
Train dispatchers.....	9	28	3 17	8
Telephone operators.....	8	30	2 25	10
Telephone operators.....	3	28	1 16	8
Street car conductors.....	679	30	2 23	9½
Street car gripmen.....	66	30	2 23	9½
Street car motormen.....	604	30	2 23	9½
Electricians.....	66	28	2 70	8½
Engineers — stationary.....	37	30	3 20	9
Firemen — stationary.....	141	30	2 85	9½
Office help.....	27	26	.....	9
Other labor.....	214	26	.....	9
Total.....	2,272	.....	.....	.....

STATISTICS OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY FOR THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

	Number employed.	Hours per day.	Days per month.	Months per year.	Average wages per month.
Chief operators.....	7	{ Day service..... 8 { Night service..... 7	Working days	12	\$97 15
Office managers.....	38	{ 8 to 10, and 4 hours..... { Sundays and holidays.....	Working days	12	73 88
Operators.....	102	{ Day service..... 9 { Day and night service..... 8½ { Night service..... 7½	Working days	12	68 78
Linemen	41	8 to 9	Working days	12	64 75
Electricians .....		.....			.....
Office help	82	8 to 9	Working days	12	42 66
Laborers	15	8	Working days	12	55 00
Other help (janitors).....	2	8 to 6	{ Working days { { and Sundays. }	12	40 00

FARM LABOR.

The problem of farm help has presented many serious aspects during the past year. In nearly all the farming communities of the state, it has been a difficult matter to secure competent men even though wages have been advanced to a remarkable degree. The vast amount of railway work in progress throughout the state, the large increase of public works in nearly all the cities, the annual rush to Alaska and the general demand for labor in all lines of industrial activity, have combined to create a condition which, to an extent has threatened the prosperity of the farming districts.

As an ordinary rule, men will not seek the farms when other avenues of employment are opened to them. The work is hard and the pay usually is small and the accommodations provided in the majority of cases are none of the best. Moreover, the work, particularly during the harvest season is of a temporary nature and does not prove attractive to men who are able to secure steady work elsewhere. The logging camps, lumber and shingle mills, railroads and public works contractors secure the best men and the farmers must content themselves with such help as they can get.

From nearly one hundred inquiries sent out to employing farmers, representing all the important agricultural districts of the state, the information has been gleaned that farm labor during the past year has been unusually scarce, that farm hands as a rule are careless in their work, shiftless in their habits and have little concern for the interests of their employers. On the other hand the contention is made that the men are poorly provided for, often being compelled to sleep in stables, furnish their own blankets or go without any, eat poorly prepared food and work long hours and without any assurance of steady employment.

On the whole, it would appear from the investigations of this office that the employing farmers must offer other inducements aside from high wages during harvest time, if they wish to secure a class of help that will be of real value in their work.

REMARKS FROM EMPLOYING FARMERS.

The following remarks from farmers, each representing the views of an individual residing in or near the locality indicated, will serve to present the situation as it is viewed from their standpoint.

NORTH YAKIMA, YAKIMA COUNTY.—Has trouble in keeping help owing to the fact that fifty per cent of farm laborers stop work and move on to some other place as soon as they earn a few dollars. About twenty-five per cent save money, and as a class they are not trustworthy unless there is a "boss" constantly with them. The supply of laborers during the past year has not equalled the demand and has been much short of previous years.

DAVENPORT, LINCOLN COUNTY.—Has constant trouble with farm help. Believes that high wages and short hours have had demoralizing effect on men. About five per cent save money, and about twenty per cent can be trusted in their duties; thinks that hired help on a wheat farm is the poorest of all. The men are careless in handling horses, wagons and harness and have no interest except to get through their work and draw their pay. Usually they expect to stay in one place only a short time.

WENATCHEE, CHELAN COUNTY.—Has found that farm hands as a rule are ignorant of their duties and have little interest in learning. Those who apply themselves to their work, accumulate savings and are trustworthy in attending to their duties. Has been no scarcity of labor during the past year. Good hands, however, are always in demand and command \$30 to \$40 per month throughout the year.

DAYTON, COLUMBIA COUNTY.—Finds that the majority of farm laborers spend their money foolishly and for that reason are unreliable; the demand for good help has been greater during the past year than ever before, and wages have been correspondingly higher; the farm help problem is serious and bids fair to become more so each year; believes that the government ought to modify the Chinese exclusion act and admit the better class of laborers; thinks such action would remedy the situation.

ELLENSBURG, KITTITAS COUNTY.—Only about fifty per cent of the men employed remain for any length of time; majority of farm hands do not save any money, but as a class they are reliable in performing their duties. The demand for help has been about as usual during the past year but men have been scarce.

WATERVILLE, DOUGLASS COUNTY.—Has had no trouble in keeping help, and finds that his men as a class, save their money and are trustworthy; supply and demand for past year have been same as in previous years; employs his men by the year, pays them well and does not believe in cheap help.

GARFIELD, GARFIELD COUNTY.—Has no trouble in keeping help; finds that farm hands do not save money and that as a class they are generally unreliable; supply during the past year has not been sufficient to meet the demand.

WALLA WALLA, WALLA WALLA COUNTY.—Has had difficulty in keeping help owing largely to attractions of town life and general demand for labor in all lines of industry; finds that farm laborers do not save money but as a class they are reliable in performing their work; has never before experienced such difficulty in securing help as during the past year; thinks it is a case of too much general prosperity.

FARM WAGES.

The following table is compiled from reports received from 23 employing farmers, representing 12 agricultural counties :

Wages per day.	Wages per month.	Wages, man and team.	Hours per day.	Months per year.	Wages harvest hands.
\$1 00	\$30 00	\$2 50	10	12	\$2 75
.....	30 00	.....	10	12	3 00
.....	30 00	.....	10	12	2 50
.....	30 00	.....	10	11	5 00
1 50	35 00	.....	11	12	3 00
1 50	35 00	5 00	10	12	2 00
1 00	35 00	4 00	10	.....	1 75
.....	30 00	4 50	10	10	3 50
1 15	30 00	.....	11	9	2 50
1 00	.....	2 00	11	10	2 75
1 00	30 00	2 00	11	9	2 50
1 50	40 00	3 00	10	10	2 50
1 15	.....	.....	10	10	1 75
1 00	30 00	2 00	10½	9	2 50
.....	35 00	4 00	10	9	.....
.....	30 00	4 00	11	12	3 00
.....	30 00	.....	11	12	4 00
.....	30 00	4 50	10	8	2 00
1 00	30 00	.....	10	10	2 50
.....	30 00	2 00	10	11	3 50
1 25	30 00	3 00	11	9	2 50
1 25	30 00	.....	10	12	4 50
1 50	40 00	3 00	10	12	2 00

CONVICT LABOR.

The State Penitentiary located at Walla Walla contains at the present time 827 prisoners. For the double purpose of keeping the convicts employed in some useful occupation, and of lessening the expense to the state of their care and maintenance, a brick yard and a factory for the manufacture of grain sacks were established.

The brick yard proved to be a successful undertaking until the fall of 1905, when the product was boycotted by union labor and its sale consequently prevented. A market for the brick might have been found in San Francisco but the law forbids the shipment of any penitentiary products to points located outside of the state. As the result of these conditions the brick yard was shut down and no further attempt to operate it has been made.

The jute mill in which the grain sacks are manufactured, has not affected the interests of any class of free labor to an appreciable extent. The demand for the product of the mill has always been greater than the supply, and large quantities of sacks are annually brought in from other states.

In a further effort to give employment to the convicts, the penitentiary authorities are authorized to make use of them in rock crushing, yards to be established in the various counties. An experiment along this line is now being made in Lewis County, where 14 convicts are employed in preparing rock for use on the roads.

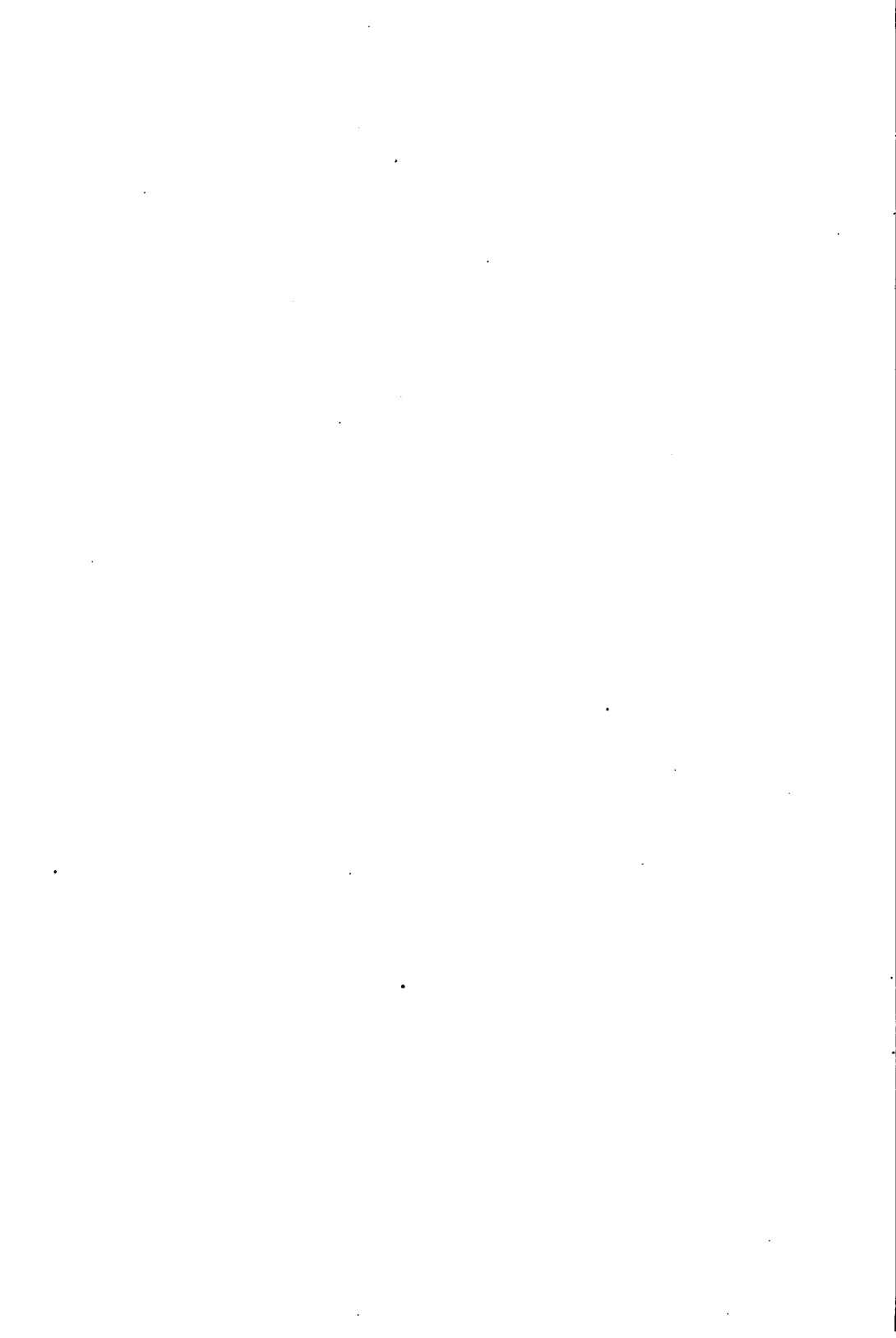
Should this plan prove successful, it will contribute materially toward the settlement of the problem, inasmuch as there is unlimited opportunity for road building in this state.

It is the desire of the state administration to make the convicts as nearly as possible, self-supporting, and at the same

time not to permit penitentiary products to be placed in competition with those of free labor. It appears altogether likely both these objects will be attained as the result of the plan now being developed.



FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES



FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.

The value to the public of employment offices maintained at public expense and filling positions without cost to applicant or employer, is being recognized more clearly each year.

In some of the states, notably Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri and Ohio, such bureaus have been established under state control with excellent results.

A similar proposal has been given consideration by this office, but the splendid work that has been and is being done in the free Bureaus supported by various municipalities, seems to leave little necessity for the state entering this field of activity, at least for the present.

This conclusion has been reached after an investigation of the subject and upon consideration of the reports of the free offices maintained in the cities of Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane.

This opinion is concurred in by Mr. J. E. Conner, a representative of the National Bureau of Labor. Mr. Conner visited the above named cities during the past summer, in the interests of the National Bureau, and investigated the workings of the Free Employment Offices very closely. His views of the situation may be gleaned from the following communication:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28, 1906.

Mr. C. F. Hubbard, State Commissioner of Labor, Olympia, Washington:

DEAR SIR—I remember with pleasure my meeting you in Seattle last December. My report was handed in some time ago and will be published about the last of this year. I can not say just when as they do not know at the Bureau of Labor. I am sorry you will not be able to get it in time to be of service to you.

My two chief recommendations are that a small nominal fee be charged for every position secured, so as to take it out of the list of charities, put it upon a self-supporting basis and make it easier for a self-respecting man or woman to apply through it for a position. My second recommendation is that it should whenever possible be given an

office in the city hall, both to save rent and to give it a standing along with other municipal offices, and a dignity considerably above that of the ordinary employment office. There are several other recommendations, about a dozen in all, some of which might be of more interest to your particular case than these.

I am not sure that a state law is needed in Washington because the municipalities of Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane are doing so well unaided. One thing I would suggest, that before undertaking state employment offices, especially in your state where the cities are doing so well, every state ought to curb the abuses practiced by private employment agencies whenever they get a chance.

Yours very truly,

J. E. CONNER.

With the continued development of Washington's industrial and manufacturing interests, the time may come when the state should enter the Free Employment Bureau field. Just now, however, as indicated in the foregoing, the ground seems to be well covered.

The reports of the Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane offices are published herewith.

REPORT OF THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF THE CITY OF SEATTLE, 1905-6.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, December 27, 1905.

Honorable Civil Service Commission:

GENTLEMEN—I beg leave to submit hereby my report as Labor Commissioner of the City of Seattle, for the year 1905.

The duties of the Labor Commissioner relate principally to the conduct and operation of the Public Employment office which has been in operation since the spring of 1894. This office was the first in the United States to be established under municipal control and the wisdom of this new move toward the city's assistance of its unemployed in securing work is apparent. The results show that the experiment has been a success to a degree beyond the hopes of its promoters, resulting in the establishment by other cities of similar offices copied from the Seattle Bureau.

The cities of Tacoma, Spokane, Butte, Duluth and Providence have established such offices, while the creation of similar institutions under state control has become quite general, several states having enacted laws placing the operation of Public Employment offices under the State Labor Commissioner. Notable examples of State Bureaus are found in Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, New York, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

As nearly as I am able to learn, the Seattle Labor Bureau stands at the head of all these offices in results achieved unless the year now closing has proved an exception. Yet we do not desire to boast of what has been accomplished here, where all conditions are favorable to large results, and where the local conditions are such that large numbers of men are constantly employed. We do, however, wish to place before you the local conditions as they exist and prove that what has been done is only a small part of what is possible with reasonable support and co-operation on the part of the city officials whose duty it is to make provision for the expenses of the office.

The year 1903 was the banner year for Seattle's Labor Bureau, the positions supplied for that year reaching a total of 30,305, or an average per month of 2,525. A comparison of the figures for the last three years is given herewith:

	1903	1904	1905
Male help supplied	23,302	15,666	18,021
Female help supplied	5,539	3,787	3,380
Hop pickers	1,465	1,105	798
Total	30,305	20,558	*22,199

From this statement we see that although the work of the year now closing shows a net gain of about 10 per cent over the year 1904, each falls far below the record of 1903. The reason for this we can readily trace. The city charter provides that the Public Employment office shall be a branch of the Civil Service Department, and in enforcing this provision the clerical force of the department is so arranged that when there is a press of work in one part of the office, the other part is sacrificed to that extent. The demands upon the Civil Service Commission in its work have so increased during the last two years that the Labor Commissioner in his work in connection with the operation of the Public Employment office has been greatly embarrassed. The increased number of examinations, the large number of applicants for each, the added work of examination of engineers for license, the clerical work of which has been done by the office force of the Department; all this has been the means of sapping the vitality of the Labor Bureau by drawing upon the time of those who should be serving the public through the Employment office, in order that the civil service work might not suffer.

This policy of robbing Peter to pay Paul, has been carried on as a matter of economy, notwithstanding mild protests from the Labor Commissioner, until the time has come when more liberal provision must be made or the office may as well be closed. This policy of false economy has resulted in a marked reduction in the list of orders for permanent help of the better grades, while the orders for short jobs have increased so that the totals do not indicate the real loss.

* December estimated.

During the greater part of the last two years the Bureau has been in sole charge of one clerk who has had to attend to both the women's and men's department besides answering telephone calls, which, during the busy months will at times occupy nearly half his time when one hundred orders or more a day are received by telephone. These orders he has to fill, some of which call for the employment of more than one person each, and often require interviews with several persons in filling a single position. If his time is limited he cannot do justice to the employer whose interests he is trying to serve.

The office is also embarrassed in the lack of appropriation for advertising, by which we mean the use of the "Want Columns" of the daily papers to aid in filling orders for help which is not otherwise available. It seems to have been the policy of the Finance Committee of the City Council to provide as sparingly as possible for the expense of the Labor Bureau, and to this end the munificent sum of five dollars a month is allowed for advertising, which is very little better than nothing at all when ten cents a line is charged for each insertion, as is the case at present with the leading dailies. Ten dollars a month is also appropriated, or so much thereof as is necessary to defray the expense of printing, postage, stationery, etc. The salaries also, of the clerks in this branch of the public service are from ten to fifteen dollars a month less than is paid in other departments for similar work.

The expense account of the Labor Bureau for the year has been as follows:

Salaries—		
One Male Clerk	\$840.00	
Half salary — Lady Clerk.....	390.00	\$1,230.00
Incidentals—		
Printing	\$ 34.76	
Postage	6.00	
Advertising	23.80	
Stationery, etc.	19.63	84.19
Total Expense.....		\$1,314.19

We have endeavored to follow the policy of the Council in the matter of expense, and the above figures will show to what extent we have succeeded; but I question the wisdom of a policy which would destroy a prosperous business by withholding a few paltry dollars, which, judiciously expended would add materially to its success.

This office has been a potent factor in making Seattle the headquarters for all the unemployed in the entire Northwest, which means that a large majority of workmen throughout a wide area of territory, upon leaving their work, come to Seattle to spend their money. Our merchants therefore reap the benefit and the whole community feels the effect in an increased circulation of money.

We who have to do with the operation of the Labor Bureau take pride in making the office a success, but, with conditions as they exist at present, we are unable to make the most of our opportunities.

By reference to the figures given above we see that there has been a larger decrease in the woman's department than in the other, during the past two years. We have been obliged to move the office twice since the summer of 1903, each time to a poorer location. The first move was from the city hall to the frame building at the corner of Yesler Way and Terrace street, one block up the hill, and the other, occurring about four months ago, was to the basement rooms under the Grand Union Hotel at 106 and 108 Fourth Avenue South. This latter move caused an immediate decrease in the work for women of over 30 per cent, which we have been able to recover only to a small extent. The present location is not a desirable one for this business. It is away from the business center, is on a side street, and the entrances for men and women are so close together that many ladies and girls hesitate in coming to the office through a crowd of men.

In order to obtain the best results the office should be centrally located and so arranged that separate entrances would be provided for men and women, on different streets if possible. The two branches of this department have so developed that it is no longer necessary that they be located at the same address, and for some reasons a union of the two offices is not desirable.

I therefore recommend that a suitable location be secured for the Public Employment Office, that sufficient help be given and that a monthly appropriation for expenses be made commensurate with the work required to be done.

During the week ending December 23, 1905, we were favored by the presence of Mr. J. E. Conner of Washington, D. C., a special agent of the United States Department of Labor, who is at this time making a special study of Public Employment Offices in the United States. He seemed gratified that the local office was entirely divorced from politics and ventured the assertion that with proper support the Seattle Bureau was sure of vast results. He emphasized the desirability of encouraging the registration of applicants for higher grade positions, and seeking the co-operation of employers of this class of help. This work would require more time and attention than the filling of positions for common labor, but the result would be an established confidence in the office on the part of employers, who, in receiving satisfactory help of the higher grades, would be sure to place their orders for help requiring less experience and skill.

With our limited means we have during the past year supplied help in 65 trades and vocations requiring skilled help which is an indication of the possibilities attainable.

I trust that you will urge upon the authorities an earnest consideration of our needs, to the end that the office may fully reach the standard set by its most earnest supporters.

Respectfully submitted,
A. H. GROUT,
Labor Commissioner, City of Seattle.

[illegible]

POSITIONS FURNISHED THROUGH THE SEATTLE PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICE FOR THE YEAR 1905.—FEMALE.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Housework	100	81	117	137	158	185	145	97	182	118	91	76	1,382
Daywork	54	60	66	86	97	73	115	75	116	87	51	72	1,347
Chamberwork	10	2	12	6	7	20	116	7	11	6	5	100	183
Cook		4	12	12	22	24	32	11	14	10	15	12	19
Second Work.		1			1	4	1	2	4	8	1	8	68
House Keeper	5	10		3	5	7	1	4	5	4	6	4	83
House	7	5	10	6	11	5	7	4	4	5	6	11	88
Waitress	7	12	10	10	11	6	27	14	9	7	7	2	117
Kitchen Helper	5	9	5	6	8	7	15	6	7	8	5	5	81
Factory	6	4	5		12	2	14	11	16	12			82
Seamstress	1			1		2	1				1		7
Solicitors	3	2	6						1				13
Photographers	1												1
Marion.	1												1
Office work.		1	2										3
Laundry		1											3
Berry pickers					3	11	13	8				2	38
Clerk.					42	12							54
Companion.					1	1	2	1	1			1	6
Fruit packers.													2
									15				15
Total	206	185	245	284	377	321	889	240	841	252	182	200	3,202

POSITIONS FURNISHED BY PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1894.....	.....	.....	.....	184	201	221	244	510	600	386	256	271	2,823
1895.....	180	223	257	280	311	325	489	489	264	383	288	190	3,729
1896.....	162	319	347	240	254	313	373	250	196	291	205	318	3,403
1897.....	319	221	533	600	521	558	941	1,076	1,048	842	848	1,229	8,786
1898.....	917	1,285	1,951	2,231	1,960	1,516	2,995	2,427	2,714	2,108	1,128	1,128	716
1899.....	827	726	1,098	1,199	1,642	1,591	2,331	2,712	3,177	2,499	1,285	988	26,320
1900.....	1,195	1,144	2,015	2,402	3,129	2,632	3,873	2,869	2,882	2,025	1,162	989	20,164
1901.....	857	784	1,250	1,497	1,770	2,701	3,982	3,884	3,110	2,475	1,419	1,416	25,065
1902.....	1,099	954	1,306	1,641	1,981	1,946	3,213	2,751	3,409	3,264	1,725	1,204	24,425
1903.....	1,123	1,265	1,787	2,056	2,665	3,219	3,798	3,923	3,808	2,716	1,431	1,055	28,841
1904.....	1,743	672	1,047	1,578	1,430	1,531	2,644	3,081	2,820	1,858	1,207	842	19,453
1905.....	713	707	1,050	1,203	1,585	2,128	3,182	2,498	2,872	2,555	1,489	973	20,965

AVERAGE COST OF FILLING POSITIONS, YEARS 1894 TO 1905.
SEATTLE PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

	Total male help supplied..	Total female help supplied..	Total hop pickers.....	Grand total.....	Average by months.....	Total expenses..	Cost of each position.....
1894.....	1,580	1,243	1,144	3,967	441	\$909 65	22.93c
1895.....	1,831	1,898	2,050	5,779	482	1,120 00	19.88c
1896.....	1,647	1,756	135	3,403	284	727 50	21.88c
1897.....	6,163	2,573	2,890	11,626	969	724 08	6.24c
1898.....	18,154	3,794	2,235	24,183	2,015	1,377 13	5.69c
1899.....	20,852	5,468	1,285	27,650	2,300	1,239 41	4.49c
1900.....	16,082	4,082	2,682	22,846	1,904	1,182 61	4.96c
1901.....	19,411	5,684	1,465	26,560	2,214	1,276 69	4 8 c
1902.....	19,242	5,183	1,480	25,905	2,159	1,320 91	5.1 c
1903.....	23,302	5,589	1,465	30,305	2,525	1,479 70	4.88c
1904.....	15,666	3,787	1,105	20,558	1,713	1,308 35	6 36c
1905.....	17,763	3,202	802	21,767	1,814	1,314 19	6.08c

Supplementary to the foregoing report and in accordance with a request from the Labor Commissioner Mr. Grout has prepared a statement covering the first nine months of 1906, which is herewith appended:

SEATTLE, WASH., October 4, 1906

Hon. C. F. Hubbard, State Labor Commissioner, Olympia, Wash.:

DEAR SIR:—I beg to submit at your request a statement of the result of the work of the Seattle Public Employment Office for the first nine months of the present year.

Positions supplied through Public Employment Office of Seattle:

January	717
February	1,421
March	2,317
April	3,214
May	3,143
June	3,253
July	4,585
August	4,858
September	4,174
Total	27,682
Hop pickers	2,490
Grand Total.....	30,172

These figures represent the demand for help made upon this office, which, in most cases, was filled by persons sent from the office. This showing exceeds that of any previous year and is due principally to the excessive demand for help in the city and throughout the state. Probably no year since this Bureau was organized has there been so much work in all lines requiring so many laborers and mechanics.

Yours respectfully,

A. H. GROUT,

Labor Commissioner, City of Seattle.

**REPORT OF THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF THE CITY OF
TACOMA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 25, 1905.**

TACOMA, WASH., July 27, 1905.

Commissioners Tacoma Free Employment Bureau:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report for the year ending July 25th, 1905.

I am making this report by months so that you can see just what are the good as well as the dull months in Tacoma. You will note that the best month in the history of the office was the month of September 1904, that month we secured a total of 804 positions for both men and women, the men having 692 and the women 112. The best month for women was October 1904, when we secured 135 positions.

The press of Tacoma and the state press has been very kind to the office and a lot of nice notices have been printed. We get calls from all parts of the state, the calls for men are mostly for laborers and for women it is mostly housework. We seldom get calls for clerks, bookkeepers, stenographers or that class of clerical help. We have registered all classes of people and are in a position to fill most any kind of job.

The office is very small for the work and if other quarters could be secured better results could be accomplished. There is no place where a lady can wait and the men have to wait on the outside. If we had a place for men and a place for women, many would come in the mornings and wait for the calls and in that way we could be more prompt in filling orders. The men find it no hardship to wait outside in the summer months but in the winter there is no place where they can keep out of the rain.

My report by months is as follows:

JULY, 1904.—Laborers, 34; bell boys, 2.

AUGUST, 1904.—Lumbermen, 127; farmers, 7; cooks, 6; kitchen help, 1; houseman, 1; laborers, 229; carpenters, 23; cordwood, 12; team-

sters, 8; solicitors, 5; car repairers, 3; sticker, 3; painter, 3; wood turner, 4; boiler helper, 4; blacksmith helper, 3; flour packer, 1; paper hanger, 1; edger, 1; cutoff man, 2; waiter, 1; millwright, 2; porter, 1; tailor, 1; janitor, 1; elevator boy, 1; total for month, 540.

SEPTEMBER, 1904.—Laborers, 427; lumberman, 117; carpenters, 23; railroad laborers, 21; cordwood man, 14; car repairer, 6; clear land, 4; sticker, 1; hostler, 2; baker, 1; teamster, 7; painter, 1; cooks, 4; dishwasher, 7; hod carrier, 1; elevator boy, 1; painter's helper, 1; clean yards, 2; cut lawns, 2; carpenter's helper, 1; baker's helper, 1; waiters, 4; plumber's apprentice, 1; cut wood, 4; houseman, 9; farmers, 3; axemen, 4; fireman, 1; porter, 3; steamboat cook, 1; milker, 2; bannerman, 1; clerk, 1; skidroad man, 2; mow lawn, 1; saw setter, 1; sawyer, 1; kitchen help, 1; total for month, 695.

OCTOBER, 1904.—Lumbermen, 29; shingleman, 3; farmer, 2; cook, 9; housemen, 6; laborers, 265; carpenters, 25; cordwoodmen, 25; railroad laborers, 6; teamsters, 5; car repairers, 3; waiters, 4; skidroad men, 9; buckler, 1; lather, 1; clear land, 10; boys, 3; knee bolter, 2; knot sawyer, 7; dishwasher, 2; porter, 2; clean windows, 1; loggers, 4; packer, 1; blacksmith, 2; planerman, 5; stickerman, 2; gardener, 2; alley boy, 1; solicitors, 10; stonemason, 1; carpet beater, 5; total for the month, 452.

NOVEMBER, 1904.—Lumberman, 1; loggers, 3; farmers, 2; cook, 1; housemen, 1; laborers, 117; carpenters, 6; cordwood men, 7; teamsters, 2; coal handlers, 6; solicitors, 12; boy, 1; baker, 1; firemen, 2; knot sawyer, 1; deck hands, 10; engineer, 1; total for month, 174.

DECEMBER, 1904.—Lumbermen, 6; shingleman, 1; loggers, 8; farmers, 2; cooks, 2; kitchen help, 2; housemen, 5; laborers, 38; carpenters, 5; cordwood men, 1; solicitors, 8; firemen, 2; planerman, 1; oysterman, 1; bookkeepers, 2; total for month, 91.

JANUARY, 1905.—Lumbermen, 4; cooks, 2; kitchen help, 2; housemen, 7; laborers, 66; carpenter, 1; teamsters, 2; solicitors, 15; sailor, 1; total for month, 110.

FEBRUARY, 1905.—Lumbermen, 6; shingleman, 1; farmers, 3; cooks, 3; kitchen help, 3; laborers, 74; carpenters, 2; teamsters, 4; boy, 1; baker, 1; fireman, 2; buckers, 7; filer, 1; total for month, 110.

MARCH, 1905.—Lumbermen, 24; shingleman, 1; farmers, 8; kitchen help, 7; houseman, 1; laborers, 174; carpenters, 12; cordwood men, 3; teamsters, 2; coal handlers, 2; solicitors, 2; cabin boys, 2; edgers, 4; porters, 2; boys, 4; hostlers, 2; tallyman, 1; night watchmen, 2; total for month, 286.

APRIL, 1905.—Lumbermen, 58; farmers, 8; cooks, 9; kitchen help, 6; housemen, 2; laborers, 163; carpenters, 9; railroad laborers, 7; teamsters, 2; solicitors, 6; painter, 1; waiters, 3; boys, 2; fireman, 1; miners, 7; longshoremen, 3; sack sewer, 1; total for month, 301.

MAY, 1905.—Lumbermen 80; cooks, 8; kitchen help, 17; housemen, 6; laborers, 251; carpenters, 15; cordwood men, 3; railroad laborers,

11; teamsters, 3; edgermen, 2; boys, 3; firemen, 3; deck hands, 13; blacksmith, 1; butchers, 3; total for month, 435.

JUNE, 1905.—Lumbermen, 138; shingleman, 1; farmers, 19; cooks, 12; kitchen help, 8; housemen, 7; laborers, 216; carpenters, 9; railroad laborers, 19; teamsters, 2; coal handlers, 3; painter, 1; wood turners, 3; millwright, 1; porters, 3; baker, 1; fireman, 1; deck hands, 3; miner, 1; blacksmith, 1; berry pickers, 58; engineer, 1; total for the month, 523.

JULY, 1905.—Lumbermen, 134; shinglemen, 2; farmers, 19; cooks, 8; kitchen help, 4; housemen, 2; laborers, 250; carpenters, 5; cord wood men, 3; railroad laborers, 24; teamster, 1; millwrights, 2; buckler, 1; berry pickers, 85; engineer, 1; plasterers, 3; steamboat captain, 1; total from July 1st to 26th, 554.

The total positions given out from July 26, 1904, to July 25, 1905, were (men) 4,019.

The lowest wages paid by any position secured through the office for men, was railroad laborers at \$1.35 per day. The highest paid position secured for men was a steamboat captain at \$125.00 per month. About a third of the positions secured went to parties outside of the city. We had calls from as far east as Ellensburg on the N. P. railway and Index on the Great Northern. As far north as Whatcom and as far south as the Grays Harbor country and Castle Rock.

The positions for women by months were as follows:

JULY, 1904.—House girls, 4; dishwashers, 2; total for month July 26 to 31, 6.

AUGUST, 1904.—Housework, 30; daywork, 5; chambermaid, 4; cooks, 9; nurses, 5; waitresses, 7; dishwasher, 1; housekeepers, 5; kitchen help, 1; nurse girl, 1; washing, 2; to work and go to school, 2; companion, 1; total for month, 73.

SEPTEMBER, 1904.—Housework, 54; day work, 17; cooks, 3; nurses, 3; waitresses, 4; dishwashers, 7; sewing, 1; housekeeper, 3; second girls, 2; laundry, 1; kitchen help, 2; shoe factory, 1; cleaners, 2; washing, 1; to go to school, 3; total for month, 104.

OCTOBER, 1904.—Housework, 78; day work, 9; chambermaids, 11; cooks, 5; nurses, 4; waitresses, 12; dishwasher, 1; sewing, 2; housekeepers, 2; second girl, 1; kitchen help, 2; cleaner, 1; washing, 7; total for month, 135.

NOVEMBER, 1904.—Housework, 67; day work, 5; chambermaids, 8; cooks, 5; nurses, 2; waitresses, 4; housekeeper, 1; kitchen help, 2; total for month, 94.

DECEMBER, 1904.—Housework, 49; day work, 5; chambermaids, 8; cooks, 6; nurses, 3; dishwashers, 2; sewing, 1; housekeepers, 5; total for month, 79.

JANUARY, 1905.—Housework, 58; day work, 9; chambermaids, 4; cooks, 2; nurse, 1; waitresses, 4; sewing, 2; housekeepers, 8; second girls, 3; total for month, 91.

FEBRUARY, 1905.—Housework, 55; day work, 9; chambermaids, 5; cooks, 2; nurses, 4; waitresses, 7; dishwashers, 2; total for month, 84.

MARCH, 1905.—Housework, 55; day work, 11; chambermaids, 5; cook, 1; nurses, 5; waitresses, 10; housekeepers, 2; second girls, 2; total for month, 91.

APRIL, 1905.—Housework, 49; day work, 6; chambermaid, 1; cooks, 3; nurses, 2; waitresses, 8; sewing, 1; housekeepers, 2; second girls, 2; total for month, 74.

MAY, 1905.—Housework, 53; day work, 17; chambermaids, 5; nurses, 2; housekeepers, 2; second girls, 5; pantry girl, 1; total for month, 85.

JUNE, 1905.—Housework, 51; day work, 10; chambermaids, 4; cooks, 5; nurses, 4; waitresses, 5; housekeeper, 1; second girls, 3; laundry, 1; kitchen work, 3; berry pickers, 37; total for month, 124.

JULY, 1905.—Housework, 33; day work, 4; chambermaid, 7; cooks, 4; nurses, 2; waitresses, 6; housekeeper, 1; second girl, 1; berry pickers, 61; nurse girl, 1; total for month, 119.

Total positions secured for women from July 26, 1904 to July 25th, 1905, were 1,158.

The highest salaried position given out of the office for women, was a cook's job at \$60.00 per month. Lowest salary was a nurse girl at \$8.00 per month. I have sent girls out of town for work as far north as Whatcom, as far east as Ellensburg, and south as the Grays Harbor country. There has never been a day in the history of the office that we had to turn a girl away without a position if she wanted house work.

The total positions given through the office from July 26, 1904, to July 25, 1905, were as follows:

Female help	1,158
Male help	4,019
Hop pickers	1,161
Total	6,338

The cost of the office has been on an average of \$70.00 per month, which would make each position cost the city an average of a little over seven and one-half cents per job. The same positions would have cost the public in a paid office at an average of \$1.50 per job, \$9,507.

For the last two months of the year named above we have been very short of men and it has been nearly impossible to get women for any kind of position. The outside mills have all raised the price of laborers from \$1.75 per day to \$2.00 and the mills in the city that were paying \$1.50 have all raised to \$1.75 and some mills are paying as high as \$2.00.

I have had some "kicks" on the kind of labor sent out, both in men and women but on the other hand I have received several letters complimenting the office on the good work that it is doing.

Yours truly,

Tacoma, Wash., July 27th, 1905.

HARRY H. COLLIER,

Clerk Tacoma Free Employment Bureau.

The following supplemental report of the Tacoma Free Employment Bureau has been prepared at the request of the Labor Commissioner:

TACOMA, WASHINGTON, October 24, 1906.

C. F. Hubbard, State Labor Commissioner, Olympia, Wash.:

DEAR SIR:—I herewith give you a report of my office for the months of August 1905 to September 30, 1906.

MEN		WOMEN	
August 1905	697	August 1905	122
September 1905	704	September 1905	181
October 1905	501	October 1905	139
November 1905	245	November 1905	114
December 1905	214	December 1905	71
January 1906	254	January 1906	93
February 1906	264	February 1906	48
March 1906	628	March 1906	76
April 1906	718	April 1906	73
May 1906	811	May 1906	100
June 1906	812	June 1906	63
July 1906	1,024	July 1906	82
August 1906	1,076	August 1906	55
September 1906	576	September 1906	41
Total men	6,164	Total women	1,238
Hop pickers (men and women).....			853
Total men			6,164
Total women			1,238
Grand Total.....			8,255

During the months of August and up to October of both years, I have never been able to supply the demand for men and at no time were there women enough to fill my orders.

Yours truly,

HARRY H. COLLIER,

Clerk Tacoma Free Employment Bureau.

**REPORT OF THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF THE CITY OF
SPOKANE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JAN. 11, 1906.**

SPOKANE, WASH., April 20, 1906.

Mr. C. F. Hubbard, State Labor Commissioner, Olympia, Wash:

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your inquiry of April 24th, will state that this office was established January 11th, 1905.

From January 11, 1905 to January 11, 1906, we have given employment to 2337 persons, 1930 being men and 407 women.

	MEN	WOMEN
From January 11 to February 11, 1906.....	121	12
From February 11 to March 11, 1906.....	109	31
From March 11 to April 11, 1906.....	261	28
Total for three months, 1906.....	491	71
Grand total		562

According to the comptroller's report there are 20 private employment offices in Spokane.

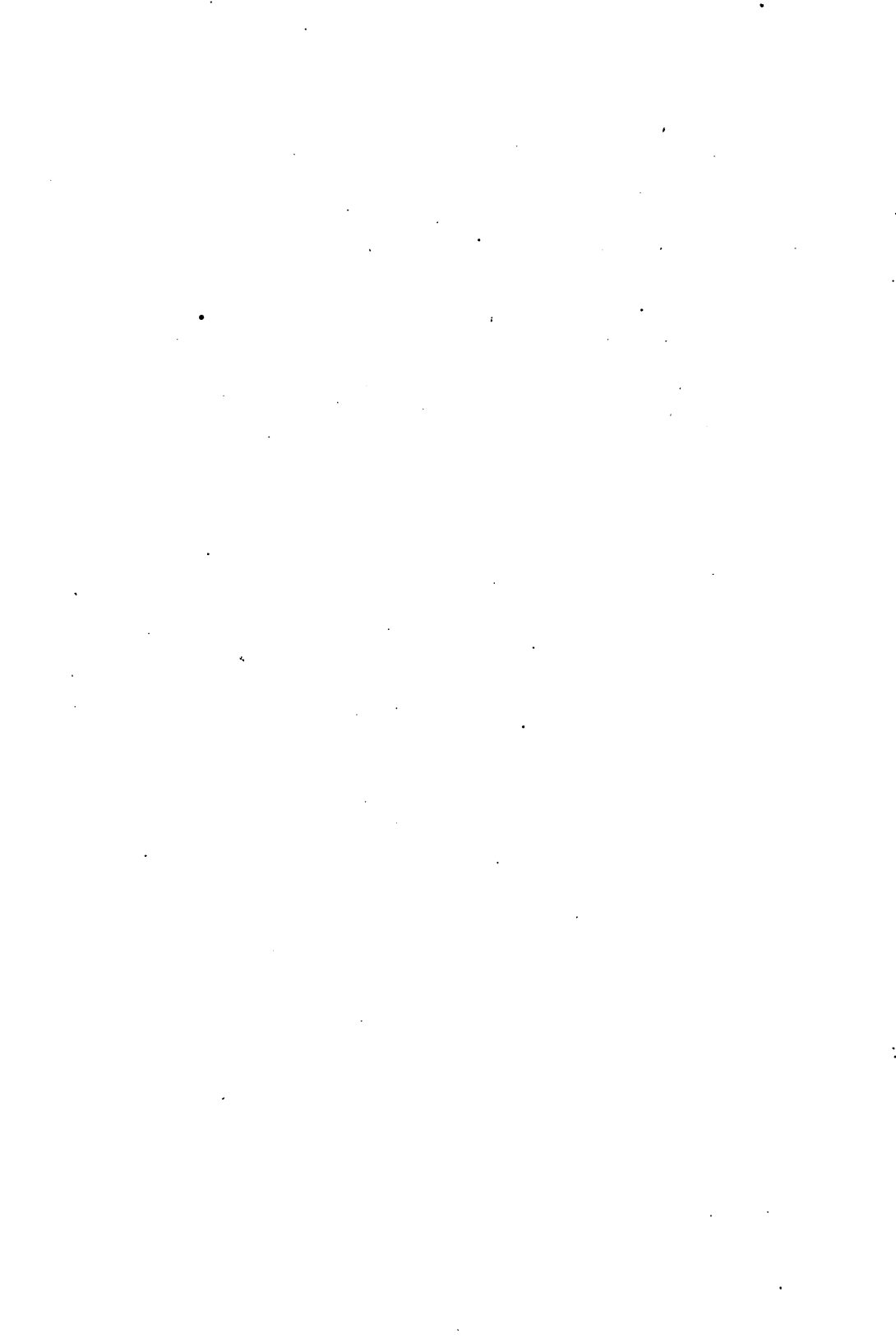
I am the only employee connected with this office and at a salary of \$70 per month. Appointed by the mayor and confirmed by council.

There is a lack of confidence on the part of the business men and railroad contractors. The railroad contractors, especially will never turn a thing to this office.

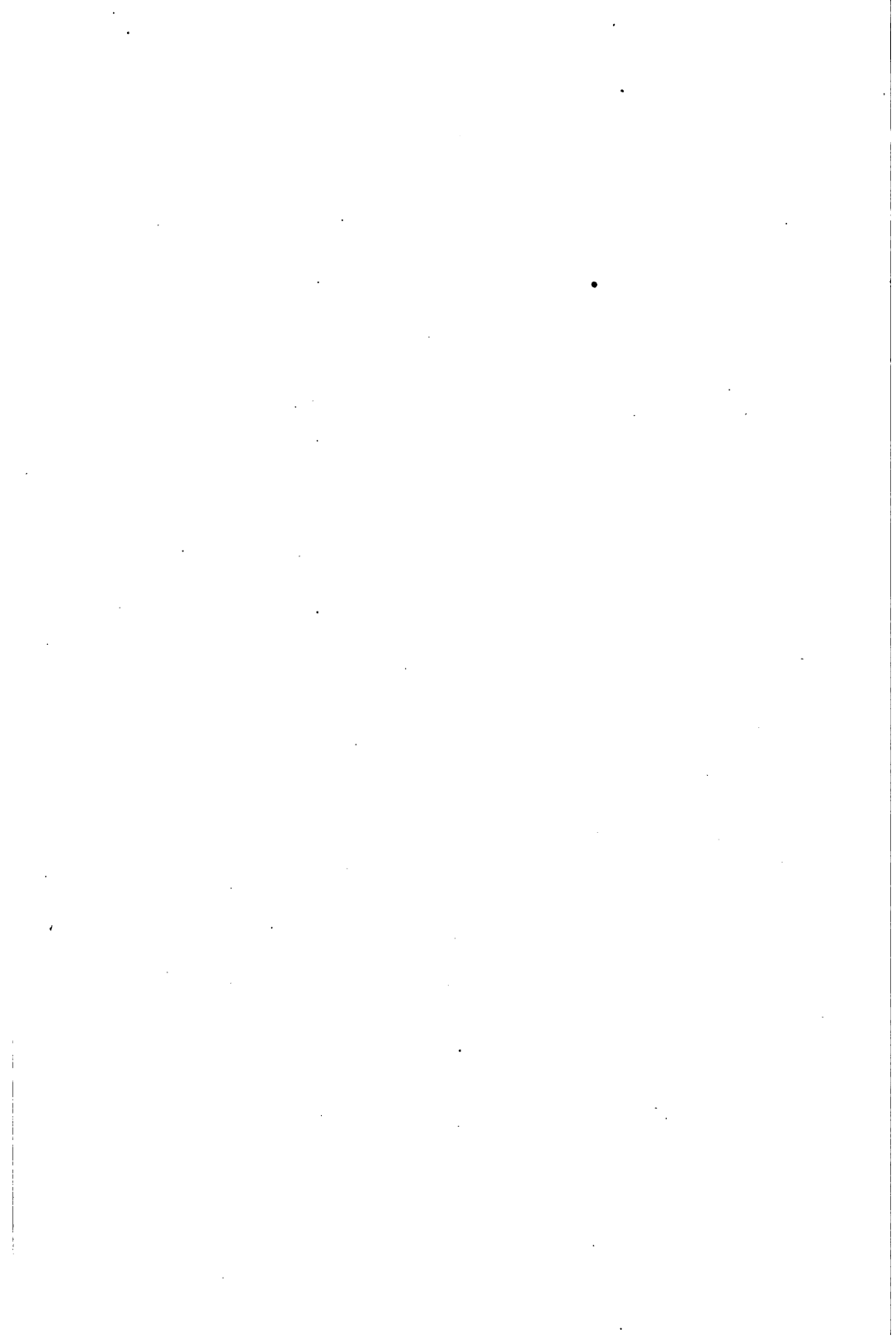
I simply mention these things so that you could suggest a remedy. I believe this will voice the difficulty of all Free Employment Offices.

Yours very truly,

M. R. ARANT.



ACCIDENTS



ACCIDENTS.

Two tables are presented herewith, dealing with the subject of accidents. The first table represents reports received from 59 large manufacturing establishments employing an aggregate of nearly 10,000 men. The information given was secured for the purpose of determining as nearly as possible, the per centage of decrease in accidents since the Factory Inspection Law went into effect. The reports of the 59 concerns cover the year prior to and the year succeeding August 1, 1905, the approximate date when the Factory Inspection Law became effective.

Examination of the tables will reveal the fact that during the first year reported, for each 1,000 men employed, there were 158.3 slight accidents, 10.7 serious accidents, and 1.86 fatal accidents; during the second year reported, which covers the first twelve months of the Factory Inspection Law's practical operation, there occurred for each 1,000 men employed, 108.18 slight accidents, 6.7 serious accidents, and 1.58 fatal accidents.

The per centage of decrease is as follows: Slight accidents, 31.7 per cent; serious accidents, 37.3 per cent; fatal accidents, 15 per cent. It is anticipated that a far better showing will be made for the second year of the law's operation, owing to the fact that many of the mills did not comply with its provisions until several months after it went into effect.

The second table presents in concise form such reports of accidents as have been returned to this office in accordance with existing legislation. The present law is inadequate for the accomplishment of the intended purpose, and an amendment thereto is recommended in the earlier pages of this report.

ACCIDENT STATISTICS.

TABLE NO. 1—Showing number of men employed and number of accidents in fifty-nine mills, from August 1, 1904, to August 1, 1905, and from August 1, 1905, to August 1, 1906.

No. men employed	No. Accidents Aug. 1, 1904, to Aug. 1, 1905.			No. men employed	No. Accidents Aug. 1, 1905, to Aug. 1, 1906.		
	Slight	Serious	Fatal		Slight	Serious	Fatal
115	1			120	2		
40	2			45	3		
75	3	1		75	1	1	
15	3	1		28			
160	10	2	1	190	12		1
120	3	2		160	2	1	1
26	4	2		27	3	1	
21	1			23			
65	23	5		75	19		
20				20	2		
80	3	2		80	6		
30	2			30	1		
22	3			45	4		
35	1			55	1		
225	6	1	1	225	2		
100	8	1		100	5	1	
50	2			50	3		
175	5			196	12	1	
125	7			150	11		
125	8	1	1	125	5		
200	20	2		225	25	3	
95	1			95			
258	14	5	1	283	6	4	
175	55	2		167	44	1	
500	20	3		600	29	4	1
70	1			70	1		
200	11			275	16		1
35	10			35	4		
200	5			200	4		1
16		1		20	2		
30				36	1		
8	2			30	4		
160	15			200	20		1
60	1			75	2		
150	25	2	1	150	26	2	
85	5	3		95	7		1
103	15	3		105	16	3	1
260	39	7	1	350	48	3	1
250	8	1	2	250	6	2	1
24				24	1		
25	3			25	2		
24	1			24	2		
120	7			120	12		
125	23			150	30	2	1
150	5		5	165	7		
100	2	2		100	2	1	
140	10	1		250	15	1	
250	83	1		235	25	4	1
65	3			65	2	2	
15				17	1		
296	20			302	25		
400	11	4		400	5	2	1
125	19	1		90	17		
300	48	6		300	50	3	
650	356	21	3	700	160	9	1
50				70	2		
300	48	6		300	50	3	
650	356	3		700	160	9	1
300	78			330	99	1	1
Total...8,588	1,360	92	16	9,447	1,022	64	15

NO. OF ACCIDENTS PER EACH 1000 MEN EMPLOYED.

August 1, 1904, to August 1, 1905.			August 1, 1905, to August 1, 1906.		
Slight.	Serious.	Fatal.	Slight.	Serious.	Fatal.
158.3	10.7	1.86	108.18	6.7	1.58

PERCENTAGE OF DECREASE.

August 1, 1905, to August 1, 1906, over August 1, 1904, to August 1, 1905.

Slight.	Serious.	Fatal.
31.7 per cent.	37.3 per cent.	15 per cent.

TABLE NO. II—SHOWING DETAILS OF ACCIDENTS INVESTIGATED BY THE BUREAU.
ACCIDENT STATISTICS.

Post Office.	Name of Person.	Date.	Married or single.	Employment.	Nature of injury.	No. days Disabled.	Remarks.
Tacoma.	J. E. Olson.	April 6, 1905	Married.	Millwright.	Severe	.....	Ind'm'ty paid during disablem't.
Matlock.	John Strum.	" 12, "	Single.	Logger.	"	.....	Injured while coupling log cars.
Shelton.	Isaac Ekros.	" 17, "	"	Laborer.	"	One week	Clothes caught on moving shaft.
Olympia.	A. P. Green.	" 19, "	Single.	Fireman.	Leg broken.	.....	1/2 salary paid during disability.
Tacoma.	J. P. Schwanger.	May 4, "	Married.	Sawyer.	Severe	Three weeks	Wages paid during disability.
Centralia.	Roy Campbell.	" 6, "	"	Laborer.	Fatal.	.....	Crushed by log rolling from car.
"	E. E. Peck.	" 6, "	"	In lath mill.	"	.....	Clothes caught in belt.
Aberdeen.	Joseph Deille.	" 9, "	Single.	Fireman.	Severe	.....	Caused by break'g of grind g wh'l
Tacoma.	C. Diedricksen.	" 17, "	Married.	Saw mill laborer.	Fatal.	.....	Board 'kicked back' from edger.
Ballard.	S. Taroski.	" 18, "	Single.	Edger.	Lost arm.	.....	Caught by moving elevator.
Barnston.	Martin Davick.	June 6, "	"	In door factory.	Fatal.	.....	Clothing caught in shaft.
Tacoma.	W. H. Shaw.	" 24, "	Single.	Boat puncher.	.....	.....	Missed footing and fell on knee.
Rochester.	A. S. Crisp.	July 12, "	Widower.	Lumber trimmer.	Knee fractured.	Four days.	Fell in retort.
Kangley.	Frank Osborn.	" 19, "	Single.	In cannery.	Scalded.	.....	Caught under falling flour sacks.
Olympia.	Jas. Hickman.	" 24, "	Married.	In warehouse.	Back broken.	.....	Caught by falling h. g.
Spokane.	J. E. Spaulding.	Aug. 7, "	Single.	In lumber mill.	Fatal.	.....	Caught by falling lumber.
Fuyallup.	Enos Stanton.	" 16, "	"	In box factory.	Collar bone broken.	.....	Wages paid during disability.
Hoquiam.	Frank Duery.	" 22, "	"	Logger.	Lost two fingers.	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Aberdeen.	Ed. Forseth.	" 23, "	"	Planer.	Fatal.	Two weeks	Wages paid during disability.
Sultan.	A. Larsen.	" 25, "	Married.	Logger.	Lost left forearm.	.....	Crushed between logs.
Everett.	Wm. Bird.	" 26, "	Single.	Sawyer.	Fatal.	.....	Fell on saw.
Summit.	Clive Huston.	" 28, "	"	In lumber mill.	Crushed finger.	One month.	Wages paid during disability.
Tacoma.	Chas. Johnson.	" 29, "	"	Moulder.	Lost right forearm.	.....	Slipped and fell on saw.
Kent.	Harold Hubbard.	" 29, "	"	Sawyer.	Lost three toes.	One month.	Slipp'd and fell on mould'g mch.
Tacoma.	Geo. Boern-r.	Sept. 8, "	Married.	Trimmer.	"	.....	Caught in shaft but not injured.
Marble.	M. D. Netmore.	" 13, "	"	Planerman.	Hand cut.	Two weeks.	Wages paid during disability.
Tacoma.	E. Anderson.	Oct. 18, "	Single.	Logger.	Fatal.	.....	Fly wheel broke.
"	Jas. E. Neely.	" 17, "	"	In saw mill.	"	.....	Caught by falling logs.
Barnston.	Duncan Stewart.	Nov. 24, "	"	Fireman.	"	.....	Boiler explosion.
Bellingham.	Robt. Kylo.	Dec. 8, "	Married.	Trav. salesman.	"	.....	Resulted from fall.
Olympia.	Isaac Thomas.	April 20, 1906	"	In lumber mill.	"	.....	Bruised foot.
Seattle.	Geo. Marsch.	May 4, "	"	Sawyer.	Slight.	One week.	Caught between belt and pulley.
Hoquiam.	Sam'l H. Miller.	June 25, "	"	Not working.	Severe	One month.	Caught in elevator.
Tacoma.	Abe Michelson.	" 26, "	Single.	In box factory.	Slight.	.....	Clothes caught in machinery.
"	Percy Kent.	" 26, "	"	Trimmer.	Fatal.	None.	Continued at work.
Hoquiam.	E. Hulgren.	" 30, "	Single.	Machine shop.	Lost one finger.	.....	Slipped and fell on saw.
"	Lee Ellis.	July 9, "	Married.	Shingle mill.	Fatal.	.....	Slipped and fell on saw.
Spokane.	Bert Beckerley.	" 21, "	"	Sawyer.	"	.....	Skull fractured.
Ballard.	Victor Hagan.	" 24, "	Single.	In mill.	Serious	Four days.	Struck by piece of broken saw.
Seattle.	G. W. Whitehouse.	Aug. 11, "	Married.	Edgerman.	"	.....	.....
Bellingham.	Geo. Davis.	" 15, "	"	Oiler.	"	.....	.....
Tumwater.	Chas. C. Gray.	Sept. 11, "	"	"	"	.....	.....
Olympia.	Roger Dillis.	Sept. 25, "	Single.	"	"	.....	.....

PERILS OF PEACE CLAIM MORE CASUALTIES THAN ALL THE WARS.

**Statistics Show Twice as Many Persons Killed Every Twelve Months
In the United States as Perished in the Crimean War.**

(By Rev. Josiah Strong, President of the American Institute of Social Service.
Reprinted from the New York Herald)

Greater than all the perils of war are the perils of peace in the city of New York, where nine persons each day in the year meet a violent death.

It costs too much to be a white man, as the Indian expressed it. The cost of our civilization in human life is entirely too high, and much of it is an unnecessary cost. Americans are careless of life and limb, both on their own account and as employers. They take risks everywhere, for they believe that everyone is competent to take care of himself, and any interest in public safety is regarded as more or less of an interference.

Our government is not sufficiently paternalistic to take things into account which would be promptly handled in European countries. If a man in New York runs for a train and catches it or is dragged aboard at the last minute it is looked upon as his own affair. Let him do such a thing in France or Germany, in Paris or Berlin, for instance, and he will be seized by a man in uniform and probably locked up for risking his life. Even if he succeeds in getting on board, as likely as not he will be captured and taken back to be dealt with by the authorities for his foolhardiness.

NINE DEATHS A DAY.

It has been stated that the total number of persons who met violent deaths last year in nine months in the city of New York was 2,555, which is at the rate of 3,406 a year, or an average of nine deaths a day. These deaths were due to many causes. A small proportion of them were the result of crime, and many resulted from street accidents, railway accidents and accidents in factories and shops.

Efforts were made in 1899 by the New York bureau of Labor to obtain as complete a record as possible of all accidents for three months in industries which comprised half the factory workers in the state. A large part of these factories were in New York city, or its neighborhood. The returns were confessedly incomplete, yet they showed 1,822 accidents. On this basis all the factories in the United States would in a year show 14,576 accidents.

Many of the most dangerous trades reported only forty-four accidents for every 1,000 employees while some of the extra hazardous trades reported sixteen accidents to every thousand. As such occurrences are not always reported fully I should think that the figures forty-four to a thousand would more nearly correspond to actual conditions than would sixteen to a thousand. On this basis there would be in the United States upwards of 232,000 factory employees injured in the course of a year, some of them fatally. This is only one division of the great industrial army of the United States.

SAFEGUARDS IN EUROPE.

Only two kinds of accidents are reported with reasonable accuracy in this country, and they are those which occur in railroading and coal mining. It is shown by the census of 1900 that in that year there were reported 57,513 deaths by accident and violence in this country. The number of non-fatal accidents was, of course, many times greater.

Our industries, for consideration of the matter of accidents, may be divided into four great groups—mining, railroading, manufacturing and building. The only statistics which guide us with regard to mining are those which pertain to the coal industry. Other kinds of mining, as, for instance, the obtaining of precious ores, furnish no statistics. The interstate commerce commission gathers reliable figures concerning railway accidents. Only a few figures are available in the manufacturing interests, and the casualties which result from building operations, some of which are perilous, are not represented by any tabulations.

John Mitchell has said that in the anthracite mines alone two persons are killed each working day and five are injured. This statement is borne out by the fact that in the anthracite coal region in a recent year there were 461 fatal accidents and 1,030 non-fatal accidents. Including all the coal fields and taking one year with another, 1,500 men lay down their lives annually and 3,000 suffer injury to supply us with coal.

Examination of returns of the inter-state commerce commission shows that in the year ending June 30, 1904, there were 10,046 persons killed and 84,155 injured on the railroads of the United States. Of these 70,699 were employees, of whom 3,632 were killed and 67,067 were injured. The greater part of the remaining casualties were suffered by trespassers, of whom 5,105 were killed and 5,194 injured. It is to be presumed that for accidents to persons classified as trespassers the railways were in no sense responsible.

Of the accidents due to manufacturing we have only the data which I have mentioned from which to make a rough estimate. European states generally throw every protection about their toilers and require that all industrial accidents shall be fully reported. Only one state in country, and that our own, has made any serious attempt to obtain ac-

curate statistics concerning accidents in factories. We have also no adequate statistics for the building trades, yet from what we know the construction of a modern building is attended with many dangers.

We may arrive at some idea, however, of the state of affairs by comparison. There were in 1904 in France 212,755 industrial accidents, not including those of mines and railways. When we bear in mind that we are more careless of life and limb than are the French and that our population is more than twice as large as that of France, there can be little doubt that our manufacturing and building accidents together aggregate at least 425,000 a year. Including mining casualties, 5,100, and railroad, 94,200, we have a total of 524,000 as the probable minimum number of industrial accidents in the United States in a single year.

BATTLEFIELD FIGURES.

Now to speak of professional destroyers of life. The entire losses of the Japanese army in killed and wounded in the Russo-Japanese war were 153,652; those of the Russians were 180,134, a total of 333,786.

These figures do not include the loss of life from sea fights, which, however, would add only a few thousands. The losses of war include many deaths from illness. I shall not consider them because we have no means of estimating the number of corresponding deaths in our industrial army which are caused by death producing occupations. Yet considering all this the casualties in the great industrial army of the United States are at least 50 per cent greater every year.

Records of the war department show that in the civil war the total number of those killed on both sides was 150,000. Comparing this with the number of those who are killed in the United States on the basis of the census of 1900, we find that in these piping times of peace the country kills in four years 80,000 more persons than all who fell in battle or died from wounds on both sides in the war of the rebellion. Our peaceful vocations cost more lives every two days than all that we lost in the war with Spain. It has been pointed out that each year the coal fields of Pennsylvania furnish an industrial Bull Run.

We are killing more than twice as many every year as perished by violence in both the French and English armies in the Crimean war. There are more killed and wounded on our railroads every year than were slain in the Boer war on both sides in three years.

This subject of accidents is rapidly increasing in importance, because casualties are multiplying with the progress of industrial civilization. Modern life is more and more beset by artificial perils. We are building higher and traveling faster. We discover more powerful explosives and make greater use of powerful chemicals which liberate noxious gases. In prosecuting the mechanical arts we are relying more and more on natural forces, which are as yet but imperfectly controlled. We are daily inventing perils of life and limb of which

our forefathers knew nothing. There are young men of 18 years, who, when they enter certain branches of the steel industry, impose upon themselves a sentence of death in ten years. In the pottery works in New Jersey the men who handle white lead are supposed to live only two years and their places are taken by others.

It has been said that a certain number of accidents is inevitable and many accidents cannot be foreseen. This is undoubtedly true, but the question naturally arises, is it a necessity that so many lives should be sacrificed. The comparison of European records with our own scant ones show that a great proportion of industrial accidents are wholly needless.

Among a given number of coal miners there are more than twice as many fatalities in this country as in Great Britain, the proportion being 2.64 here to 1.27 there. We kill proportionally three times as many railroad employees as does Great Britain and injure more than five times as many. We kill two and one half times as many railroad employees as does Germany and injure five times as many. We kill three times as many railroad employees as does Austria-Hungary and injure nine times as many.

DEATHS BY CARELESSNESS.

I admit that many of these accidents are owing to the neglect of employees themselves or to their disobedience of rules. This is especially true with those employed on railroads. Americans take greater risks than do Europeans. I myself have no reason to be alive, for, as a boy, I was accustomed to jump from the top of one moving freight car to another, and I acquired great expertness, although the cars were moving in opposite directions. Americans will walk on a railroad track or across it rather than go a little out of their way.

Many deaths in the mining regions, I have no doubt, are caused by neglect of the rules. In manufacturing, often the more expert a workman becomes, the more reckless is he with regard to himself.

Nevertheless it is the duty of the employers to surround their men with every safeguard, for many suffer accidents or die from disease through sheer ignorance. Formerly there were many deaths in a large paint factory of which I know, caused by lead poisoning. The company made it a rule when its attention was called to this to insist that the men should wear two complete suits of overalls, the inner of which must be absolutely clean each day. Every day the one which was worn outside was washed and the one which had been worn underneath it was used as an outside covering, a clean set being put nearer to the body.

It was prescribed also that each man before leaving the works at night should take a bath and put on fresh clothes. His hands and his skin were supposed to be entirely cleared of the lead which is so readily absorbed into the system through the pores. The men were also required to thoroughly wash their hands before having their

luncheon, which they were not permitted to eat in shops where there was any white lead. They were sent to a special room which was entirely clean. In this way death by lead poisoning was eliminated.

MORE CARE IN EUROPE.

It is a common thing in this country for men who work over steel ingots with hammers to be blinded by flying particles of metal. Yet there are masks worn by European workmen which reduce the number of such accidents to a minimum. Many workmen are annually injured in this country by buzz saws, yet there is scarcely any reason for it, considering the numerous safety devices employed in Europe for protecting men from these machines.

SAFEGUARDS.

Shields and screens are used abroad for keeping workmen from coming in contact with belting, shafting and cog wheels. In stamping works there are automatic devices which keep the hand from coming in contact with the die as it descends by throwing it off before the impression can be made. Scores of deaths are caused each year in factories by the bursting of emery wheels, yet there are devices which so bind the wheels that when they fly apart, as they frequently do, the pieces will not inflict injury.

Most of these life saving devices are of American invention, yet have been introduced in Europe because there was practically little chance for their being put into use here. Both employers and employees are ignorant of simple contrivances, many of which can be purchased by the workmen themselves at a trifling expense. Others could be put into use by the employers at a relatively small cost.

It has been said by a banker, whose name I shall not mention, that it would seem to be cheaper to kill men than to protect them. This is a grave error. Most of the men killed by accidents are either young or in early middle age. The young men are just beginning to pay society back for the cost of rearing them, while the others usually have families of young children dependent upon them. It has been estimated that industrial accidents in the United States cost annually \$348,000,000.

WORLD IS NOT SHOCKED.

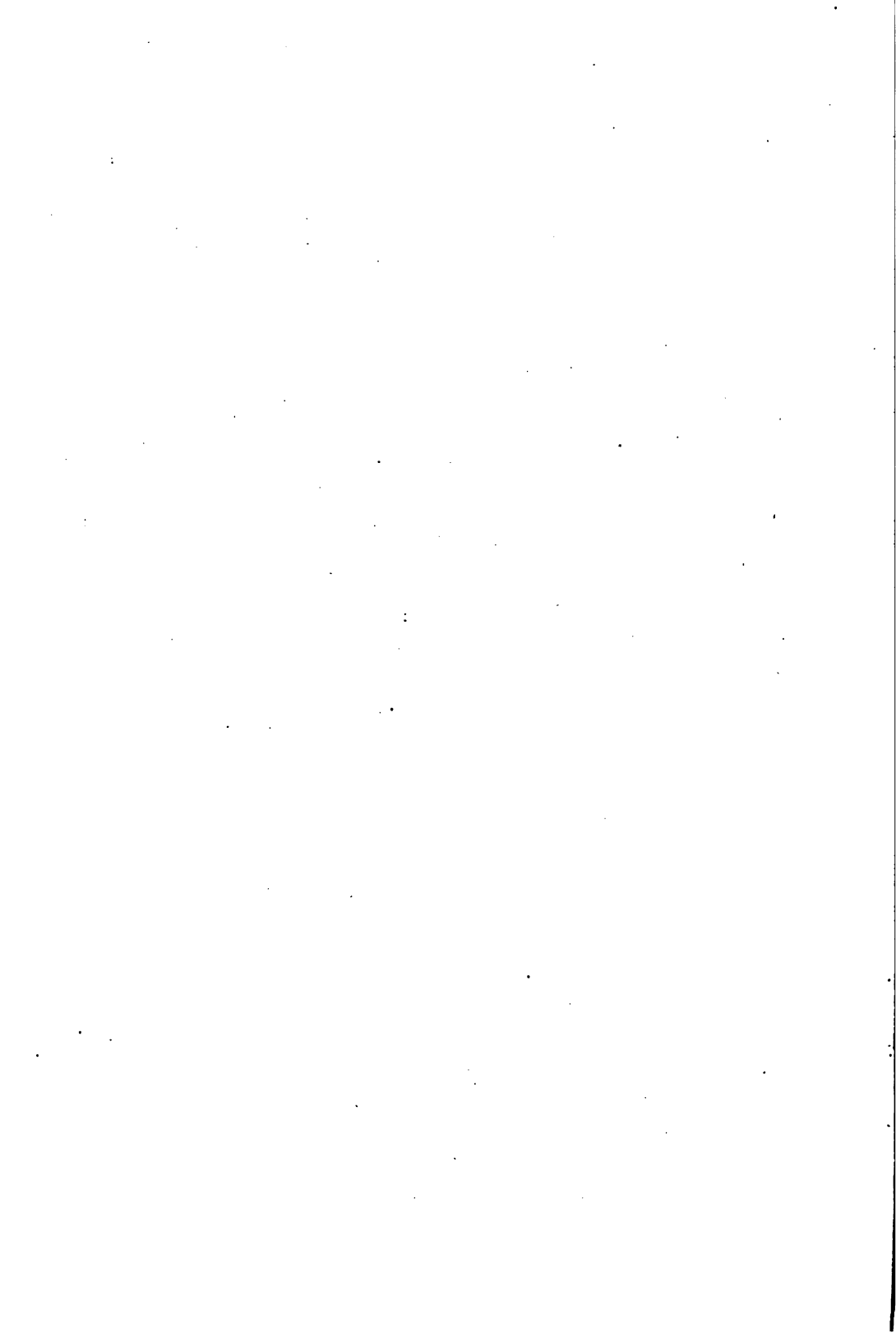
If 53,000 people were killed in one hour at one place the whole world would be shocked, and from every place on earth would go forth offers of aid and sympathy to those who were bereaved. Because the 53,000 violent deaths in a year in the United States are distributed over more time the sorrow of those who are related to those who have died is none the less poignant, and the loss, although distributed, is none the less a heavy burden on society.

But economic considerations are secondary. Men are more than things. What we need in this country is to be more deeply impressed

with the sanctity of human life. We are far behind other nations in this respect.

To call the attention of the country to the means by which lives may be safeguarded the Institute of Social Service will soon give an exposition in which will be shown hundreds of simple devices used in other countries to guard the safety of those engaged in various occupations. It may be that this will develop into a permanent museum of safety like those which exist in Europe. Prevention is better than compensation or charity. We commend the common sense of those who build a fence at the top of a precipice more than we admire the philanthropy of those who keep an ambulance at the bottom.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS



STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE—TACOMA.

On the 5th of April, 1905, the longshoremen employed by the firm of McCabe & Hamilton of Tacoma, declared a strike owing to the fact that the firm had employed non-union men in loading a ship at Seattle. This strike continued for a period of ten weeks at the end of which time it was called off, the union failing to secure recognition or the discharge of the non-union men, the principal points involved in the dispute. The same scale of wages was continued as had previously been in force. McCabe & Hamilton agreed to take back such union men as they might require, but only as individuals and not as union members.

The strike spread to other ports of Puget Sound causing considerable loss of time to the men as well as injury to the shipping interests. The officers of the Citizens Alliance were called in to handle the strike for the employers, which action tended to arouse the animosity of the men and to draw the contending parties farther apart. Had the strike been referred to an unbiased Board of Arbitrators, it is believed that it could have been settled with very little loss to the interests concerned.

HOQUIAM MILL WORKERS' STRIKE.

On the 11th of April, 1905, the mill workers employed by the Northwestern Lumber Co., of Hoquiam, declared a strike against that concern. The strike was the outcome of a custom established by the company of holding out of each man's monthly wages a hospital fee of 50 cents. After some negotiations the company agreed to abandon the practice and the men returned to work.

THE BREWERY WORKERS' STRIKE.

What is generally termed the Brewers' strike, although it involved five different unions connected with the brewing industry, was called on the first day of May, 1905.

The contract under which the men had been employed during the previous two years expired on that date. Certain concessions not included in that agreement, were demanded by the men upon its expiration, and these being refused by the manufacturers, the strike resulted.

The unions affected were the Brewers, Beer Drivers, Engineers and Firemen, Bottlers and Yardmen. The strike was directed against eleven brewing establishments, four of which are located in Seattle and its immediately surrounding towns, two in Tacoma and one each in Everett, Olympia, Bellingham and Roslyn.

All members of the unions employed in the above plants, numbering all told 292 men, responded to the strike order. The strikers were distributed among the different cities as follows: Seattle and vicinity, 185; Tacoma, 52; Olympia, 35, Aberdeen, 8; Bellingham, 7; Roslyn, 3; Everett, 2.

The chief demand made upon the manufacturers related to the employment of additional men. The unions insisted upon the right, through the secretaries of the various local bodies, of supplying such men as the manufacturers might require, the men to be taken in rotation from the union lists. This demand was concurred in by all the unions interested in the strike. In addition to the foregoing, the Brewers, Engineers and Firemen demanded an increase of five per cent. in wages, and the yardmen demanded a reduction of working hours from nine to eight per day.

The manufacturers agreed to allow the desired increase in wages, but refused the demand relating to the employment of men. They expressed a willingness to employ none but union men, but reserved the right to make their own selection from the union lists.

No agreement being reached between the contending parties,

the manufacturers began employing non-union men, and the striking unions retaliated by declaring a boycott on the product of the brewers. In what degree the business of the manufacturers was injured by the boycott and to what extent they were able to operate through non-union workmen cannot be said definitely, as the two sides are at variance upon these points. The strike continued from May 1 until November 12, when a preliminary agreement for the settlement of all difficulties was reached. Under the terms of this agreement, the unions withdrew their demands relating to the employment of men, and also in respect to the proposed increase in wages. They also agreed to accept as members of the unions a number of non-union men, then in the employ of the manufacturers.

On their part the manufacturers agreed to take back into their employ all the men who were still out of work. Twenty-five per cent. of these men were to resume work immediately; twenty-five per cent. were to be taken on during the month of December; twenty-five per cent. before the first day of April, 1906, and the balance after the signing of a final contract. Full recognition of the unions was also conceded by the manufacturers.

So far as the men were concerned the strike appears to have been practically a failure. They lost heavily in time and wages, and failed to accomplish any of the important points for which they contended.

The manufacturers undoubtedly suffered severely, both on account of the boycott and by reason of being compelled to work with inexperienced help.

The full text of the agreement under which the unions are now working, which was agreed to and signed upon the third day of April, 1906, is herewith appended.

Brewers.

"Agreement between the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America and the respective locals in the cities herein-after named, to be known in this agreement as employes, and the following breweries: Seattle Brewing & Malting Company, Hemrich Bros. Brewing Company, Claussen Brewing Association, Independent Brewing Company, all of the City of Seattle, Washington; Pacific

Brewing & Malting Company, Columbia Brewing Company, Puget Sound Malting Company, of Tacoma, Washington; Olympia Brewing Company, of Olympia, Washington; Everett Brewing Company, Everett, Washington; Bellingham Bay Brewery, Bellingham, Washington; Aberdeen Brewing Company, Aberdeen, Washington; Roslyn Brewing Company, Roslyn, Washington, to be hereinafter known as employers, and constituting the Brewers' Association of the Northwest.

Sec. 1. Only union men in good standing who are members of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America shall be employed in all breweries and malthouses, except as hereinafter specified.

Sec. 2. In case of vacancies arising and when additional men are needed, all brewers, malters or employes shall be engaged through the nearest local or branch, the employer to have the right of selection from list of all the members out of employment, and in case capable union men cannot be had, non-union may be employed by the proprietor until such union men can be furnished.

The employes shall have the right to live and board where they choose.

Sec. 3. The foreman of the different departments may be a non-union man, in which case he shall not do regular work.

The first man of the various departments must belong to the Union.

In breweries selling less than 15,000 bbls. per year, the foreman may help out, providing he does no regular work, and in such case need not belong to the union.

Sec. 4. No workman shall be discharged or discriminated against for upholding union principles, and a man who works under the instruction of the Union or who serves on a committee shall not lose his position or be discriminated against for this reason.

The necessary time to discharge these duties shall be granted, but he shall receive no pay for time during absence. The employer to have the unquestionable right to discharge and the employe the right to appeal to the management.

In case of sickness the employe shall receive his former place upon recovery.

Sec. 5. Eight consecutive hours, with an interval of one hour for meals, shall constitute a day's work, and six days a week's work. The regular working day shall not commence before seven a. m. and shall not continue after six p. m. All work done before seven a. m. and after six p. m. shall be considered overtime and shall be paid for at the rate of fifty cents per hour, except as hereinafter specified; provided, however, that the night man, or night men, and the men employed in the brew house, shall work eight consecutive hours with an interval for meals, but the time at which this work shall commence shall be left to a mutual understanding between the employer and the employe, or employes, concerned. All work done over eight hours per day shall be considered and paid for as overtime.

Sec. 6. All overtime shall be paid for at the rate of fifty cents per hour for first two hours, and sixty cents per hour for more than two hours per day. Regular Sunday and holiday work in malt houses and brew houses shall be paid for at the rate of fifty cents per hour. The following days shall be considered holidays: January 1st, May 1st, July 4th, first Monday in September, and December 25th.

Sec. 7. The wages paid in all the breweries and malt house departments shall not be less than \$20.00 per week, and wages shall be paid in full weekly. Present higher wages not to be reduced.

Sec. 8. Should it become necessary during the dull season to lessen the working force, the men may be laid off in rotation in an impartial manner for no longer than one week at a time, and it is expressly understood that there shall be no laying off for any fractional part of a day. The apprentices are included in this lay-off system, but not the first men.

Sec. 9. The amount of beer and the time and place the same may be furnished the employes shall be in the absolute control of the proprietor, but no charge shall be made therefor.

Sec. 10. One apprentice shall be permitted in each brewery and malt house. In case the number of men employed shall equal fifteen, then a second apprentice may be employed, and with thirty a third one, and one to every additional thirty. Apprentices shall be governed by the rules of the union, and shall be instructed in all branches of the trade for a term of not less than two years. Apprentices shall not receive less than \$12.00 per week for the first year, and \$13.00 per week for the second year. They shall not be permitted to work overtime. They shall not be less than eighteen years nor more than twenty years of age at the beginning of their apprenticeship. At the expiration of this term, if found to be good and capable by the examination committee, they shall be admitted to membership. Sons of brewery and malt house proprietors may be employed as apprentices, or workmen (regardless of the number of union men employed), in the breweries and malt houses controlled by their parents.

Sec. 11. The union label of the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America shall be supplied free of cost to all breweries that comply with the provisions of this contract.

Sec. 12. The boycott against the above named breweries and their respective agencies shall be at once withdrawn, declared off and annulled.

Sec. 13. It is expressly agreed and understood that hereafter there shall be no strike or walk-out until after a head officer from the headquarters of the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America has been on the ground and thoroughly investigated the matters in dispute and consultation has been had by such officer with the employers.

Sec. 14. The employers agree not to hold grievances against the men who walked out on the first day of May last.

Sec. 15. This agreement shall continue and remain in force from

the date of signing thereof to the first day of May, 1908, and written notice of the intention of either party hereto desiring any change to be made in this agreement before the renewal thereof shall be given by the party desiring the change to be made, to the other party, not less than thirty days before May 1st, 1908, and in case no such written notice be given, then it is hereby expressly agreed and understood that this agreement shall be and is renewed and extended in full force and effect to the first day of May, 1910.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF said parties to this agreement have hereunto subscribed their names this 10th day of November, 1905.

Drivers.

Agreement between the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America and the respective locals in the cities hereinafter named, to be known in this agreement as employees, and the following breweries: Seattle Brewing & Malting Company, Hemrich Bros. Brewing Company, Claussen Brewing Association, Independent Brewing Company, all of the city of Seattle, Washington; Pacific Brewing & Malting Company, Columbia Brewing Company, Puget Sound Malting Company, of Tacoma, Washington; Olympia Brewing Company, of Olympia, Washington; Everett Brewing Company, Everett, Washington; Bellingham Bay Brewery, Bellingham, Washington; Aberdeen Brewing Company, Aberdeen, Washington; Roslyn Brewing Company, Roslyn, Washington, to be hereinafter known as employers, and constituting the Brewers Association of the Northwest.

Sec. 1. Only union men in good standing who are members of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America shall be employed as drivers and helpers in the above named breweries, except as hereinafter specified.

Sec. 2. In case of vacancies arising and when additional men are needed, all drivers and helpers shall be engaged through the nearest local or branch, the employer to have the right of selection from list of all the members out of employment, and in case capable union men cannot be had, non-union men may be employed by the proprietor until such union men can be furnished.

Sec. 3. No workman shall be discharged or discriminated against for upholding union principles, and a man who works under the instruction of the union or who serves on a committee shall not lose his position or be discriminated against for this reason.

The necessary time to discharge these duties shall be granted, but he shall receive no pay for time during absence. The employer to have the unquestionable right to discharge and the employe the right to appeal to the management.

In case of sickness the employe shall receive his former place upon recovery.

Sec. 4. The regular working day shall be nine hours, and six days shall constitute a week's work. Wagon route drivers shall commence

at 6:30 a. m., truck drivers at 7:00 a. m., and bottle drivers at 7:30 a. m., and their work shall be done in nine consecutive hours with the interruption of not more than two hours for dinner. And it is understood that other shifts may be put on as the business man require, who shall work nine hours, with not more than two hours' intermission at meal times.

Two truck drivers may commence work not earlier than 6 a. m. nor later than 10 a. m.

Sec. 5. The workmen in this union shall be in four classes, viz.: A., B., C., and D. Class A includes all keg route drivers, whose wages shall be not less than \$20.00 per week; and truck drivers handling four horses; the wages of this class shall be not less than \$20.00 per week. Class B includes truck drivers handling less than four horses, and down town bottle route drivers; the wages of this class shall be not less than \$18.00 per week. Class C includes bottle route drivers delivering outside the business part of the city, and assistant stablemen; the wages of this class shall be not less than \$16.00 per week. Class D includes route wagon helpers, whose wages shall be not less than \$15.00 per week; all of said wages to be paid weekly; present higher wages not to be reduced.

Sec. 6. The following days shall be considered holidays: January 1st, May 1st, July 4th, the first Monday in September, and December 25th.

Drivers and helpers shall receive fifty cents per hour for all overtime and holiday work.

Sec. 7. Each workman is to remain in his class, so arranged that, in case, through decrease in business, he is laid off, it will not conflict with other classes.

Sec. 8. In small breweries where no stableman is employed the stable work shall be done by the drivers without extra pay.

Sec. 9. The amount of beer and the time and place the same may be furnished the employees shall be in the absolute control of the proprietor, but no charge shall be made therefor.

Sec. 10. The boycott against the above named breweries and their respective agencies shall at once be withdrawn, declared off and annulled.

Sec. 11. It is expressly agreed and understood that hereafter there shall be no strike or walk-out until after a head officer from the headquarters of the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America has been on the ground and thoroughly investigated the matters in dispute and consultation has been had by such officer with the employers.

Sec. 12. The employers agree not to hold grievances against the men who walked out on the first day of May last.

Sec. 13. This agreement shall continue and remain in force from the date of signing thereof to the first day of May, 1908, and written notice of the intention of either party hereto desiring any change to be

made in this agreement before the renewal thereof shall be given by the party desiring the change to be made, to the other party, not less than thirty days before May 1st, 1908, and in case no such written notice be given, then it is hereby expressly agreed and understood that this agreement shall be and is renewed and extended in full force and effect to the first day of May, 1910.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF said parties to this agreement have hereunto subscribed their names this 10th day of November, 1905.

Laborers.

Agreement between the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America and the respective locals in the cities herein-after named, to be known in this agreement as employes, and the following breweries: Seattle Brewing & Malting Company, Hemrich Bros. Brewing Company, Claussen Brewing Association, Independent Brewing Company, all of the City of Seattle, Washington; Pacific Brewing & Malting Company, Columbia Brewing Company, Puget Sound Malting Company, of Tacoma, Washington; Olympia Brewing Company, of Olympia, Washington; Everett Brewing Company, Everett, Washington; Bellingham Bay Brewery, Bellingham, Washington; Aberdeen Brewing Company, Aberdeen, Washington; Roslyn Brewing Company, Roslyn, Washington, to be hereinafter known as employers, and constituting the Brewers Association of the Northwest.

Section 1. Only union men in good standing who are members of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America shall be employed as laborers in the above named breweries, except as hereinafter specified.

Sec. 2. In case of vacancies arising and when additional men are needed, all laborers shall be engaged through the nearest local or branch, the employer to have the right of selection from list of all the members out of employment, and in case capable union men cannot be had, non-union men may be employed by the proprietor until such union men can be furnished.

The employes to have the right to live and board where they choose.

Sec. 3. No workman shall be discharged or discriminated against for upholding union principles, and a man who works under the instruction of the Union or who serves on a committee shall not lose his position or be discriminated against for this reason.

The necessary time to discharge these duties shall be granted, but he shall receive no pay for time during absence. The employer to have the unquestionable right to discharge and the employe the right to appeal to the management.

In case of sickness the employe shall receive his former place upon recovery.

Sec. 4. Nine consecutive hours, with an interval of one hour for

meals, shall constitute a day's labor, and six days a week's work, starting at seven, or not later than eight A. M., except ice-men, who must start when the company sees fit, and coal shovelers, who must work seven days in the week, eight hours a day. All work done in addition to regular hours set shall be considered as overtime and paid for at the rate of fifty cents per hour.

Sec. 5. The following days shall be considered holidays: January 1st, May 1st, July 4th, the first Monday in September, and December 25th.

Drivers and helpers shall receive fifty cents per hour for all overtime and holiday work.

Sec. 6. The following shall be the minimum scale of wages paid employees: Yardmen, \$15.00 per week; railroad car loaders and unloaders and ice handlers, \$16.50 per week; coal shovelers, \$17.50 per week. Wages shall be paid weekly. Present higher wages not to be reduced.

Sec. 7. In case of a lay-off through dullness in trade or other cause, the members shall be laid off in rotation for not longer than one week at a time, but shall not be laid off for any fractional part of a day.

Sec. 8. The amount of beer and the time and place the same may be furnished the employees shall be in the absolute control of the proprietor, but no charge shall be made therefor.

Sec. 9. The boycott against the above named breweries and their respective agencies shall be at once withdrawn, declared off and annulled.

Sec. 10. It is expressly agreed and understood that hereafter there shall be no strike or walk-out until after a head officer from the headquarters of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America has been on the ground and thoroughly investigated the matters in dispute and consultation has been had by such officer with the employers.

Sec. 11. The employers agree not to hold grievances against the men who walked out on the first day of May last.

Sec. 12. This agreement shall continue and remain in force from the date of signing thereof to the first day of May, 1908, and written notice of the intention of either party hereto desiring any change to be made in this agreement before the renewal thereof shall be given by the party desiring the change to be made, to the other party, not less than thirty days before May 1st, 1908, and in case no such written notice be given, then it is hereby expressly agreed and understood that this agreement shall be and is renewed and extended in full force and effect to the first day of May, 1910.

In Witness Whereof said parties to this agreement have hereunto subscribed their names this 10th day of November, 1905.

Bottlers.

Agreement between the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America and the respective locals in the cities herein-after named, to be known in this agreement as employes, and the following breweries: Seattle Brewing & Malting Company, Hemrich Bros. Brewing Company, Claussen Brewing Association, Independent Brewing Company, all of the City of Seattle, Washington; Pacific Brewing & Malting Company, Columbia Brewing Company, Puget Sound Malting Company, of Tacoma, Washington; Olympia Brewing Company, of Olympia, Washington; Everett Brewing Company, Everett, Washington; Bellingham Bay Brewery, Bellingham, Washington; Aberdeen Brewing Company, Aberdeen, Washington; Roslyn Brewing Company, Roslyn, Washington, to be hereinafter known as employers, and constituting the Brewers Association of the Northwest.

Section 1. Only union men in good standing who are members of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America shall be employed in the bottling departments of the above named breweries, except as hereinafter specified.

Sec. 2. In case of vacancies arising and when additional men are needed, all employes in the bottling department shall be engaged through the nearest local or branch, the employer to have the right of selection from list of all the members out of employment, and in case capable union men cannot be had, non-union men may be employed by the proprietor until such union men can be furnished.

The employes to have the right to live and board where they choose.

Sec. 3. No workman shall be discharged or discriminated against for upholding union principles, and a man who works under the instruction of the Union or who serves on a committee shall not lose his position or be discriminated against for this reason.

The necessary time to discharge these duties shall be granted, but he shall receive no pay for time during absence. The employer to have the unquestionable right to discharge and the employe the right to appeal to the management.

In case of sickness the employe shall receive his former place upon recovery.

Sec. 4. Eight consecutive hours with an interval of one hour for meals shall constitute a day's work, and six days a week's work. The regular working day shall not commence before seven A. M. and shall not continue after five P. M. All overtime shall be at the rate of forty cents per hour.

Sec. 5. Sunday and holiday work shall be paid at the rate of forty cents per hour, and the following days shall be considered as holidays: January 1st, May 1st, July 4th, the first Monday in September, and December 25th.

Sec. 6. The following shall be the minimum scale of wages to be paid to employees:

Class A.—Bottle washers, floormen, laborers and the men who fill wagon boxes, not less than twelve dollars (\$12.00) per week.

Class B.—Truckers, labelers, bottle brushers, tinfoilers, bottle riners, men unloading beer cars, not less than \$14.00 per week.

Class C.—Machine bottle washers, machine labelers, bottlers, wirers and corkers, whether by hand or machine, men who put on patent stoppers, packers, and all other employees, not less than \$15.00 per week.

Wages shall be paid weekly, and any member promoted from one class to another shall receive the wages of the class to which he is promoted. Present higher wages not to be reduced.

Sec. 7. In case of lay-off through dullness of trade or other cause, all employees in the bottling department shall be laid off together and for not less than one day at a time, provided that necessary exceptions may be made that are agreeable to the employer and employees.

Sec. 8. The amount of beer and the time and place the same may be furnished the employees shall be in the absolute control of the proprietor, but no charge shall be made therefor.

Sec. 9. One apprentice will be allowed in the bottling department for every five members employed. The apprentices shall be not less than fifteen years of age, nor more than eighteen, but from May 1st to October 1st, or during the busy season, the employer may employ two boys or girls for every five men employed; provided, that no union man shall be laid off or discharged thereby.

Sec. 10. In shops employing ten or more men, no member of the employing firm, or foreman, shall do any manual work, except controlling steam, and in shops employing less than ten men, the foreman, where he also acts as book-keeper, checker or shipper, may do other manual work, and in each case the foreman need not be a member of the Union.

Sec. 11. The boycott against the above named breweries and their respective agencies shall be at once withdrawn, declared off and annulled.

Sec. 12. It is expressly agreed and understood that hereafter there shall be no strike or walk-out until after a head officer from the headquarters of the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America has been on the ground and thoroughly investigated the matters in dispute and consultation has been had by such officer with the employers.

Sec. 13. The employers agree not to hold grievances against the men who walked out on the first day of May last.

Sec. 14. This agreement shall continue and remain in force from the date of signing thereof to the first day of May, 1908, and written notice of the intention of either party hereto desiring any change to be made in this agreement before the renewal thereof shall be given by the party desiring the change to be made, to the other party, not

less than thirty days before May 1st, 1908, and in case no such written notice be given, then it is hereby expressly agreed and understood that this agreement shall be and is renewed and extended in full force and effect to the first day of May, 1910.

In Witness Whereof said parties to this agreement have hereunto subscribed their names this 10th day of November, 1905.

Engineers and Firemen.

Agreement between the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America and the respective locals in the cities herein-after named, to be known in this agreement as employes, and the following breweries: Seattle Brewing & Malting Company, Hemrich Bros. Brewing Company, Claussen Brewing Association, Independent Brewing Company, all of the City of Seattle, Washington; Pacific Brewing & Malting Company, Columbia Brewing Company, Puget Sound Malting Company, of Tacoma, Washington; Olympia Brewing Company, of Olympia, Washington; Aberdeen Brewing Company, Aberdeen, Washington, to be hereinafter known as employers, and constituting the Brewers Association of the Northwest.

Section 1. Only union men in good standing who are members of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America shall be employed as engineers and firemen in the above named breweries, except as hereinafter specified.

Sec. 2. In case of vacancies arising and when additional men are needed, all engineers and firemen shall be engaged through the nearest local or branch, the employer to have the right of selection from list of all the members out of employment, and in case capable union men cannot be had, non-union men may be employed by the proprietor until such union men can be furnished.

Sec. 3. No workman shall be discharged or discriminated against for upholding union principles, and a man who works under the instruction of the Union or who serves on a committee shall not lose his position or be discriminated against for this reason.

The necessary time to discharge these duties shall be granted, but he shall receive no pay for time during absence. The employer to have the unquestionable right to discharge and the employe the right to appeal to the management.

In case of sickness the employe shall receive his former place upon recovery.

Sec. 4. In case of sickness or accident, whereby the other employes are compelled to extend the hours of their shifts from stipulated time, such time shall not be counted overtime, but as straight time.

Sec. 5. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work, and seven days a week's work; overtime shall be paid for at the rate of fifty cents per hour. All wages to be paid weekly.

Sec. 6. The compensation shall be as follows: Engineers in breweries selling less than 15,000 barrels per year, and the Puget Sound Malting Company, \$21.00 per week.

Engineers in breweries selling more than 15,000 barrels per year, \$22.00 per week.

Firemen, \$19.00 per week. Former higher wages not to be reduced.

The chief engineer in large breweries shall not belong to the Union, and in small breweries employing not more than three engineers, one of the three shall be known as First Engineer and shall work a shift and may be chosen by the employer, and thereafter join the Union.

Sec. 7. The boycott against the above named breweries and their respective agencies shall be at once withdrawn, declared off and annulled.

Sec. 8. It is expressly agreed and understood that hereafter there shall be no strike or walk-out until after a head officer from the headquarters of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America has been on the ground and thoroughly investigated the matters in dispute and consultation has been had by such officer with the employers.

Sec. 9. The employers agree not to hold grievances against the men who walked out on the first day of May last.

Sec. 10. This agreement shall continue and remain in force from the date of signing thereof to the first day of May, 1908, and written notice of the intention of either party hereto desiring any change to be made in this agreement before the renewal thereof shall be given by the party desiring the change to be made, to the other party, not less than thirty days before May 1st, 1908, and in case no such written notice be given, then it is hereby expressly agreed and understood that this agreement shall be and is renewed and extended in full force and effect to the first day of May, 1910.

In Witness Whereof said parties to this agreement have hereunto subscribed their names this 10th day of November, 1905.

Coopers.

Agreement between the Coopers' International Union, Local No. 106, and the respective locals in the cities hereinafter named, to be known in this agreement as employes, and the following breweries: Seattle Brewing & Malting Company, Hemrich Bros. Brewing Company, Claussen Brewing Association, Independent Brewing Company, all of the City of Seattle, Washington; Pacific Brewing & Malting Company, Puget Sound Malting Company, of Tacoma, Washington; Olympia Brewing Company, of Olympia, Washington; Everett Brewing Company, Everett, Washington; Bellingham Bay Brewery, Bellingham, Washington; Aberdeen Brewing Company, Aberdeen, Washington; Roslyn Brewing Company, Roslyn, Washington, to be herein-

after known as employers, and constituting the Brewers' Association of the Northwest.

Section 1. Only union men in good standing who are members of the Coopers' International Union shall be employed as coopers in the cooperage departments of the above named breweries, except as hereinafter specified.

Sec. 2. In case of vacancies arising and when additional men are needed, all coopers shall be engaged through the nearest local or branch, the employer to have the right of selection from list of all members out of employment, and in case capable union men cannot be had, non-union men may be employed by the proprietor until such union men can be furnished.

In case of a lay-off through dullness of trade or other cause, the members shall be laid off in rotation and for not longer than one week at a time.

Sec. 3. No workman shall be discharged or discriminated against for upholding union principles, and a man who works under the instruction of the Union or who serves on a committee shall not lose his position or be discriminated against for this reason.

The necessary time to discharge these duties shall be granted, but he shall receive no pay for time during absence. The employer to have the unquestionable right to discharge and the employe the right to appeal to the management.

In case of sickness the employe shall receive his former place upon recovery.

The foreman may be a non-union man in all cooperage departments where eight or more union men are employed, provided he does not work at the bench.

Sec. 4. Eight consecutive hours, with an interval of one hour for meals, shall constitute a regular day's labor, and six days a week's work.

The minimum scale of wages shall be \$20.00 per week where the brewery furnishes tools, and \$21.00 per week where the cooper furnishes his own tools. Heavy cooperage tools to be furnished by the brewery.

Salaries to be paid every week. Present higher wages not to be reduced.

Sec. 5. All overtime, Sunday and holiday work shall be paid for at the rate of fifty cents per hour, and the following days shall be considered holidays: January 1st, May 1st, July 4th, the first Monday in September, and December 25th.

Sec. 6. In small breweries where they do not require the constant employment of a cooper, a combination cooper and brewer may be employed from the Brewers' Union.

Sec. 7. The amount of beer and the time and place the same may be furnished the employes shall be in the absolute control of the proprietor, but no charge shall be made therefor.

Sec. 8. The boycott against the above named breweries and their

respective agencies shall be at once withdrawn, declared off and annulled.

Sec. 9. It is expressly agreed and understood that hereafter there shall be no strike or walk-out until after a head officer from the headquarters of the Coopers' International Union has been on the ground and thoroughly investigated the matters in dispute and consultation has been had by such officer with the employers.

Sec. 10. The employers agree not to hold grievances against the men who walked out on the first day of May last.

Sec. 11. This agreement shall continue and remain in force from the date of signing thereof to the first day of May, 1908, and written notice of the intention of either party hereto desiring any change to be made in this agreement before the renewal thereof shall be given by the party desiring the change to be made, to the other party, not less than thirty days before May 1st, 1908, and in case no such written notice be given, then it is hereby expressly agreed and understood that this agreement shall be and is renewed and extended in full force and effect to the first day of May, 1910.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF said parties to this agreement have hereunto subscribed their names this 10th day of November, 1905.

LOCKOUT OF SHINGLE WEAVERS, OLYMPIA.

On July 17th, 1905, the four shingle mills operating in the city of Olympia, posted notices in their respective establishments and in the daily newspapers to the effect that after the above date they would employ no members of the shingle weavers union. This notice was the result of difficulties covering several years and which had appeared impossible of settlement. An investigation of the situation was instituted by the Commissioner of Labor, with the result that a conference was agreed upon which was attended by representatives of the opposing interests and the Commissioner.

As the result of this conference, an agreement was reached whereby the manufacturers withdrew from their position and agreed to employ competent men, irrespective of union membership. Any further difficulties were to be left for settlement in the hands of the Commissioner. This agreement was signed by representatives of both sides and constituted the working arrangement in Olympia, resulting in full union crews being employed in these mills until the general strike of shingle weavers which occurred in July, 1906, when the International officers of

the Shingle Weavers Union ordered their members out of the mills thereby breaking the Olympia agreement.

ABERDEEN MILLWORKERS' STRIKE.

On the 18th of July, 1905, the mill workers employed in several establishments operating at Aberdeen struck for higher wages. An advance of 25 cents per day was demanded by the men which demand the companies refused to grant. The strike continued for one week at the end of which time a settlement was reached, the companies agreeing to allow the desired increase. In order to assist in this settlement the logging companies supplying the mills agreed to lower the price of logs 25 cents per thousand feet.

STRIKE OR LOCKOUT OF THE ORDER OF RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS.

The strike of the telegraphers of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railroads, or rather the "lockout" as it is termed by the men, occurred on the first day of August, 1905, and continued for a period of nineteen days. The companies were completely victorious in this struggle, the men gaining none of the points for which they contended and very few of them securing their old positions at the end of the strike.

The causes leading up to the strike may be enumerated as follows:

1. A demand for the re-instatement of certain men who, the telegraphers claimed, had been unjustly discharged.
2. A demand for certain modifications of the rules for the betterment of the conditions under which the men worked.
3. A general demand for increase in pay.

Negotiations covering the above points were in progress for some weeks prior to August first, during which time the telegraphers, authorized their executive officers to call a strike at their discretion. The telegraphers claim, and the facts seem to substantiate their position, that the president of their organization withheld the strike order for two days at the request of the companies, and for the purpose of ascertaining whether a settle-

ment could be secured. That during this time the various superintendents of the roads went over their respective divisions, and discharged all the men who refused to sign certain contracts which the companies had prepared, filling the places of the men discharged with non-union telegraphers. As quickly as this information was placed in the hands of the officers of the telegraphers order, the strike was called, but by that time the companies had the situation sufficiently well in hand to continue operations, and the strike may be said to have been broken almost before it began.

During the nineteen days of the strike, the companies were badly handicapped by reason of the lack of skill and ignorance of their duties displayed by many of the strike breakers, and it was probably due more to good fortune than to any other reason that numerous disasters did not occur.

There was no formal agreement between the companies and the telegraphers for the termination of the strike. The latter simply declared the strike ended and permitted such of their men as could do so to resume their positions. The number taken back, however, was relatively small.

On the Northern Pacific road, 283 telegraphers were employed in the state of Washington of whom 237 responded to the strike order or were discharged by the company prior to the issuance of the order.

SHINGLE WEAVERS' STRIKE, ANACORTES.

On September 21, 1905, the shingle weavers employed in three of the mills operating in the city of Anacortes declared a strike. The difficulty grew out of the refusal on the part of the manufacturers to grant a semi-monthly pay day. The strike was preceded by negotiations covering a period of several months and continued until the 17th of October, at which time the manufacturers accepted the terms of the men and entered into an agreement with them, taking effect on the first of the following January. This agreement was as follows:

CONTRACT.

"We the undersigned, shingle manufacturers, parties of the first part, and Anacortes Shingle Weavers Union, party of the second part, do hereby agree to resume operations under the conditions that existed prior to September 20, 1905. Provided that semi-monthly pay days be granted on or before the first day of January, 1906. And it is further agreed by the party of the first part that all former employees shall be reinstated to their respective positions provided that said employees desire to resume work. And be it further agreed by the party of the first part that if old employees can not be found said vacancies to be filled by local weavers until said employees can be notified."

The above agreement was entered into on the 21st of October and the men returned to work at once.

PACKERS AND KNOT SAWYERS' STRIKE, HOQUIAM.

On October 10th, 1905, the packers and knot sawyers employed by the Hoquiam Shingle and Lumber Co. of Hoquiam, declared a strike against that company. The strike grew out of the fact that a run of poor timber made it impossible for the men to earn satisfactory wages. They demanded a different system of payment or a guarantee of \$3.50 per day. The strike was settled in one day, each side making certain concessions.

SHINGLE WEAVERS' STRIKE.

On the first day of April, 1906, the shingle weavers in Ballard declared a strike against all but two of the shingle mills operating in that city. Later on the strike was extended to include three of the mills cutting both shingles and lumber. This strike grew out of the fact that the Ballard manufacturers had been accustomed to paying a smaller wage scale than had been in force in other shingle mill centers, but with it was coupled an effort to place Ballard on a union basis and compel recognition thereof by the manufacturers.

Previous to calling the strike the shingle weavers prepared a scale of wages and the manufacturers did likewise and it is agreed by both sides that the two scales did not differ to any great extent. However, no agreement was reached, the shingle weavers claiming that to permit any deviation from the scale by

the Ballard manufacturers would have the effect of establishing a principle which would be quickly followed by mill owners in other portions of the state and might seriously injure the union cause.

The strike having been declared, both sides proceeded to prepare themselves for a protracted contest. The shingle weavers were strongly organized by their international officers and had few, if any, defections from their ranks. The manufacturers began employing non-union men and in this manner most of the mills succeeded in operating with more or less success.

On April 11, the Labor Commissioner, on invitation, appeared before a meeting of the manufacturers and endeavored to perfect an arrangement whereby a conference between the latter and the shingle weavers might be held. The Commissioner had been assured by the union leaders that such a conference was desired by them, and they expressed the belief that it would result in the termination of the strike. They had also indicated a willingness to submit the matter to arbitration and the Commissioner so advised the manufacturers. The latter, however, declined to concede either request. They refused to permit a committee of the shingle weavers to appear before them, and likewise declined any suggestions of arbitration. The Commissioner thereupon withdrew from the meeting and the strike continued as before.

During the latter part of April, a meeting of shingle manufacturers of the state was held at which it was determined to raise a fund of \$50,000 for the protection of any contributing mill or mills against what might be determined by a committee, selected for that purpose, to be an unjust strike. This fund was to be raised by a levy upon the output of all mills joining in the movement. It is claimed by the shingle weavers, and denied by the manufacturers that this movement was undertaken by the shingle mills Bureau, the state organization of the manufacturers, and for the purpose of interfering in the Ballard strike. Acting upon their belief in the matter the shingle weavers, after some delay, declared a strike against all mills in the state

that were allied with the Bureau. This strike extended with greater or less effectiveness to all portions of the state where shingle mills are located. Its weak point lay in the fact that the shingle weavers did not know exactly what mills were represented in the membership of the Bureau, and consequently the strike was directed against many manufacturers whose employees were suffering under no grievance. For the purpose of remedying this defect in the situation, the shingle weavers announced that all mills that would place the union label on their output would be regarded as "fair". This move had some temporary effect which, however, was soon overcome through the counter activity of the manufacturers.

In the meantime, much dissatisfaction had arisen among various local unions of the shingle weavers who objected to participating in a strike in which they felt they had no special interest. A convention of all affiliated locals was therefore called in Tacoma on the 30th of July, for the purpose of discussing the situation and taking measures, if possible, to bring the strike to an end. This convention after some deliberation adopted the following resolution:

"That the strike be declared off on all mills reinstating their old employees under the same conditions which existed prior to the strike, and that the Ballard Union weavers be allowed to return to work in any mills where they could obtain union wages and retain union cards in their pockets."

This action practically brought the strike to a close.

STRIKE OF PAVING EMPLOYEES, SPOKANE,

On the 7th of May, 1906, the employees of the Barber Asphalt Co. in Spokane struck for higher wages. The strike involved 125 men and lasted for one day only. The company agreed to the demands of the men and operations were at once resumed.

STRIKE OF THE SAILORS, MARINE FIREMEN AND COOKS AND WAITERS' UNIONS.

This strike which went into effect on the 8th day of June, 1906, is the outgrowth of difficulties between the unions concerned and the Steamship Association of San Francisco. The principal company affected in this state is the Pacific Coast Steamship Co., operating steamers from Seattle south to San Francisco and north to Alaska points.

The difficulty arose from a demand of the unions for an increase of \$5 per month for all men sailing on steam schooners engaged in coast traffic. After extended negotiations this demand was refused, whereupon the unions served notice on the companies that they would no longer man the steam schooners until the increase of \$5 per month was granted. This was followed by the men being locked out by several of the larger steamship companies in San Francisco, including the one mentioned above. The Seattle unions immediately ordered their men off the Pacific Coast company's boats and up to the time of the completion of this report (November 1, 1906) there has been no adjustment of the difficulty.

The company at once employed non-union crews and have continued to operate in that manner. About 250 men were involved in the strike in this state, nearly all of whom secured other work. In the meantime the original fight against the steam schooners has been partially won, 45 out of 80 concerned in the matter having granted the increase of \$5 per month and accorded recognition to the unions.

PLASTERERS' STRIKE, SEATTLE.

On September 26, 1906, the union plasterers of Seattle struck for an advance in wages from \$5.50 per day to \$6.00 per day. The strike continued for a period of one week at the end of which time it terminated by an agreement on the part of the contractors to allow the advance, the agreement to take effect on the 17th of October. An effort was made to postpone the date until January 1st, 1907, but the union declined to yield.

The strike did not affect all the plasterers in the city as a number had been receiving the advanced rate for some time previous to the strike.

INCREASED WAGES SECURED BY LUMBER LOADERS WITHOUT STRIKE.

On October 7th, 1906, the Puget Sound Council of the International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers, whose chief work is the loading of lumber vessels united in a demand upon the employing stevedoring companies for a general advance in wages. This demand was agreed upon at a meeting held at Seattle on the date mentioed at which the following ports were represented: Anacortes, Astoria, Ballard, Bellingham, Everett, Marshfield, Mukilteo, Olympia, Portland, Port Blakely, Port Gamble, Port Hadlock, Port Ludlow, Rainier and Columbia River, Seattle and Tacoma. The demands of the men were set forth in the following resolution addressed to the employing stevedoring companies:

"After due and careful consideration, we have adopted this plan of negotiation, believing that you will readily see the justice of our claims, and act favorably on same. From information received from our sister organizations throughout the country, we find that the prevailing wage scale for handling lumber averages a little better than 50 cents per hour, with time and a half for overtime. We on the other hand are doing the same kind of work for 40 and 60 cents per hour. Beside on the Pacific Coast, we work in conjunction with the crews of all coastwise vessels, thereby lessening the number of longshoremen from one-half to two-thirds of a regular lumber loading gang, according to the number of sailors employed.

"The work of handling lumber is considerably more strenuous on this Coast than elsewhere, owing to the large size of the lumber here. No sailors are permitted to handle cargoes of any kind, as is the prevailing custom here on the Pacific Coast. It would be useless to set forth the increased cost of living, etc., as you are well aware of the conditions as they actually exist. We can think of no reason why the long-shore lumber handlers on the Pacific Coast should not receive as much for their labor as other ports in the United States, and submit for your consideration a wage scale of 50 cents per hour straight and 75 cents overtime; wench and donkey men, 60 and 90 cents; side-runners and hatch tenders, 60 and 90 cents per hour in the above mentioned ports. We are prepared to enter into an agreement with your association if you desire, or continue as we have in the past."

The companies after some consideration agreed to the demands as set forth above and the wages of the men were raised accordingly.

PLUMBERS' STRIKE, TACOMA.

On October 11th, 1906, the Journeymen Plumbers of Tacoma, numbering about 60 men declared a strike. About 12 employing firms were involved in the difficulty which involved a demand for increased wages and certain modifications in the rules under which the men were employed. The Citizens Alliance of Tacoma took an active part in this strike, with no result however, other than to force the opposing interests farther apart. The strikers took the position that the Alliance represented interests opposed on principle to union labor and declined to participate in any deliberations in which the Alliance was represented. The refusal of the men to deal with the Citizens Alliance was followed by several conferences between the former and the employers, none of which, however, resulted in a settlement.

On October 25th both sides to the controversy gave out statements of the case from their respective points of view which are presented herewith.

STATEMENT PREPARED BY HARVEY L. JOHNSON, ATTORNEY FOR THE CITIZENS' ALLIANCE.

TACOMA, WASH., October 28, 1906.

To the Executive Committee of the Citizens Alliance

GENTLEMEN:—When the plumbers strike was first called, certain members of the Alliance interested in the plumbers' strike presented their case to the proper officers of this association. The executive committee was called together, and as is always the policy of the Alliance, they instructed their attorney to invite both sides to present their facts. The master plumbers responded to the invitation, as did also the journeymen. After having both sides presented, an effort was made to get the contending parties together, with a view to arriving at a settlement. The union refused to meet under the auspices of the Alliance, but offered to meet the master plumbers alone. In order to avoid the criticism of preventing peace negotiations by insisting upon a recognition of the Alliance, it was agreed that this organization should withdraw to allow the parties immediately interested to undertake a settlement without intervention.

Several meetings were held, but without results, though the master plumbers were, and are now, willing to concede the increase of wages, provided they are released from certain rules and regulations heretofore insisted upon, by the journeymen. In order that a clearer understanding may be had of the real questions involved, a review of the facts leading up to the present situation will be given.

For some time prior to May 10, 1906, the journeymen plumbers of this city were receiving \$4.50 per day. They had numerous rules and regulations, which were acquiesced in by the master plumbers. On May 10, 1906, pursuant to thirty days' notice, their wages were raised to \$5.00 per day, and they agreed to complete all contracts already entered into at the old scale.

That raise was followed by the adoption of the following working rules, a printed copy of which was posted in each shop by the journeymen:

Section 1. Shops that do not employ a journeyman plumber at all times, shall not be entitled or allowed a jobber or apprentice.

Section 2. Shops employing one journeyman continuously shall be allowed one apprentice and one jobber.

Section 3. Shops employing four or more journeymen plumbers continuously will be allowed an additional apprentice. Jobbers will not be considered as journeymen.

Section 4. No shop will be allowed, under any conditions, more than two apprentices, excepting steam fitters' helpers, and their work shall be confined to steam fitting and heating work only.

Section 5. Plumbers' apprentices shall not work with steam fitters on any job to exceed three days.

Section 6. Apprentices shall work with a journeyman at all times, and in no case shall a master plumber send them out to work alone with tools.

Any master plumber who violates the above section shall have his men called out of the shop until same is adjusted.

Section 7. Apprentices who serve four consecutive years in any shop or shops, who are regularly registered with this local, shall be allowed to take tools, providing they pass a satisfactory examination, and make application to this local for membership as a jobber.

Section 8. Apprentices taking tools as a jobber, shall start at a rate of three (\$3.00) dollars per day, and shall receive an increase of fifty (50c) cents per day at the expiration of every six months thereafter until they receive the standard rate of wages.

Section 9. All apprentices shall be registered with this local, and in no case will a journeyman plumber work with any but a registered apprentice.

As a result of a controversy arising out of the adoption of these rules, the following letter was presented to the master plumbers by the union on September 25th last:

TACOMA, September 25, 1906.

Mr. O. P. Lawson, Secretary M. P. A.

DEAR SIR: The action taken on the working rules was that they stand as they are already printed on the working rules tacked up in the shop, and no more apprentices will be registered by local 82.

(Signed) J. LEWIS

Secretary, L. U. 82.

On the second of this month the master plumbers were notified that, after ten days, the wages would be \$5.50 per day. On the same day the master plumbers received the following letter:

TACOMA, WASH., October 2, 1906.

Mr. O. P. Lawson, Secretary M. P. A.

DEAR SIR: On and after November 1 we will not install any brass or iron slip joint sanitary tees for waste or anti-rat hends, also the improved slip joint bath trap, which sets above the floor.

(Signed) J. LEWIS

Secretary, L. U. 82.

P. O. Box 826.

The principal things among the foregoing, objectionable to the employers, are sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the rules, which limit the number of apprentices and restrict their work, and also make the journeyman the sole judges of the qualifications of the apprentices to ply their trade.

Another objectionable proposition is the refusal to use the fitting referred to in the letter of October 2.

Section 1 has been modified to the extent that a father may teach his son the trade, or the son his father, without hiring a journeyman continuously.

Notwithstanding the modification, this section, as well as the other sections mentioned, meet the opposition of the master plumbers, who maintain:

First—That every master plumber should be entitled to at least one apprentice, irrespective of relationship.

Second—That to thus limit the number of apprentices would be unfair to the young men of the city, unfair to the public and unjust to the master plumbers.

Third—That to say that none but union members should be employed and, at the same time limit the number of plumbers who could become members through their system of apprentices, and the examination required, is to create a monopoly contrary to the principle of our institutions and in fact unlawful.

Fourth—That the master plumbers are the proper persons to pass upon the qualification of an apprentice to work at his trade, rather than the journeymen; that otherwise, as has often been the case, they would be forced to employ incompetent men.

Fifth—That an apprentice should work under the control and direction of his employer and not under that of a fellow-employee.

Sixth—That a proper limitation upon the number of apprentices is not objectionable but that the limitation must be such as is necessary to proficiency in the trade.

Seventh—That these rules tend to destroy enthusiasm in the work of the men and stifle that competition and ambition which are almost essential to develop skill and ability.

The journeymen maintain with reference to these rules:

First—That it is their right to limit the number of apprentices with a resulting limit of the number of journeymen, thereby insuring steady wages at a satisfactory scale.

Second—That this limit and the examinations are necessary to maintain a high standard of competency.

Third—That the journeymen are better able to judge of the ability of apprentices than the master plumbers.

As to the fittings objected to the master plumbers contend that they are sanitary, time-saving and modern, and much more satisfactory than the old methods.

The journeymen contend that the master plumbers are not competent to judge as to the value of these fittings; that they are unsanitary; that they are time-saving, thereby depriving them of a certain amount of work.

Many collateral questions were involved in the controversy, but those stated are really the most vital.

As a result of the various conferences, the master plumbers finally, on the 23rd inst., presented the following proposition as a basis for settlement, which was refused by the journeymen:

Section 1. All shops may have at least one apprentice. Shops employing four or more journeymen may have one additional apprentice.

Section 2. Apprentices will be under the control of the master plumber at all times and shall work under his direction.

Section 3. Employes shall install such fittings, fixtures or material which their employers shall furnish them.

Section 4. All shops to be declared fair and all fines to be cancelled.

Section 5. All apprentices and other employes now in shops to remain.

Section 6. No master plumber shall be required to reinstate any apprentices unless he wishes.

Section 7. When a firm consists of more than one, all may work if they desire.

Section 8. No discrimination will be made against members of Local Union No. 82, and they will be employed as fast as places can be found for them.

Section 9. The scale of wages shall be \$5.50, commencing November 1st. All work now contracted for shall be finished at the rate of \$5.00 per day.

Section 10. Steam fitters' helpers will be under the direction of their employers.

Section 11. This agreement shall expire December 31, 1907.

In addition to this proposition the master plumbers offered to increase the wages to \$6.00 per day on May 1, 1907.

The journeymen insist upon the rules as stated, being enforced, with very slight modifications. They demand the reinstatement of all apprentices who have gone out with them, and the dismissal of all men who have remained with the master plumbers, with the exception of the apprentices now registered with the union.

The master plumbers refused to concede these propositions, otherwise than as above stated, with the result that the strike seems to be beyond settlement at this time.

The fight is now, therefore, not over a question of wages, but instead, it is purely a fight for principle.

Respectfully,

HARVEY L. JOHNSON,

Attorney for Alliance.

October 25, 1906.

STATEMENT OF THE MEN.

The journeymen plumbers, through their press committee, issued the following statement giving their side of the case:

"The journeymen plumbers having exhausted all honorable means to bring about a settlement with the master plumbers, make the following statements in regard to their conferences with the bosses and the terms they agreed to settle on:

The journeymen plumbers have on every opportunity gone more than half way with the masters. First—The Citizens Alliance, acting for the master plumbers, sent a communication to the journeymen, asking them to call at the office of their attorney, Harvey L. Johnson, and state their side of the case. The journeymen sent their committee to the attorney of the Citizens Alliance with instructions to notify them that we had nothing to settle with the Alliance, and that we would not treat with the masters if the Alliance had anything whatever to do with the settlement, and in the face of this instruction by the journeymen to Harvey L. Johnson, that gentleman and friend of the laboring man tried every possible means to get a finger in the settlement. Any fair-minded man knows that it would not be policy to let a judge sit in court and decide his own case, and, therefore, it would be unreasonable for the journeymen plumbers to let Harvey L. Johnson decide their case when the journeymen had no voice or vote and the master plumbers had, and were members of the Citizens' Alliance.

And in view of all this, and that Harvey L. Johnson posed as the journeymen's friend, as well as the masters', and having failed to get his hand in as attorney for the Citizens' Alliance he sent a communication to the journeymen plumbers asking them to let him act in the

capacity of attorney for the master plumbers. Does this look to the interested public that Harvey L. Johnson was, or ever would give the journeymen an even break?

The masters failing to get the journeymen to meet them through the Citizens' Alliance, or with Harvey L. Johnson as their attorney, they sent notice to the journeymen that they would meet with them in the hope of settling differences. The journeymen presented to the masters at this meeting on what conditions they would return, the masters having no propositions of their own. Later the journeymen met with the masters and received the following proposition from the masters:

Section 1. All shops may have at least one apprentice. Shops employing four or more journeymen may have one additional apprentice.

Section 2. Apprentices will be under the control of the master plumber at all times and shall work under his directions.

Section 3. Employes shall install such fittings, fixtures or materials which their employers shall furnish them.

Section 4. All shops to be declared fair and all fines to be cancelled.

Section 5. All apprentices and other employes now in shops to remain.

Section 6. No master plumber shall be required to reinstate any apprentice unless he wishes.

Section 7. Where a firm consists of more than one all may work if they desire.

Section 8. No discrimination will be made against members of local No. 82 and they will be employed as fast as places can be found for them.

Section 9. The scale of wages shall be \$5.50, commencing November 1. All work now contracted for shall be finished at the rate of \$5.00 per day.

Section 10. Steamfitters' helpers shall be under the direction of their employer.

Section 11. This agreement shall expire December 31, 1907.

The above proposition not conceding anything to the journeymen's demands, the journeymen could not consider the same, but in return submitted to the masters the following propositions:

We, the representatives of local No. 82, W. A., submit the following propositions for settlement of differences now existing between the Master Plumbers' Association and the Journeymen Plumbers', Steamfitters, Gasfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers of local No. 82:

Proposition No. 1. Same as plumbers demanded when locked out.

Wages to be \$5.50 per day.

One apprentice to each shop and two where more than three journeymen are employed steady.

Journeymen not to install any more slip-joint tees or slip-joint bath traps after November 1; or the same to be left to a board of men that understand same, and both sides to abide by their decision.

Jobbers to receive an increase of 50 cents per day.

All employes to be reinstated in their respective shops.

Above will also apply to apprentices now on strike with us.

Journeyman plumbers not to go back to work with non-union men.

Proposition No. 2. We agree to settle for a period of two years upon the following conditions:

1. Each shop shall be entitled to one apprentice, who will be allowed to work with a master plumber, when no journeyman is employed in the shop. Providing, employer does not send him out to do work alone with tools; and should it be proven to this local that any employer violates this rule, the apprentice rule in that shop shall be suspended for a period of one year and shop shall be deprived of any apprentice for that length of time. Shops employing four or more journeymen plumbers shall be entitled to one additional apprentice. All apprentices shall be registered by this local, and they shall in all cases conform to the rules of this local in regards to the regulation of jobbers and apprentices.

2. Slip-joints and improved bath trap and bends—The matter to be left to a board to decide and both sides to abide by the decision. Wages to be \$6 per day for journeymen plumbers, gas and steam fitters. Plumber jobbers to receive an advance in proportion to the above.

The rate of wages for steamfitters' helpers shall be \$1.50 per day for the first year, with an increase of 25 cents per day for every six months thereafter until their maximum wage shall reach \$2.50 per day, which shall stand at that rate until the completion of their apprenticeship, the time of which shall be subject to the rule of the steamfitters' local.

All members locked out and all apprentices called out by this local shall be reinstated in their respective shops, journeymen not to go back to work until non-union men are dismissed. The apprentices that stayed by the master plumbers are not to be considered non-union men.

We further agree on this proposition to finish all work which the master plumbers and fitters have contracted for up to this date at the rate of \$5 per day by paying a rebate of \$1 per day on same.

This agreement to be made for two years from date and either party wishing to break same must give 90 days' notice.

When this proposition was submitted to the master plumbers they absolutely would not consider or give or take or make any statement as to what parts they did not want, but stated that they had no power to act, only to say they would not take the journeymen back only on the master plumbers' proposition, some sections of which the journeymen will never agree to, as the master plumbers' proposition is a Citizens' Alliance production and means short life to the union men by the open shop route.

The journeymen feel that they have done everything within reason in regard to settling the strike in a peaceable manner, but so far could not get the master plumbers to come half way. The journeymen know the result of labor troubles in general and would like to see matters settled, but until the master plumbers come to the journeymen with more reasonable propositions and power to act, we cannot consider that

they are anxious for a settlement. As to making a fight we are sure that the journeymen are in a better position than the master plumbers and are in shape to stand a long fight. We expect to lose some members that intend to start union shops and put on as many men as possible.

PRESS COMMITTEE,

ROY E. THOMPSON, *Chairman.*"

On November 6th one of the employing firms effected a settlement with its men and the latter returned to work. The balance of the men are still on strike at the completion of this report. (Nov. 15, 1906).

The history of this strike seems to demonstrate clearly that the interference of the Citizens Alliance in such cases is ill advised and not calculated to promote a feeling of harmony between employer and employees.

ELECTRICIANS' STRIKE, TACOMA.

On the 15th of October, 1906, a strike of electricians involving about 100 men occurred in Tacoma. The demands of the men included a number of restrictions in addition to an increase in wages. The contractors agreed to increase wages from \$3.50 per day to \$4.00 per day but objected chiefly to the following requirements:

"There shall be only one apprentice or helper to two journeymen for any one job, and under no conditions shall more than one helper be permitted on any one job or allowed to work in any shop under our supervision."

"Any journeyman having charge of a job of 100 outlets or over, and having one or more journeymen under his supervision, shall be paid at the rate of \$4.50 per day of eight hours."

Negotiations looking to a settlement were begun immediately and the strike was brought to a close within 12 hours. The result was a distinct victory for the electricians, although certain minor concessions from the original demands were made.

STATISTICS
OF
MANUFACTURES

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

TABLE No. 1—Compiled from statistical blanks collected by the Deputy Factory Inspectors. Each line in the following tables represents the report of one firm.

ADAMS COUNTY.

GOODS MANUFACTURED.	TOWN OR CITY.	DAILY CAPACITY.	DAILY OUTPUT.	Males employed.	Females employed.	Hours per day.	Days per month.	Average months per year.	Average wage, male.	Average wage, female.	Kind of power used.
Flour and feed.	Ritzville.	450 bbls.	350 bbls.	11		11	26	11	\$2 75		Steam.
"	Lind.	330 bbls.	210 bbls.	17		11	26	8	2 80		"
Laundry.	Ritzville.	200 h. p.		4	5	10	26	12	2 50	\$1 25	"
Electric power.			150 h. p.	3		12	30	12	2 50		"

ASOTIN COUNTY.

Power.	Asotin.	500 h. p.	500 h. p.	3		8	30	12	\$3 00		Water.
"	Clarkston.	1,000 h. p.	200 h. p.	7		8	30	12	2 75		Steam.
Flour.	Anatone.	65 bbls.	40 bbls.	5		11	25	10	2 75		"
Flour and feed.	Asotin.	50 bbls.	25 bbls.	4		12	26	12	3 25		Water.
Sash and doors.	Clarkston.			20		9	26	12	3 25		Electric.
Shingles.	Lake.	130,000	100,000	14		10	26	11	3 25		Steam.
Lumber.	Anatone.	40,000	30,000	25		10	25	4	2 50		"

BENTON COUNTY.

Flour.	Prosser.	100 bbls.	50 bbls.	2		11	30	12	\$2 65		Water.
Laundry.	"			2	6	10	20	12	2 10	\$1 25	Steam.

CHEHALIS COUNTY.

Lumber.	Aberdeen.	74,000	74,000	62		10	25		\$2 60		Steam.
"	"	250,000	250,000	223		10	26	11	2 40		"
"	"	80,000	80,000	57		10	26	11 1/2	2 40		"
"	"			40		10	26	12	2 50		"
"	"	150,000	115,000	110		10	26	12	2 75		"
"	"	100,000	100,000	80		10	24		2 50		"
"	"	70,000	70,000	88		10	25	12	2 65		"
"	"	100,000	100,000	60		10	25	12	2 50		"

Lumber	Aberdeen	70,000	70,000	54	10	24	12	2 32	Steam.
"	"	85,000	85,000	21	10	26	12	2 50	"
"	Cosmopolis	125,000	125,000	60	10	26	11	2 50	"
Lumber, etc.	Hoquiam	160,000	128,000	250	10	25	12	2 50	Steam.
"	"	200,000	200,000	825	10	25	12	2 50	"
"	"	120,000	120,000	150	10	26	12	2 50	"
"	"	140,000	140,000	65	10	25	12	2 50	"
"	"	75,000	75,000	100	10	25	12	2 50	"
"	"	85,000	85,000	9	10	25	12	2 50	"
"	"	85,000	85,000	74	10	26	12	2 15	"
"	"	175,000	175,000	105	10	26	12	2 75	"
"	Montesano	60,000	60,000	60	10	23	12	2 50	"
"	"	20,000	20,000	17	10	24	12	2 60	"
"	Norwalk	30,000	30,000	27	10	25	13	2 30	"
"	Oakville	30,000	30,000	20	10	25	13	2 30	"
"	"	400	400	2	10	25	8	2 25	Water.
"	"	12,000	12,000	10	10	18	8	2 25	Steam.
"	"	50,000	50,000	30	10	24	12	2 25	"
"	"	25,000	25,000	25	10	25	12	2 25	"
"	Satsop	40,000	40,000	20	10	25	12	2 50	"
"	Summit	12,000	12,000	12	10	20	12	2 50	"
Shingles	Aberdeen	70,000	70,000	9	10	24	12	3 50	"
"	"	200,000	200,000	22	10	24	12	3 50	"
"	Cosmopolis	280,000	280,000	40	10	26	12	2 50	"
"	"	250,000	250,000	30	10	26	12	2 40	"
"	Elma	90,000	90,000	14	10	20	8	3 50	"
"	"	45,000	45,000	7	10	20	10	3 00	"
"	"	125,000	125,000	14	10	24	12	3 25	"
"	"	120,000	120,000	15	10	23	12	3 00	"
"	Hoquiam	650,000	650,000	80	10	23	12	3 15	"
"	"	230,000	230,000	30	10	25	10	3 20	"
"	"	225,000	225,000	28	10	20	10	3 50	"
"	"	225,000	225,000	30	10	20	10	2 50	"
"	Markham	120,000	120,000	15	10	25	12	3 20	"
"	"	160,000	160,000	30	10	26	12	3 00	"
"	Montesano	170,000	170,000	21	10	24	9	3 00	"
"	"	60,000	60,000	11	10	21	10	3 00	"
"	Pertes	65,000	65,000	10	10	24	11	3 20	"
"	Poster	120,000	120,000	20	10	25	12	3 00	"
"	Rayville	60,000	60,000	5	10	24	12	3 80	"
"	Satsop	140,000	140,000	15	10	24	4	3 10	"
"	Sine	100,000	100,000	13	10	24	8	3 25	"
"	Summit	70,000	70,000	11	10	24	12	2 35	"
"	"	\$100 value	\$100 value	21	9	26	12	2 20	"
Wood products	Aberdeen	400 doors	400 doors	80	10	26	12	2 50	"
"	Cosmopolis	200 sash	200 sash	30	10	28	12	2 75	"
"	Hoquiam	400 doors	400 doors	7	10	25	12	1 50	"
"	Aberdeen	200 sash	200 sash	30	10	25	12	1 50	"
Laundry	Aberdeen	400 doors	400 doors	7	10	25	12	1 50	"

COWLITZ COUNTY.

GOODS MANUFACTURED.	TOWN OR CITY.	DAILY CAPACITY.	DAILY OUTPUT.	Males employed.	Females employed.	Hours per day....	Days per month....	Average months per year...	Average wage, male.....	Average wage, female.....	Kind of power used.
Lumber.....	Carrolton	20,000	20,000	10	.....	10	24	12	\$2 40	.....	Steam.
"	Castle Rock.....	10,000	10,000	4	.....	9	24	12	2 80	.....	"
"	Catlin.....	25,000	25,000	18	.....	10	24	12	2 20	.....	"
"	"	10,000	10,000	9	.....	10	26	12	2 25	.....	"
"	Kalama.....	25,000	25,000	12	.....	10	24	7	2 50	.....	"
"	"	20,000	20,000	9	.....	10	26	12	2 00	.....	"
"	"	20,000	20,000	14	.....	10	26	12	2 50	.....	"
"	Kelso.....	25,000	25,000	18	.....	10	25	12	2 25	.....	"
"	"	25,000	25,000	20	.....	10	24	12	2 25	.....	"
"	Lexington.....	30,000	30,000	23	.....	10	26	10	2 50	.....	"
"	Oak Point.....	18,000	18,000	9	.....	10	24	12	2 75	.....	"
Shingles.....	Castle Rock.....	220,000	220,000	33	.....	10	24	12	3 10	.....	"
"	"	125,000	125,000	18	.....	10	25	12	2 75	.....	"
"	"	60,000	60,000	12	.....	10	25	11	3 00	.....	"
"	Kelso.....	400,000	400,000	70	.....	10	25	8	3 00	.....	"
"	"	120,000	120,000	22	.....	10	25	8	2 90	.....	"
"	"	130,000	120,000	20	.....	10	24	8	3 10	.....	"
"	Ostrander.....	60,000	60,000	10	.....	10	20	10	3 00	.....	"
"	Woodland.....	30,000	30,000	6	.....	10	24	12	3 20	.....	"

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Flour and feed	Waterville	100 bbl.	100 bbl.	7	12 d.s.	26	6	\$2 75	Electric.
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GARFIELD COUNTY.

Flour and feed	Potaha.....	150 bbls.	100 bbls.	3	12	26	10	\$2 50	Water.
"	Pomeroy	125 bbls.	125 bbls.	4	.....	24 d.s.	26	12	2 90	.....	"

ISLAND COUNTY.

Lumber.....	Coupyville	6,000	4,000	5	.....	9	18	7	\$2 65	.....	Steam.....
"	Langley	10,000	10,000	9	.....	10	15	10	2 50	.....	" .....
Shingles	Clinton.....	50,000	50,000	10	.....	10	20	10	2 50	.....	" .....

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Lumber.....	125,000	125,000	225	10	25	11½	\$1.59	Steam.
".....	170,000	189,000	141	10	26	12	1.92 b.	"
".....	150,000	150,000	285	10	26	12	2.25	" and elec.
Shingles.....	20,000	20,000	30	10	15	6	2.00	"
".....	80,000	80,000	10	10	15	9	2.50	"
".....	50,000	50,000	8	10	23	12	3.00	"
Canned salmon.....	1,500 cases	350 cases	60	10	20	5	2.25	"
Laundry.....	\$100 value	\$70 value	6	9	22	12	2.50	"

KING COUNTY.

Shingles.....	100,000	100,000	18	10	26	9	\$2.00	Steam.
".....	112,000	112,000	15	10	24	12	8.80	"
".....	175,000	175,000	25	10	24	11	9.75	"
".....	200,000	200,000	26	10	26	12	2.50	"
".....	550,000	300,000	102	10	26	12	2.25	"
".....	100,000	100,000	18	10	25	12	2.25	"
".....	450,000	890,000	60	10	25	11	8.00	"
".....	110,000	110,000	15	10	85	11	8.50	"
".....	120,000	120,000	15	10	24	11	8.50	"
".....	160,000	160,000	80	10	26	12	2.25	"
".....	500,000	500,000	200	10	25	12	2.75	"
".....	120,000	120,000	23	10	25	12	2.75	"
".....	220,000	220,000	32	10	24	12	2.60	"
".....	180,000	170,000	22	10	26	12	3.12	"
".....	180,000	150,000	20	10	26	12	2.75	"
".....	125,000	90,000	15	10	24	10	2.62	"
".....	200,000	200,000	22	10	26	10	8.00	"
".....	175,000	175,000	20	10	22	12	8.00	"
".....	60,000	60,000	10	10	26	12	8.86	"
".....	150,000	140,000	20	10	25	12	8.00	"
".....	35,000	20,000	5	10	25	12	owners	"
".....	80,000	80,000	15	10	26	12	2.75	"
".....	55,000	55,000	9	10	22	10	2.75	Electric.
".....	150,000	150,000	40	18 d.s	25	10	3.50	Steam.
".....	125,000	125,000	15	10	23	10	2.87	"
".....	95,000	95,000	14	10	26	12	2.58	"
".....	800,000	800,000	50	10	26	11	8.00	"
".....	120,000	100,000	15	10	20	8	2.75	"
".....	75,000	75,000	10	10	25	12	2.50	"
".....	187,000	137,000	21	10	25	11	3.00	"
".....	200,000	200,000	28	10	26	10	2.75	"
".....	120,000	120,000	20	10	26	10	2.75	"
".....	120,000	120,000	50	10	22	11½	1.50	"

KING COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

GOODS MANUFACTURED.	TOWN OR CITY.	DAILY CAPACITY.	DAILY OUTPUT.	Males employed.	Females employed.	Hours per day....	Days per month.....	Average months per year...	Average wage, male.....	Average wage, female.....	Kind of power used.
Shingles	May Creek.....	170,000	150,000	22	.....	10	26	10	3.25	.....	Steam.
"	Preston.....	65,000	60,000	14	.....	10	24	11	2.80	.....	"
"	".....	160,000	140,000	28	.....	10	24	11	2.41	1.75	"
"	Redmond.....	50,000	50,000	9	1	10	25	8	3.00	.....	"
"	".....	50,000	50,000	8	.....	10	22	11	2.80	.....	"
"	Renton.....	80,000	80,000	7	.....	10	26	12	2.25	.....	"
"	Sammish.....	300,000	300,000	45	.....	10	24	10	2.50	.....	"
"	Seattle.....	100,000	100,000	30	.....	10	26	12	3.00	.....	"
"	".....	80,000	20,000	7	.....	10	25	12	2.27	.....	"
"	".....	30,000	30,000	12	.....	10	26	12	2.75	.....	"
"	Sherwood.....	120,000	85,000	87	1	10	22	10	3.00	.....	"
"	Squakmie.....	250,000	220,000	26	.....	10	22	11	3.00	.....	"
"	Wilburton.....	150,000	150,000	30	.....	10	26	.....	2.75	.....	"
"	Woodinville.....	140,000	120,000	18	.....	10	26	11	3.25	.....	"
"	Yacolt.....	90,000	90,000	14	.....	10	25	12	3.25	.....	"
Lumber	Ballard.....	70,000	70,000	80	.....	10	25	12	2.75	.....	"
"	".....	50,000	50,000	100	.....	10	26	12	2.75	.....	"
"	".....	200,000	170,000	50	.....	10	26	12	2.00	.....	"
"	".....	175,000	75,000	38	.....	10	26	11	2.30	.....	"
"	".....	40,000	40,000	33	.....	10	26	11	2.20	.....	"
"	".....	40,000	40,000	52	.....	10	26	11½	2.25	.....	"
"	".....	20,000	15,000	13	.....	10	24	10	2.50	.....	"
"	Barneson.....	75,000	65,000	130	.....	10	26	12	2.40	.....	"
"	".....	40,000	40,000	15	.....	10	26	12	2.50	.....	"
"	Bitter Lake.....	20,000	15,000	20	.....	10	22	12	3.12	.....	"
"	Coal Creek.....	12,000	10,000	9	.....	10	24	10	2.75	.....	"
"	Covington.....	60,000	60,000	50	.....	10	25	12	2.50	.....	"
"	Enumclaw.....	100,000	100,000	125	.....	10	26	12	2.25	.....	"
"	".....	100,000	100,000	30	.....	10	26	12	2.50	.....	"
"	Hobart.....	80,000	30,000	30	.....	10	25	12	2.75	.....	"
"	Issaquah.....	20,000	15,000	12	.....	10	22	12	2.40	.....	"
"	".....	20,000	15,000	13	.....	10	26	12	2.50	.....	"
"	Kangley.....	8,000	8,000	24	.....	10	24	12	2.83	.....	"
"	Kat.....	25,000	25,000	30	.....	10	23	12	2.75	.....	"
"	Lester.....	20,000	12,000	4	.....	10	23	11½	2.50	.....	"
"	".....	40,000	40,000	50	.....	10	26	12	2.25	.....	"
"	Meredith.....	10,000	8,000	10	.....	10	25	12	2.50	.....	"

[illegible]

KING COUNTY—CONTINUED.

GOODS MANUFACTURED.	TOWN OR CITY.	DAILY CAPACITY.	DAILY OUTPUT.	Males employed.	Females employed.	Hours per day.....	Days per month.....	Average months per year...	Average wage, male.....	Average wage, female....	Kind of power used.
Feed.....	Seattle.....	50 tons	50 tons	6	.....	10	25	12	\$2.50	.....	Electric.
Feed.....	"	75 tons	9 tons	9	.....	10	26	12	2.50	.....	"
Feed.....	"	25 tons	20 tons	13	1	10	26	12	2.25	\$1.25	"
Flour.....	"	2,000 bbls.	2,000 bbls.	60	.....	10	26	12	2.87	.....	"
Flour and feed	"	100 bbls.	100 bbls.	30	.....	10	26	12	2.80	.....	Steam and elec.
"	"	40 tons	20 tons	16	.....	10	26	12	3.00	1.00	Electric.
"	"	400 bbls.	400 bbls.	85	15	10	25	12	2.25	.....	Steam.
"	"	30 tons	15 tons	18	.....	10	25	12	2.75	.....	Electric.
Wood products	"	.....	.....	29	.....	10	26	12	3.40	.....	Steam.
"	"	.....	.....	67	.....	10	26	12	3.00	.....	"
"	"	.....	.....	22	.....	10	26	12	2.80	.....	"
"	"	.....	.....	4	.....	9	26	12	3.00	.....	Electric.
"	"	.....	.....	20	.....	10	26	12	1.90	.....	"
"	"	.....	.....	45	.....	10	25	12	3.00	.....	Steam.
"	"	.....	.....	4	.....	10	20	10	3.50	.....	Electric.
"	"	.....	.....	8	.....	10	24	6	3.40	.....	"
Brick and tile	Renton.....	40,000	40,000	102	.....	10	26	12	2.50	.....	"
"	"	60,000	35,000	25	.....	10	26	12	2.80	.....	"
"	Seattle.....	25,000	21,000	21	.....	10	25	12	2.80	.....	"
"	"	20,000	20,000	22	.....	10	25	12	2.80	.....	"
"	"	40,000	40,000	35	.....	10	25	12	2.80	.....	"
"	"	50,000	50,000	60	.....	10	25	9	3.00	.....	"
Beer.....	Georgetown.	1,500 bbl.	650 bbl.	120	.....	8	26	.....	2.75	.....	Steam and elec.
"	Seattle.....	80 bbl.	60 bbl.	20	.....	9	26	.....	3.00	.....	"
"	"	180 bbl.	180 bbl.	20	.....	8½	26	12	3.00	.....	Steam.
" and malt.	"	150 bbl. b.	150 bbl. b.	20	.....	8	26	12	3.00	.....	"
Machine shop	"	8000 lbs. m.	8000 lbs. m.	21	.....	8	26	12	3.50	.....	"
"	"	.....	.....	30	.....	9	26	12	.....	.....	Electric.
"	"	.....	.....	20	.....	9	26	12	2.85	.....	Steam.
"	"	.....	.....	14	.....	9	25	12	3.00	.....	"
Saws.....	"	.....	.....	7	.....	9	25	12	2.75	.....	Electric.
"	"	.....	.....	8	2	9	24	12	2.85	2.00	"
"	"	.....	.....	9	1	9	27	12	3.00	1.50	"
"	"	.....	.....	15	2	9	25	12	4.00	3.50	"
Ice.....	"	56 tons.	42 tons.	6	.....	9	26	12	4.00	.....	Steam and elec.
"	"	50 tons.	30 tons.	17	.....	8½	26	12	3.80	.....	"
"	"	77 tons.	77 tons.	45	.....	10	27	12	2.60	.....	"

KITSAP COUNTY.

GOODS MANUFACTURED.	TOWN OR CITY.	DAILY CAPACITY.	DAILY OUTPUT.	Males employed.	Females employed.	Hours per day.....	Days per month.....	Average months per year..	Average wage, male.....	Average wage, female.....	Kind of power used.
Lumber.....	Panlabo.....	18,000	18,000	14	.....	10	26	12	\$2 50	.....	Steam
"	"	5,000	3,000	4	.....	10	22	10	2 50	.....	"
"	Port Gamble.....	100,000	100,000	160	.....	10	26	12	2 05	.....	"
"	"	100,000	100,000	185	.....	10	26	12	2 05	.....	"
"	"	100,000	100,000	180	.....	10	26	12	2 25	.....	"
"	"	100,000	100,000	185	.....	10	26	12	2 25	.....	"
"	Port Blakely.....	500,000	450,000	900	.....	10	26	12	1 15 & B	.....	"
Shingles.....	Panlabo.....	40,000	40,000	12	.....	10	26	12	2 50	.....	"
Ship building.....	Winslow.....	5 ships yr.	5 ships yr.	100	2	9	26	12	3 00	2 00	"

KLICKITAT COUNTY.

GOODS MANUFACTURED.	TOWN OR CITY.	DAILY CAPACITY.	DAILY OUTPUT.	Males employed.	Females employed.	Hours per day.....	Days per month.....	Average months per year..	Average wage, male.....	Average wage, female.....	Kind of power used.
Lumber.....	White Salmon.....	25,000	25,000	8	.....	8	28	9	2 40	.....	Steam.
Shingles.....	Warwick.....	30,000	25,000	4	.....	10	25	10	3 00	.....	"
Wood products.....	Goldendale.....	.....	\$40 value	3	.....	10	22	9	2 40	1 00	"
Laundry.....	"	\$12 value	12 value	1	4	10	20	12	2 25	.....	"
Flour.....	"	50 bbls.	50 bbls.	3	.....	10	24	9	2 75	.....	"

LEWIS COUNTY.

GOODS MANUFACTURED.	TOWN OR CITY.	DAILY CAPACITY.	DAILY OUTPUT.	Males employed.	Females employed.	Hours per day.....	Days per month.....	Average months per year..	Average wage, male.....	Average wage, female.....	Kind of power used.
Lumber.....	Centralia.....	25,000	25,000	8	.....	10	24	12	\$2 20	.....	Steam.
"	"	45,000	45,000	56	.....	10	20	12	2 50	.....	"
"	"	60,000	60,000	63	.....	10	22	10	2 50	.....	"
"	"	50,000	50,000	30	.....	10	26	12	2 30	.....	"
"	"	25,000	25,000	20	.....	9	24	12	2 40	.....	"
"	"	40,000	40,000	40	.....	10	24	12	2 60	.....	"
"	"	40,000	40,000	20	.....	10	20	12	2 50	.....	"
"	"	30,000	30,000	15	.....	10	26	.....	.....	.....	"
"	"	50,000	50,000	12	.....	10	24	.....	2 50	.....	"
"	Chehalis.....	35,000	35,000	20	.....	10	23	12	2 25	.....	"
"	"	15,000	8,000	16	.....	10	20	.....	2 50	.....	"
"	Doty.....	100,000	100,000	100	.....	10	26	12	2 50	.....	Electric.
"	Dryad.....	20,000	10,000	6	.....	10	26	.....	2 50	.....	Steam.
"	Little.....	25,000	25,000	10	.....	10	26	12	2 40	.....	"
"	Little Falls.....	100,000	90,000	120	.....	10	25	11	2 40	.....	"

"	McCormick	100,000	100,000	75	10	80	12	\$2 50	"
"	Meskill	40,000	30,000	16	10	21	10	2 50	"
"	Napavine	15,000	15,000	8	10	23	12	2 25	"
"	"	35,000	35,000	18	10	24	12	2 20	"
"	"	15,000	15,000	8	10	25	12	2 35	"
"	"	12,000	12,000	7	10	18	6	2 00	"
"	Pee Ell	65,000	65,000	50	10	20	11	2 25	"
"	Walville	125,000	90,000	42	10	25	12	2 60	"
"	Winlock	25,000	25,000	10	10	26	12	2 38	"
"	"	80,000	80,000	75	10	26	12	2 50	"
"	"	7,000	7,000	5	10	23	12	2 00	"
Shingles	Centralia	120,000	100,000	14	9	24	12	8 00	"
"	"	75,000	75,000	11	10	24	6	8 10	"
"	"	240,000	240,000	40	10	24	12	8 10	"
Columns	Dryad	335,000	300,000	45	10	26	10	2 80	"
"	Centralia	200	200	1	10	25	12	2 50	"
"	Napavine	800	800	7	10	24	9	3 00	"
"	Winlock	3,000	3,000	9	10	18	9	5 00	"
Laundry	Centralia	"	"	5	10	20	12	2 50	"
"	"	"	"	4	10	"	"	\$1 00	"
"	Chehalis	"	"	1	10	"	"	1 50	"
Wood products	Little Falls	"	20,000 feet	80	10	25	12	3 00	"
"	Walville	"	"	24	10	25	12	2 50	"
Machine shop	Chehalis	"	"	2	0	25	12	3 00	"
Doors	"	500	400	70	10	26	12	1 75	"
Mill machinery	"	"	"	16	19	30	12	3 00	"
Brick and tile	Little Falls	3 car loads	3 car loads	38	10	25	12	2 25	"

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Flour and feed	Creston	400 bbls	400 bbls	8	24	26	6	\$2 75	Steam
"	Davenport	175 bbls	175 bbls	10	12	26	11	2 50	"
"	Flouring Mill	300 bbls	300 bbls	11	11	26	6	2 25	"
"	Harrington	300 bbls	290 bbls	17	11	26	6	2 50	"
"	Odessa	350 bbls	300 bbls	25	10	26	10	3 00	Steam & electric
"	Reardan	450 bbls	400 bbls	16	11	26	12	2 75	Steam
"	Sprague	400 bbls	360 bbls	12	11 D. S.	26	9	2 50	"
"	Wilbur	400 bbls	400 bbls	10	24 D. S.	26	11	2 75	Gasoline
Repair shop	Davenport	"	"	2	10	26	4	3 00	Steam
Laundry	"	"	"	2	10	26	12	2 75	"
Wagons	Harrington	"	"	7	10	25	12	2 50	"
Beer	Sprague	500 bbls yr	500 bbls yr	3	8	26	12	4 00	"
Electric light	"	"	"	2	12	30	12	2 00	"

MASON COUNTY.

GOODS MANUFACTURED.	TOWN OR CITY.	DAILY CAPACITY.	DAILY OUTPUT.	Males employed.	Females employed.	Hours per day.....	Days per month....	Average months per year...	Average wage, male.....	Average wage, female....	Kind of power used.
Lumber.....	Matlock.....	12,000	10,000	6	.....	10	19	8	\$2 25	.....	Steam.
".....	Shelton.....	20,000	20,000	18	.....	10	26	6	3 00	.....	"
Shingles.....	Allyn.....	75,000	75,000	28	1	10	26	10	2 50	\$2 25	"
Light and power.....	Shelton.....	.....	.....	8	.....	12	26	12	2 50	.....	"
Machine shop.....	".....	.....	.....	8	.....	10	27	12	2 48	.....	"

PACIFIC COUNTY.

GOODS MANUFACTURED.	TOWN OR CITY.	DAILY CAPACITY.	DAILY OUTPUT.	Males employed.	Females employed.	Hours per day.....	Days per month....	Average months per year...	Average wage, male.....	Average wage, female....	Kind of power used.
Lumber.....	Globe.....	35,000	25,000	25	.....	10	20	12	\$2 00	.....	steam.
".....	Ilwaco.....	10,000	10,000	6	.....	10	24	12	2 40	.....	"
".....	Knopion.....	100,000	100,000	50	.....	10	24 1/2	12	2 88	.....	"
".....	Le Bam.....	80,000	80,000	5	.....	10	25	12	2 25	.....	"
".....	".....	50,000	50,000	20	.....	10	25	12	2 40	.....	"
".....	Raymond.....	75,000	70,000	42	.....	10	25	10	2 50	.....	"
".....	South Bend.....	100,000	100,000	90	.....	10	25	12	2 40	.....	"
".....	".....	75,000	75,000	85	.....	10	24	12	2 50	.....	"
".....	".....	45,000	45,000	23	.....	10	25	12	2 40	.....	"
".....	".....	35,000	35,000	25	.....	10	25	12	2 50	.....	"
".....	".....	85,000	85,000	99	.....	10	26	12	2 40	.....	"
".....	".....	700 cases	.....	55	.....	11	26	.....	1 50	.....	"
Canned salmon.....	Ilwaco.....	800	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
".....	McGowan.....	1200	.....	15	.....	10	.....	.....	2 50	.....	"
".....	North Shore.....	100,000	100,000	25	.....	10	22	10	2 75	.....	"
Shingles.....	Raymond.....	240,000	100,000	25	.....	10	22	10	3 10	.....	"
".....	".....	125,000	125,000	18	.....	10	22	10	3 10	.....	"
Laundry.....	South Bend.....	.....	\$40	4	7	10	26	12	2 00	.....	"

PIERCE COUNTY.

GOODS MANUFACTURED.	TOWN OR CITY.	DAILY CAPACITY.	DAILY OUTPUT.	Males employed.	Females employed.	Hours per day.....	Days per month....	Average months per year...	Average wage, male.....	Average wage, female....	Kind of power used.
Lumber.....	Buckley.....	25,000	25,000	22	.....	10	20	12	\$2 00	.....	Steam
".....	".....	80,000	65,000	55	.....	10	24	12	2 10	.....	"
".....	Bismark.....	50,000	50,000	53	.....	10	25	12	2 25	.....	"
".....	Elbe.....	15,000	15,000	25	.....	10	26	12	2 25	.....	"
".....	Kapowsin.....	50,000	50,000	35	.....	10	26	12	2 25	.....	"
".....	Lake Bay.....	6,000	3,000	3	.....	10	26	12	2 00	.....	"
".....	Milton.....	35,000	80,000	33	.....	10	24	12	2 00	.....	"

Lumber	Puyallup	25,000	25,000	30	10	22	12	\$2	12	Steam & electric	Steam	and elec.	electric.
"	"	20,000	15,000	35	10	26	12	2 25	12				
"	"	10,000	10,000	12	10	26	12	1 75	12				
"	"	15,000	10,000	15	10	26	12	2 25	12				
"	South Prairie	35,000	35,000	24	10	24	12	2 40	12				
"	"	35,000	30,000	40	10	25	12	2 50	12				
"	South Tacoma	35,000	35,000	40	10	26	12	2 50	12				
"	"	30,000	30,000	64	10	25	12	2 35	12				
"	Tacoma	250,000	250,000	249	10	26	12	2 25	12				
"	"	50,000	35,000	39	10	26	12	2 25	12				
"	"	200,000	150,000	75	10	25	12	2 50	12				
"	"	30,000	30,000	35	10	26	12	2 50	12				
"	"	100,000	100,000	187	10	26	12	2 90	12				
"	"	125,000	100,000	150	10	25	12	2 15	12				
"	"	50,000	80,000	48	9	25	12	2 00	12				
"	"	20,000	20,000	20	10	25	12	2 00	12				
"	"	250,000	250,000	400	10	26	12	2 00	12				
"	"	35,000	35,000	37	10	26	12	3 00	12				
"	"	20,000	18,000	16	10	25	12	2 20	12				
"	"	50,000	50,000	9	10	24	12	3 50	12				
"	Buckley	100,000	60,000	30	10	24	12	2 10	12				
"	Kapowsin	200,000	200,000	25	10	26	12	2 25	12				
"	Midland	60,000	60,000	12	10	25	12	2 50	12				
"	Puyallup	40,000	40,000	20	10	26	12	2 25	12				
"	Tacoma	160,000	160,000	24	10	25	12	3 00	12				
"	"	120,000	120,000	18	10	26	12	2 60	12				
"	Tacoma	300,000	300,000	70	10	25	12	2 25	12				
"	"	400,000	350,000	70	10	25	12	2 25	12				
"	Puyallup	15,000 ft.	12,000 ft.	20	10	24	12	1 25	12				
"	"	300-400 d'r	300-400 d'r	15	10	26	12	2 00	12				
"	Tacoma	\$350 value	\$350 value	50	10	26	12	2 25	12				
"	"	25,000 ft.	25,000 ft.	50	10	26	12	2 25	12				
"	"	50 doors	50 doors	8	10	26	12	1 75	12				
"	"	100 sash	100 sash	23	10	25	12	1 25	12				
"	"	1,500 ft.	1,500 ft.	23	10	26	12	2 50	12				
"	"	400 doors	400 doors	16	10	22	12	2 50	12				
"	"	25,000 ft.	25,000 ft.	100	10	26	12	2 25	12				
"	"	400 w. col.	400 w. col.	45	10	26	12	1 75	12				
"	"	\$500 value	\$500 value	300	10	25	12	2 00	12				
"	"	\$100 value	\$100 value	50	10	26	12	2 50	12				
"	"	\$200 value	\$200 value	80	10	26	12	2 50	12				
"	"	\$200 value	\$200 value	18	10	26	12	3 00	12				
"	"	\$200 value	\$200 value	5	10	26	12	3 00	12				
"	"	\$300 value	\$300 value	12	10	26	12	3 25	12				
"	"	\$300 value	\$300 value	19	10	27	12	3 00	12				
"	"	\$30 value	\$25 value	22	10	26	12	3 00	12				

SAN JUAN COUNTY.

Barrels.....	4,000	8,500	51	10	26	12	\$2 00	.....	Steam
".....	8,500	750	55	10	26	12	2 25	.....	"
Lumber and barrels.....	15,000 ft.	15,000 ft.	}	10	26	12	2 25	.....	"
Lime.....	600 bbls	600 bbls		10	26	12	2 00	.....	"
	1,500	750 bbls	95	10	26	12	2 00	.....	"

SKAGIT COUNTY.

Shingles.....	.....	.....	7	10	25	10	\$3 00	81 50	Steam
".....	200,000	50,000	24	10	22	10	2 90	.....	"
".....	140,000	190,000	19	10	24	10	8 00	.....	"
".....	180,000	180,000	22	10	24	10	8 00	.....	"
".....	180,000	180,000	23	10	24	10	2 65	.....	"
".....	25,000	25,000	7	10	25	11	2 50	.....	"
".....	110,000	100,000	20	10	24	12	2 75	.....	"
".....	60,000	60,000	13	10	20	10	8 00	.....	"
".....	110,000	100,000	16	10	29	6	8 25	.....	"
".....	50,000	45,000	9	10	25	10	2 75	.....	"
".....	75,000	75,000	24	10	22	9 1/2	2 55	1 00	"
".....	55,000	55,000	15	10	23	10	2 50	.....	"
".....	250,000	250,000	24	10	24	10	2 50	.....	"
".....	125,000	75,000	14	10	20	10	2 75	.....	"
".....	100,000	100,000	18	10	20	10	2 95	.....	"
".....	65,000	.....	18	10	22	10	8 00	.....	"
".....	90,000	.....	15	10	25	10	8 15	.....	"
".....	50,000	40,000	9	10	25	12	8 25	.....	"
".....	85,000	30,000	6	10	25	10	8 00	.....	"
".....	100,000	100,000	17	10	20	10	8 00	.....	"
".....	100,000	100,000	14	10	20	10	8 00	.....	"
".....	200,000	200,000	100	10	25	11	2 25	.....	"
".....	125,000	120,000	18	10	22	10	8 25	.....	"
".....	45,000	40,000	8	10	25	10	2 75	.....	"
".....	135,000	135,000	18	10	25	10	8 52	.....	"
".....	75,000	75,000	12	10	26	10	8 00	.....	"
".....	80,000	80,000	9	10	25	10	2 75	1 25	"
".....	80,000	65,000	14	10	26	10	8 00	.....	"
".....	65,000	65,000	14	10	25	10	2 75	.....	"
".....	65,000	65,000	14	10	25	10	2 75	.....	"
".....	80,000	80,000	14	10	20	8	8 00	.....	"
".....	100,000	80,000	14	10	25	9	3 20	.....	"
".....	250,000	250,000	60	10	26	12	2 00	.....	"
".....	120,000	120,000	15	10	22	10	3 25	.....	"

SKAGIT COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

GOODS MANUFACTURED.	TOWN OR CITY.	DAILY CAPACITY.	DAILY OUTPUT.	Males employed.	Females employed.	Hours per day.....	Days per month.....	Average months per year...	Average wage, male.....	Average wage, female.....	Kind of power used.
Shingles.....	Milltown.....	45,000	45,000	8	1	10	25	11	\$3 00	\$2 00	Steam.
"	"	135,000	135,000	16	1	10	24	11	8 25	8 00	"
"	Mt. Vernon.....	225,000	225,000	32	1	10	20	11	2 75	2 00	"
"	Minkler.....	130,000	130,000	40	2	10	23	11	2 50	2 00	"
"	Montborne.....	150,000	135,000	30	1	10	22	10	2 50	2 00	"
"	Prairie.....	75,000	60,000	13	1	10	23	9	2 50	2 00	"
"	Rockport.....	35,000	30,000	6	1	10	25	10	4 00	3 00	"
"	Sauk.....	125,000	125,000	18	1	10	20	10	8 00	8 00	"
"	"	125,000	125,000	14	1	10	23	10	8 75	8 00	"
"	Samish.....	160,000	125,000	20	1	10	22	9	8 25	8 00	"
"	Sedro Wooley.....	80,000	70,000	14	1	20	20	10	8 00	8 00	"
"	"	50,000	50,000	13	1	10	22	7	2 75	2 00	"
"	"	76,000	65,000	18	1	10	23	9	8 20	2 50	"
"	"	150,000	150,000	20	1	10	20	10	2 75	2 00	"
"	"	120,000	45,000	10	1	10	20	10	2 75	2 00	"
"	Van Horn.....	135,000	115,000	15	1	10	20	9	8 45	1 25	"
"	"	125,000	110,000	15	1	10	20	9	8 45	1 25	"
Lumber.....	Anacortes.....	200,000	90,000	46	4	10	20	12	2 00	1 25	"
"	"	200,000	90,000	62	1	10	26	12	2 40	2 25	"
"	"	75,000	75,000	75	1	10	26	12	2 25	2 25	"
"	"	5,000	5,000	4	1	10	25	11	2 50	1 10	"
"	"	50,000	50,000	50	10	10	26	12	2 12	1 25	"
"	"	60,000	40,000	60	5	10	26	12	2 38	1 25	"
"	"	75,000	75,000	40	1	10	24	10	2 55	2 55	"
"	Big Lake.....	75,000	75,000	18	1	10	24	10	2 55	2 55	"
"	Bellfast.....	10,000	10,000	24	1	10	22	9 1/4	2 50	2 50	"
"	"	60,000	60,000	26	1	10	25	11	2 25	2 25	"
"	Clear Lake.....	65,000	65,000	75	1	10	25	11	2 25	2 25	"
"	Edison.....	10,000	5,000	7	1	10	18	11	2 25	2 25	"
"	Hamilton.....	30,000	25,000	16	1	10	24	12	2 25	2 25	"
"	"	25,000	25,000	50	1	10	23	12	2 25	2 25	"
"	LaConner.....	25,000	20,000	15	1	10	24	12	2 25	2 25	"
"	"	20,000	12,000	16	1	10	22	12	3 00	3 00	"
"	Lyman.....	40,000	40,000	27	1	10	24	12	2 50	2 50	"
"	McMurray.....	65,000	65,000	61	1	10	26	12	2 50	2 50	"
"	Minkler.....	20,000	20,000	26	1	10	23	11	2 50	2 50	"
"	Mt. Vernon.....	20,000	12,000	35	2	10	23	12	2 50	2 50	"
"	Montborne.....	40,000	40,000	15	1	10	22	10	2 75	2 75	"

SKAMANIA COUNTY.									
Home Valley	Lumber	25,000	8	9	24	9	\$2 35	steam.	
Lumber.....	Sedro-Wooley.....	40,000	27	10	25	11	2 75	2 50	2 00
Laundry.....	Thornwood.....	40,000	36	10	25	11	2 50	2 50	1 25
".....	Anacortes.....	.....	8	10	26	12	2 00	2 00	1 25
".....	Mt. Vernon.....	.....	4	10	20	12	8 00	8 00	1 10
Boxes.....	Sedro-Wooley.....	5,000	25	10	26	12	2 12	2 38	.....
".....	Anacortes.....	10,000	11	10	26	12	2 30	2 30	.....
Electricity.....	Anacortes.....	.....	13	24	30	12	2 00	2 00	.....
".....	LaConner.....	.....	4	24	30	12	2 00	2 00	.....
".....	Mt. Vernon.....	.....	5	10	26	12	8 00	8 00	.....
Machine shops.....	LaConner.....	.....	5	9	26	12	8 25	8 25	.....
".....	Sedro-Wooley.....	8,000 cases	12	10	25	7	2 75	2 00	.....
Canned salmon.....	Anacortes.....	20 tons	140	45	30	12	2 75	1 50	.....
Fish packing.....	".....	2,000 cases	15	10	30	12	2 25	1 50	.....
Canned salmon.....	".....	1,000 cases	90	10	13	8	2 25	1 50	.....
Fertilizer.....	".....	20 tons	15	12	30	12	2 00	2 00	.....
Oil.....	".....	30 bbls.	15	12	30	12	2 00	2 00	.....
Glue.....	".....	100 gals.	15	12	30	12	2 00	2 00	.....
Lath.....	Clear Lake.....	15,000	25	10	25	11	2 25	2 25	.....

SKAMANIA COUNTY.

SNOHOMISH COUNTY.									
Home Valley	Lumber	25,000	8	9	24	9	\$2 35	steam.	
Shingles.....	Arlington.....	180,000	14	10	25	10	83 40	8 15	.....
".....	".....	105,000	16	10	18	10	8 25	8 25	.....
".....	".....	225,000	31	10	26	12	8 25	1 00	.....
".....	".....	45,000	12	10	25	12	8 25	8 25	.....
".....	".....	100,000	14	10	24	9	8 25	8 25	.....
".....	".....	50,000	20	10	24	10	8 25	8 25	.....
".....	".....	55,000	8	10	24	9	8 02	8 02	.....
".....	Bryant.....	110,000	20	10	25	11	8 00	8 00	.....
".....	C-Clarhome.....	75,000	14	10	22	10	8 00	8 00	.....
".....	Cicero.....	50,000	9	10	24	10	8 00	8 00	.....
".....	Edgecomb.....	65,000	9	20	24	10	8 25	8 25	.....
".....	".....	100,000	9	10	20 1/4	8	8 00	8 00	.....
".....	".....	150,000	20	10	25	10	8 00	8 00	.....
".....	".....	25,000	8	10	25	10	8 50	8 50	.....
".....	Edmonds.....	100,000	12	10	24	10	2 55	2 55	.....
".....	".....	120,000	18	10	24	9	2 50	2 50	.....
".....	".....	50,000	11	10	20	9	2 50	2 50	.....
".....	".....	90,000	18	10	20	11	8 41	8 41	.....
".....	".....	80,000	11	10	25	8	8 11	8 11	.....
".....	".....	100,000	16	10	26	8	8 00	8 00	.....
".....	Everett.....	525,000	55	10	26	8	8 00	8 00	.....

SNOHOMISH COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

GOODS MANUFACTURED.	TOWN OR CITY.	DAILY CAPACITY.	DAILY OUTPUT.	Males employed.	Females employed.	Hours per day.....	Days per month....	Average months per year...	Average wage, male.....	Average wage, female.....	Kind of power used.
Shingles.....	Everett.....	500,000	500,000	68	1	10	24	12	\$2 92	\$1 50	steam.
"	"	175,000	175,000	85		10	25	12	20		"
"	"	75,000	75,000	14		10	22	10	50		"
"	"	200,000	200,000	26		10	25	11	50		"
"	"	400,000	400,000	65	1	10	26	12	25	1 50	"
"	"	200,000	185,000	95		10	25	10	25		"
"	"	450,000	450,000	100	1	10	24	11 1/2	25	1 85	"
"	"	250,000	250,000	84		10	24	8 1/2	30		"
"	"	160,000	150,000	15		10	23	10 1/2	30		"
"	"	140,000	120,000	19		10	25	11	25		"
"	"	200,000	200,000	28		10	25		25		"
"	"	200,000	200,000	28		10	24		30		"
"	"	200,000	200,000	30		10	25		25		"
"	Florence	70,000	70,000	12		10	25	11	18		"
"	"	125,000	125,000	21		10	20	10	50		"
"	"	45,000	45,000	9		10	20	10	25		"
"	Fortson	75,000	75,000	12		20	20	10	30		"
"	Gettsell	135,000	135,000	30		10	21	9	50		"
"	"	100,000	100,000	13		10	24	10	30		"
"	"	150,000	145,000	22	1	10	26	9	25		"
"	Granite Falls	100,000	100,000	17	1	10	26	10	75	2 00	"
"	"	75,000	75,000	12	1	10	26	10	30	2 00	"
"	"	115,000	115,000	14	1	10	25	10	40	2 00	"
"	Harford	65,000	65,000	10	1	10	25	10	290	1 20	"
"	"	60,000	60,000	10		10	24	10	275	2 00	"
"	"	55,000	55,000	10		10	23	10	30		"
"	"	111,000	100,000	16		10	22 1/2	12	400		"
"	Hazel	25,000	25,000	8		10	18	11	30		"
"	Inden	85,000	85,000	11	1	10	18	11	275	1 66	"
"	Lockley	50,000	50,000	10		10	20	11	275		"
"	Mahias	100,000	100,000	15		10	20	11	30		"
"	"	100,000	100,000	30	2	10	25	10	25	3 00	"
"	"	180,000	180,000	14		10	25	9	270		"
"	"	100,000	100,000	16		10	24	10	290		"
"	"	120,000	120,000	15		10	24	12	300		"
"	Malby	125,000	105,000	14		10	22	11	282		"
"	Marville	170,000	145,000	21		10	20	9	305		"
"	"	260,000	200,000	32		10	20	10	350		"

Shingles	Marysville	50,000	50,000	8	10	24	10	25	8 50	Steam.
"	"	50,000	50,000	8	10	24	10	25	8 50	"
"	"	60,000	75,000	13	10	20	10	12	8 50	"
"	"	80,000	80,000	13	10	20	10	12	8 00	"
"	"	70,000	60,000	12	10	24	10	10	8 00	"
"	"	175,000	160,000	35	10	23	11	25	2 75	"
"	Monroe	120,000	120,000	18	10	24	11	10	2 50	"
"	"	30,000	30,000	6	d.s.	20	10	12	2 35	"
"	"	125,000	115,000	18	10	25	12	10	2 25	"
"	"	160,000	160,000	18	10	25	12	10	2 00	"
"	Mukilteo	100,000	70,000	11	10	23	10	10	2 70	"
"	Norman	50,000	50,000	10	10	23	10	10	2 75	"
"	Fleishack	130,000	125,000	19	10	25	10	12	2 40	"
"	"	200,000	200,000	140	10	25	12	10	2 40	"
"	Silvana	60,000	45,000	8	10	22	10	10	3 00	"
"	Sisco	180,000	130,000	22	10	24	8	10	3 00	"
"	"	60,000	60,000	11	10	24	10	10	3 00	"
"	Snohomish	60,000	50,000	10	10	25	10	12	3 00	"
"	"	60,000	50,000	10	10	25	10	12	2 70	"
"	"	125,000	110,000	21	10	25	9	12	2 70	"
"	"	75,000	75,000	13	10	25	12	11	2 70	"
"	"	60,000	55,000	8	1	20	11	12	1 50	"
"	"	60,000	50,000	8	1	20	12	12	2 65	"
"	"	125,000	125,000	22	10	25	10	25	2 25	"
"	"	175,000	175,000	55	10	25	10	10	3 00	"
"	Stanwood	180,000	150,000	20	10	25	12	10	3 00	"
"	"	75,000	70,000	12	10	23	11	10	3 00	"
"	"	50,000	45,000	8	1	24	11	10	3 00	"
"	"	150,000	100,000	14	10	24	10	10	3 25	"
"	Startup	140,000	140,000	20	10	24	10	10	3 25	"
"	Sultan	50,000	50,000	10	10	25	10	10	3 25	"
"	"	115,000	115,000	15	10	25	10	10	3 25	"
"	"	120,000	110,000	16	10	22	10	6	2 75	"
"	"	100,000	100,000	17	10	21	10	10	2 75	"
"	Three Lakes	300,000	225,000	60	10	22	10	10	3 25	"
"	Trafton	100,000	90,000	14	10	24	10	10	2 50	"
"	Arlington	15,000	10,000	15	10	25	10	10	2 50	"
"	Cedarhome	10,000	6,000	8	10	24	10	10	2 50	"
"	Darrington	40,000	33,000	100	9	25	12	12	2 65	"
"	Everett	70,000	55,000	35	10	24	12	11 1/2	2 70	"
"	"	70,000	70,000	60	1	24	11 1/2	1 85	1 85	"
"	"	40,000	40,000	40	1	25	12	12	2 25	"
"	"	200,000	150,000	55	10	25	12	12	2 00	"
"	"	80,000	80,000	80	10	25	12	12	2 95	"
"	"	100,000	70,000	80	10	25	12	12	2 20	"
"	"	135,000	135,000	100	10	25	12	12	2 95	"
"	"	15,000	15,000	13	10	26	11 1/2	10	2 77	"
"	"	25,000	25,000	20	9	23	12	12	2 70	"
"	Granite Falls	25,000	25,000	20	9	23	12	12	2 70	"

SNOHOMISH COUNTY—CONTINUED.

GOODS MANUFACTURED.	TOWN OR CITY.	DAILY CAPACITY.	DAILY OUTPUT.	Males employed.	Females employed.	Hours per day.....	Days per month.....	Average months per year...	Average wage, male.....	Average wage, female.....	Kind of power used.
Lumber.....	"	6,000	6,000	8	.....	9	25	12	\$2 25	.....	Steam.
"	Gold Bar.....	50,000	48,000	75	.....	10	25	11	2 25	.....	"
"	Index.....	20,000	20,000	18	1	10	20	11	2 25	.....	"
"	"	30,000	30,000	22	2	10	18	10	3 00	\$1 75	"
"	Maltby.....	120,000	120,000	15	.....	10	24	12	2 50	.....	"
"	Montree.....	5,000	5,000	3	.....	10	20	12	2 25	.....	"
"	"	20,000	20,000	18	.....	10	24	11	2 88	.....	"
"	"	50,000	50,000	22	.....	10	24	11	2 50	.....	"
"	Marysville.....	50,000	43,000	55	.....	10	23	10	2 75	.....	"
"	"	12,000	12,000	11	.....	10	20	10	2 25	.....	"
"	Mukilteo.....	280,000	280,000	180	.....	10	26 1/2	12	2 50	.....	"
"	Pilchuck.....	75,000	75,000	75	.....	10	26	12	2 40	.....	"
"	Stanwood.....	20,000	20,000	15	.....	10	25	11	2 25	.....	"
"	Startup.....	25,000	25,000	15	.....	10	25	12	2 25	.....	"
"	"	60,000	60,000	40	.....	10	25	10	2 25	.....	"
"	Snohomish.....	20,000	20,000	20	.....	10	26	12	2 50	.....	Steam and water
"	"	10,000	10,000	10	.....	10	26	12	2 70	.....	"
"	"	10,000	10,000	10	.....	10	20	12	2 65	.....	"
"	"	30,000	30,000	22	.....	10	26	12	2 50	.....	Steam.
"	"	60,000	60,000	68	.....	10	25	.....	2 25	.....	"
"	"	10,000	10,000	16	.....	10	26	12	2 75	.....	"
Laundry.....	Stimsons	.....	.....	3	5	10	25	12	2 60	1 25	"
"	Arlington.....	\$50 00	\$35 00	3	5	10	21	.....	2 50	1 25	"
"	Everett.....	60 00	45 00	6	9	10	20	12	2 50	1 35	"
"	"	100 00	50 00	4	12	10	25	12	2 50	1 00	"
"	"	.....	.....	6	10	10	26	12	.....	.....	"
"	"	75 00	50 00	4	12	9 1/2	26	12	2 50	1 25	"
"	"	75 00	40 00	2	10	9 1/2	26	12	2 50	1 25	"
"	Snohomish	.....	40 00	3	7	9	18	12	2 25	1 10	"
"	"	.....	25 00	3	6	9	18	12	3 00	1 05	"
Machine shop.....	Everett.....	.....	.....	6	.....	9	28	12	3 00	2 00	Electric.
"	"	50 00	40 00	7	1	9	8	12	2 50	.....	"
"	"	100 00	50 00	12	.....	9	25	12	2 50	.....	Steam.
"	"	.....	550 00	85	.....	9	26	12	3 00	.....	Electric.
"	"	.....	.....	15	.....	9	26	12	2 45	.....	"
"	"	.....	.....	118	.....	10	26	12	3 50	.....	"
"	"	.....	.....	9	.....	9	26	12	3 05	.....	Steam.
Newspapers.....	"	.....	.....	19	3	8	26	12	3 50	1 50	Electric.

Newspapers.....	Snobomish.....	2	9	26	12	8 00	1 00	Water.
Sash and doors.....	Everett.....	15	10	26	12	2 75	1 25	"
"	"	116	1	25	11	2 01	1 60	Steam.
Interior finish.....	"	18	10	26	12	3 00	.....	Electric.
Soda water, beer, syrups, extr.	"	850 gals.	10	26	12	2 50	.....	Steam.
Fuel.....	"	8	10	26	12	2 00	.....	Electric.
Boat building.....	"	3	9	25	12	3 25	.....	"
Ice and butter.....	"	12 tons ice	24 D. S.	30	12	2 50	.....	Steam.
		2,000 lbs. butter						
		750 bbls. flour						
Flour and feed.....	"	24 ton feed	24 D. S.	26	9	3 00	.....	"
Lath.....	"	40,000		26	11½	2 27	.....	"
Electricity.....	"	800 H. P.	9	30	12	3 06	.....	Steam-electric.
Ore.....	Granite Falls.	1,833 H. P.	1	30	12	3 00	1 50	Steam.
Paper.....	Lewell.....	22 tons	80	26	12	1 10	1 10	"
Lard & sausages, cold storage	Snobomish.....	22 tons	2	26	12	3 00	1 75	"

SPOKANE COUNTY.

Lumber.....	Colbert.....	12	10	20	5	2 60	.....	steam.
"	Deer Park.....	25,000	10	26	12	2 25	.....	"
"	Elk.....	25,000	10	26	10	2 75	.....	"
"	Milan.....	50,000	10	26	12	2 50	.....	" and water.
"	"	50,000	d.s. 20	26	12	2 25	.....	"
"	"	100,000	10	26	8	2 50	.....	"
"	Moab.....	15,000	10	22	8	2 50	.....	"
"	Peone.....	7,000	10	24	4	2 50	.....	"
"	"	25,000	10	25	8	2 50	.....	"
"	"	15,000	10	25	4	2 50	.....	"
"	"	10,000	10	25	4	2 50	.....	"
"	Rockford.....	17,000	10	24	8	2 00	.....	water and steam.
"	Spokane.....	55,000	10	26	12	2 15	.....	steam.
"	"	115,000	10	26	8	2 87	.....	"
Dressed lumber.....	"	100,000	10	26	10	2 25	.....	"
Lumber products.....	"	48,000	10	26	12	2 75	.....	"
"	"	40,000	10	25	12	2 75	.....	"
"	"	20,000	10	26	12	2 50	.....	electric.
"	"	3,000	10	26	12	2 50	.....	steam.
"	"	.....	10	25	12	2 75	.....	electric.
"	"	100,000	10	26	12	2 50	2 25	steam.
"	"	.....	2	26	12	2 25	.....	"
"	"	50	10	26	12	3 00	.....	"
"	"	14	10	26	12	2 50	.....	"
"	"	15	10	22	8	2 50	.....	"
Lumber.....	West Branch.....	27,000	10	26	10	3 00	.....	"
Shingles.....	Spokane.....	45,000	10	26	10	3 00	.....	"
"	"	40,000	10	26	10	3 00	.....	"

SPOKANE COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

GOODS MANUFACTURED.	TOWN OR CITY.	DAILY CAPACITY.	DAILY OUTPUT.	Males employed.	Females employed.	Hours per day.....	Days per month.....	Average months per year...	Average wage, male.....	Average wage, female....	Kind of power used.
Shingles.....	Spokane	45,000	45,000	6	..	10	28	12	\$3 50	..	Steam.
" "	" "	40,000	40,000	6	..	10	28	12	2 50	..	electric.
" "	" "	45,000	45,000	8	..	10	28	12	3 25	..	steam.
Machine shop ..	" "	40,000	38,000	6	..	10	25	10	3 00	..	electric.
" " .....	" "	..	..	60	..	9	28	12	2 84	..	"
" " .....	" "	..	..	62	..	9	28	12	2 75	..	"
" " .....	" "	..	..	117	..	9	28	12	2 75	..	"
" " .....	" "	..	..	65	..	9	28	12	2 75	..	"
" " .....	" "	..	..	40	..	9	28	12	3 25	..	water.
" " .....	" "	..	..	40	..	9	28	12	2 50	..	steam.
Flour and feed ..	Latah	350 bbls	300 bbls.	9	..	d.s.24	26	6	2 50	..	water.
" "	" "	450 bbls.	450 bbls.	15	..	10	20	10	2 25	..	"
" "	Spokane	200 bbls.	200 bbls.	12	..	d.s.24	26	12	2 75	\$1 50	"
" " cereals.....	" "	1,000 bbls.	900 bbls.	12	5	10	26	12	2 75	..	Electric
Cereals.....	" "	30 tons	5 tons	3	..	10	26	12	2 50	..	Steam
Laundry .....	" "	..	..	20	32	10	26	12	3 00	1 50	"
" " .....	" "	..	..	12	20	9½	24	12	2 90	1 40	Electric
" " .....	" "	..	..	17	26	10	26	12	2 50	1 40	Steam
" " .....	" "	..	..	15	20	10	26	12	2 65	1 45	"
" " .....	" "	..	..	18	50	10	26	12	2 25	1 40	"
" " .....	" "	..	..	28	70	10	26	12	2 50	1 35	Steam-electric
" " .....	" "	..	..	15	20	10	26	12	2 75	1 45	Steam-electric
Beer	" "	140 bbls	55 bbls	14	..	8	28	12	4 00	..	"
" "	" "	125 bbls	100 bbls	16	..	8	30	12	4 00	..	Steam
" "	" "	125 bbls	125 bbls	18	..	8	30	12	3 00	..	Electric
" "	" "	216 doz. bot	216 doz. bot	8	..	8	30	12	4 00	..	Steam
" "	" "	160 bbls	160 bbls	12	..	8	28	12	4 00	..	Steam-electric
" "	" "	150 bbls	125 bbls	17	..	10	28	12	2 25	..	"
Brick	Chester	40,000	25,000	10	..	10	26	10	2 10	..	"
" "	Freeman	60,000	60,000	43	..	10	26	12	2 00	..	"
" "	Mica.	20,000	6,000	14	..	10	26	12	2 00	..	"
" "	" "	50,000	50,000	20	..	9	26	12	2 50	..	Electric
" "	Spokane	30,000	30,000	20	..	10	25	6	2 25	1 70	"
" "	" "	10,000 lbs	5,000 lbs	40	8	9	25	12	2 75	1 25	Hand
" " .....	" "	..	..	60	60	9	28	12	2 75	1 00	Water
" " .....	" "	..	..	5	..	8	25	12	2 00	..	Steam
" "	" "	7 bbls	7 bbls	5	..	8	28	12	2 75	..	"
" "	" "	8,500	2,000	10	..	8	25	12	3 50	1 25	Hand
" "	" "	50 bbls	40 bbls	25	25	9	28	12	2 00	1 00	Steam
" "	" "	10,000 kwt	8,000 kwt	17	..	9	30	12	2 52	..	Electric power.

[illegible]

THURSTON COUNTY.

GOODS MANUFACTURED.	TOWN OR CITY.	DAILY CAPACITY.	DAILY OUTPUT.	Males employed.	Females employed.	Hours per day.....	Days per month.....	Average months per year...	Average wage, male.....	Average wage, female....	Kind of power used.
Shingles.....	Bordeaux.....	200,000	200,000	30	.....	10	25	8	\$3 25	.....	Steam.
"	Lacey.....	80,000	80,000	12	.....	10	24	10	\$2 75	.....	"
"	Little Rock.....	125,000	125,000	15	.....	10	25	10	\$3 30	.....	"
"	Olympia.....	200,000	175,000	30	.....	10	25	10	3 00	.....	"
"	"	100,000	100,000	15	.....	10	20	10	3 00	.....	"
"	Sherlock.....	140,000	140,000	20	.....	10	20	7	3 00	.....	"
"	Tumwater.....	60,000	60,000	12	.....	10	20	10	2 25	.....	"
Lumber.....	Gate.....	60,000	15,000	20	.....	10	24	11	2 50	.....	"
"	Grand Mound.....	15,000	12,000	12	.....	10	24	9	2 37	.....	"
"	Little Rock.....	20,000	20,000	11	.....	10	20	12	2 25	.....	"
"	McIntosh.....	60,000	60,000	24	.....	10	25	12	2 25	.....	"
"	Olympia.....	30,000	25,000	25	.....	10	25	12	2 50	.....	"
"	"	115,000	115,000	100	1	10	24	12	2 50	.....	"
"	Rochester.....	12,000	12,000	12	.....	10	26	10	2 50	.....	"
"	Sherlock.....	80,000	25,000	15	.....	10	24	12	2 50	.....	"
"	Tenino.....	45,000	45,000	25	.....	10	25	10	2 80	.....	"
"	"	40,000	40,000	27	.....	10	24	12	2 25	.....	"
"	Tumwater.....	35,000	35,000	35	.....	10	31	12	2 25	.....	"
"	Yelm.....	10,000	10,000	7	.....	10	15	8	2 25	.....	"
Beer.....	Tumwater.....	200 bbls.	200 bbls.	71	.....	8	28	12	3 13	.....	Steam-electric
Columns.....	Bacoda.....	600	.....	12	.....	10	25	12	6 00	.....	Steam.
Machine shop.....	Olympia.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	26	12	8 50	.....	Electric.
Wood products.....	"	.....	.....	52	.....	10	25	12	2 12	.....	Steam.
Sand stone.....	Tenino.....	6 car loads	3 car loads	40	.....	10	26	11	2 75	.....	"

WAHIAKUM COUNTY.

Shingles.....	Skamokawa.....	220,000	220,000	30	.....	10	24	12	\$3 30	.....	Steam.
"	"	65,000	65,000	13	.....	10	20	.....	2 75	.....	"
Lumber.....	Eagle Gorge.....	35,000	35,000	30	.....	10	26	11	2 50	.....	Water.
Canned salmon.....	Altoona.....	.....	.....	45	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	Steam.
"	Brookfield.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
"	Cathlamet.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
"	Eagle Cliff.....	1,200 cases	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	Con'td pr. case	.....	"

WALLA WALLA COUNTY.

Flour and feed.....	Prescott.....	250 bbls.	10	.....	10	.....	25	9	\$2 25	.....	Water.
" ".....	Waitsburg.....	400 "	15	.....	d.s. 24	.....	26	12	2 50	.....	"
" ".....	Walla Walla.....	50 "	5	.....	10	.....	26	9	2 70	.....	"
" ".....	" ".....	75 "	6	.....	10	.....	26	10	2 25	.....	Water and elect.
" ".....	" ".....	800 "	13	.....	10	.....	26	10	2 00	.....	Electric.
Wood products.....	Waitsburg.....	.....	2	.....	10	.....	26	12	8 00	.....	.....
" ".....	Walla Walla.....	.....	18	.....	10	.....	26	12	8 00	.....	Steam.
Laundry.....	" ".....	.....	7	.....	12	.....	26	12	2 50	\$1 25	"
Beer.....	" ".....	.....	10	.....	40	.....	26	12	2 00	1 40	"
Harvest machinery.....	" ".....	120 bbls.	8	.....	9	.....	26	12	8 00	.....	Steam and elec.
Leather.....	" ".....	50 "	9	.....	9	.....	26	12	2 75	.....	Electric.
Machine shop.....	" ".....	100 m. y'r	75	.....	10	.....	26	13	2 58	.....	Steam and elec.
		.....	8	.....	10	.....	26	12	8 00	.....	Electric.

WHATCOM COUNTY.

Shingles.....	Acme.....	50,000	9	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Steam.
" ".....	Bellingham.....	50,000	10	.....	10	.....	25	.....	8 00	.....	"
" ".....	" ".....	50,000	11	.....	10	.....	24	10	8 00	.....	"
" ".....	" ".....	25,000	6	.....	20	.....	26	9	8 50	.....	"
" ".....	" ".....	90,000	14	.....	.....	.....	20	10	8 00	.....	"
" ".....	" ".....	20,000	8	.....	10	.....	23	10	8 00	.....	"
" ".....	" ".....	d.s. 40,000	11	.....	10	.....	24	11	2 75	.....	"
" ".....	" ".....	40,000	14	.....	10	.....	25	12	2 75	.....	"
" ".....	" ".....	100,000	11	.....	10	.....	24	10	8 00	.....	"
" ".....	" ".....	75,000	21	.....	10	.....	24	10	8 00	.....	"
" ".....	" ".....	120,000	18	.....	10	.....	24	10	8 00	.....	"
" ".....	" ".....	50,000	9	.....	10	.....	24	10	8 00	.....	"
" ".....	" ".....	50,000	12	.....	10	.....	24	11	8 35	.....	"
" ".....	" ".....	60,000	10	.....	10	.....	24	11	8 00	.....	"
" ".....	" ".....	50,000	11	.....	10	.....	24	11	2 75	.....	"
" ".....	" ".....	75,000	11	.....	10	.....	24	11	2 75	.....	"
" ".....	" ".....	60,000	25	.....	10	.....	26	12	2 50	.....	"
" ".....	" ".....	225,000	65	.....	10	.....	26	12	2 88	.....	"
" ".....	" ".....	300,000	150	.....	10	.....	26	12	8 00	.....	"
" ".....	" ".....	800,000	14	.....	10	.....	25	10	8 00	.....	"
" ".....	" ".....	100,000	80	.....	10	.....	25	12	2 50	.....	"
" ".....	" ".....	200,000	14	.....	10	.....	25	12	2 50	.....	"
" ".....	" ".....	60,000	14	.....	10	.....	25	12	2 50	.....	"
" ".....	" ".....	75,000	10	.....	10	.....	25	11	2 25	.....	"
" ".....	Blaine.....	120,000	16	1	10	.....	25	10	8 00	1 50	"
" ".....	" ".....	80,000	13	.....	10	.....	25	10	8 00	.....	"
" ".....	" ".....	80,000	11	.....	10	.....	22	10	8 00	.....	"

WHATCOM COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

GOODS MANUFACTURED.	TOWN OR CITY.	DAILY CAPACITY.	DAILY OUTPUT.	Males employed.	Females employed.	Hours per day.....	Days per month.....	Average months per year...	Average wage, male.....	Average wage, female.....	Kind of power used.
Shingles.....	Blaine.....	225,000	225,000	48	.....	10	25	10	\$2 71	.....	Steam.
"	"	85,000	75,000	15	.....	10	20	.....	3 00	.....	"
"	"	80,000	80,000	17	.....	10	24	.....	2 75	.....	"
"	Birch Bay.....	40,000	40,000	14	.....	10	22	10	3 00	.....	"
"	Blue Canyon.....	100,000	100,000	18	.....	10	26	9	3 50	.....	"
"	Clear Brook.....	90,000	90,000	19	.....	20	25	.....	2 75	.....	"
"	Clipper.....	100,000	100,000	14	.....	10	25	9	3 25	.....	"
"	Crane.....	75,000	75,000	12	.....	10	25	9	2 75	.....	"
"	Custer.....	100,000	75,000	13	.....	10	25	.....	2 50	.....	"
"	"	100,000	75,000	14	.....	10	25	.....	3 00	.....	"
"	"	70,000	50,000	7	.....	10	20	7	3 00	.....	"
"	"	50,000	50,000	10	.....	10	20	9	3 00	.....	"
"	"	70,000	60,000	9	.....	10	20	10	2 85	.....	"
"	"	50,000	50,000	10	.....	10	20	10	2 75	.....	"
"	"	50,000	50,000	9	.....	10	22	10	3 05	.....	"
"	Deming.....	45,000	50,000	9	.....	10	20	10	2 75	.....	"
"	"	50,000	50,000	11	.....	10	25	10	3 50	.....	"
"	"	80,000	70,000	8	.....	10	25	10	3 00	.....	"
"	"	50,000	50,000	13	.....	20	18	9	3 00	.....	"
"	"	150,000	140,000	10	1	10	24	.....	\$1 25	.....	"
"	"	60,000	60,000	15	1	10	25	10	3 25	.....	"
"	"	50,000	50,000	10	.....	10	20	10	3 00	.....	"
"	Everson.....	50,000	45,000	10	.....	10	25	10	3 00	.....	"
"	"	50,000	50,000	10	.....	10	25	10	3 00	.....	"
"	Ferndale.....	50,000	50,000	13	.....	10	22	.....	2 80	.....	"
"	"	50,000	100,000	15	.....	10	22	.....	2 85	.....	"
"	"	100,000	100,000	10	.....	10	24	10	2 75	.....	"
"	"	60,000	50,000	10	.....	10	25	10	3 00	.....	"
"	"	25,000 D. S.	40,000 D. S.	10	.....	10	20	10	3 00	.....	"
"	"	70,000	50,000	10	.....	10	22	10	3 00	.....	"
"	"	50,000	50,000	10	.....	10	22	10	2 75	.....	"
"	"	60,000	80,000	11	.....	10	24	12	3 00	.....	"
"	"	30,000	55,000	6	.....	10	24	.....	2 50	.....	"
"	"	60,000	65,000	13	.....	10	23	10	3 25	.....	"
"	"	70,000	115,000	11	.....	10	23	10	2 85	.....	"
"	"	180,000	8,000	22	.....	10	20	10	2 25	.....	"
"	"	8,000	8,000	6	.....	10	20	10	2 25	.....	"
"	"	80,000	70,000	12	.....	10	24	12	3 00	.....	"
"	"	50,000	50,000	10	.....	10	26	10	2 85	.....	"

Shingles	Goshen	65,000	20,000	6	10	25	10	3 00	10	Steam.
"	Lawrence	75,000	65,000	12	20	26	10	2 75	10	"
"	"	50,000	45,000	12	20	25	10	3 00	10	"
"	Lynden	75,000	70,000	14	10	23	12	2 90	12	"
"	"	100,000	75,000	14	10	24	10	3 00	10	"
"	"	80,000	70,000	13	10	23	10	3 00	10	"
"	"	80,000	20,000	13	10	24	10	3 00	10	"
"	"	30,000	60,000	9	10	20	10	3 00	10	"
"	"	75,000	75,000	11	20	20	10	3 25	10	"
"	Maple Falls	60,000	60,000	10	10	24	5	3 00	5	"
"	"	60,000	55,000	8	10	24	10	3 00	10	"
"	"	60,000	50,000	11	10	24	10	3 00	10	"
"	"	60,000	50,000	12	10	24	10	3 00	10	"
"	"	50,000	50,000	9	10 D S	23	10	3 00	10	"
"	"	70,000	70,000	12	1	23	10	3 00	10	"
"	"	50,000	70,000	10	1	24	11	3 00	11	"
"	Mountain View	70,000	60,000	10	10	24	10	3 00	10	"
"	"	84,000	65,000	11	10	24	10	3 00	10	"
"	Marjette	50,000	50,000	10	10	24	10	3 00	10	"
"	"	50,000	50,000	9	10	24	10	3 00	10	"
"	Nooksack	100,000	100,000	15	10	23	10	3 00	10	"
"	Noon	80,000	80,000	8	10	24	10	3 00	10	"
"	Rome	80,000	80,000	9	10	25	9	3 50	9	"
"	Silver Beach	50,000	50,000	11	20	23	10	2 75	10	"
"	"	75,000	75,000	9	10	23	10	3 00	10	"
"	"	150,000	150,000	27	10	25	11	2 75	11	"
"	"	75,000	65,000	10	10	25	12	2 75	12	"
"	"	75,000	75,000	30	20	25	8	2 75	8	"
"	Sumas	40,000	40,000	9	10	22	10	2 98	10	"
"	"	125,000	125,000	25	10	24	10	3 00	10	"
"	Van Buren	120,000	100,000	27	10	25	10	2 75	10	"
"	Van Wyck	80,000	25,000	27	10	25	10	3 00	10	"
"	Van Zandt	50,000	50,000	15	10	20	7	3 00	7	"
"	Wahl	50,000	50,000	8	10	24	10	3 25	10	"
"	"	50,000	50,000	9	10	25	10	3 25	10	"
"	"	25,000	25,000	5	10	25	8	3 25	8	"
"	Wickersham	95,000	75,000	9	10	24	10	3 50	10	"
"	"	40,000	40,000	8	10	24	10	3 00	10	"
"	"	50,000	50,000	9	10	23	9	3 00	9	"
"	"	100,000	40,000	8	10	25	11	2 90	11	"
"	Bellingham	20,000	10,000	10	10	24	11	2 25	11	"
"	"	15,000	15,000	10	10	23	12	2 25	12	"
"	"	60,000	60,000	34	10	26	12	2 00	12	"
"	"	100,000	100,000	80	10	26	12	2 25	12	"
"	"	150,000	150,000	120	10	25	12	2 25	12	"
"	"	40,000	20,000	30	10	22	12	2 25	12	"
"	"	60,000	35,000	70	10	25	12	1 98	12	"

WHEATCOM COUNTY—CONTINUED.

GOODS MANUFACTURED.	TOWN OR CITY.	DAILY CAPACITY.	DAILY OUTPUT.	Males employed	Females employed	Hours per day.....	Days per month.....	Average months per year...	Average wage, male.....	Average wage, female....	Kind of power used.
Lumber...	Bellingham...	225,000	225,000	249	1	10	26	12	2 37	\$2 00	Steam.
"	"	175,000	175,000	219		10	26	12	2 38		"
"	"	6,000	4,000	4		10	24	12	2 50		"
"	"	125,000	125,000	130		10	26	12	2 75		"
"	Blaine...	15,000	10,000	10		10	22	12	2 25		"
"	"	100,000	100,000	50		10	25	12	2 25		"
"	"	225,000	225,000	125		10	25	12	2 75		"
"	"	new mill		8		10			2 75		"
"	Custer...	2,500	1,500	2		9	15	10	2 00		"
"	"	30,000	25,000	12		10	21	11	2 18		"
"	"	2,000	2,000	3		10	25		3 00		"
"	Clipper...			75	1				2 50	\$2 00	"
"	Deming...	10,000	10,000	6		10	25		3 10		"
"	Everson...	20,000	20,000	15		10			2 25		"
"	"	12,000	10,000	9		10	20	12	2 25		"
"	Ferdale...	8,000	5,000	6		10	23		2 25		"
"	"	8,000	8,000	7		10	20	10	2 25		"
"	"	20,000	15,000	17		10	24		2 50		"
"	"	5,000	4,000	6		10	26		2 00		"
"	Lawrence...	6,000	5,000	5		10	20	11	2 25		"
"	Lynden...	10,000	10,000	11		10	20	12	2 25		"
"	"	12,000	10,000	15		10	23	10	2 25		"
"	"	10,000	6,000	5		10			2 00		"
"	Mountain View...	3,000	3,000	4		8	10	9	2 00		"
"	Noon Station...	12,000	9,000	9		10	20		2 50		"
"	Strandell...	15,000	10,000	10		10	20	10	2 25		"
"	Sumas...	20,000	10,000	12		10	20	11	2 50		"
"	"	20,000	10,000	7		10	23	9	2 25		"
"	"	15,000	10,000	22		10	20		2 50		"
"	"	10,000	5,000	4		10	25	11	2 90	1 00	"
"	Wickersham...			2	1	10	25	12	2 50		Electric.
"	Bellingham...			1		8	26	12			"
"	"			2		8	26	12	2 65	3 00	"
"	"			2	1	8	26	12	3 00		"
"	"	4,800 pa's	1,000 week	4		8	26	12	3 00		"
"	"			2		8	26	12	2 50	1 25	"
"	"			3	1	8	26	12	2 50		"
"	"			2		8	26	12	1 76	1 25	"
"	"	10,000 pa's	6,700 pa's	70	4	8	26	12			"

Printing and publishing

Printing and Publishing	Bellingham	9	1	8	26	12	2 70	1 15	Electric.
"	"	24	8	8	30	12	4 00	1 50	"
"	"	1	1	9	26	12	8 85	1 00	"
Machine shop	Lynden	2	9	9	26	12	2 50		Gasoline.
"	Bellingham	10	9	9	26	12	2 75		Steam and elec.
"	"	6	9	9	26	12	2 75		Electric.
"	"	4	10	10	26	12	2 75		Steam.
"	"	2	9	9	26	12	8 00		"
"	"	9	9	9	26	12	8 34		Electric.
"	"	40	9	9	26	12	8 00		Steam and elec.
Laundry	"	7	9	9	26	12	2 45		Electric.
"	"	6	10	10	25	12	2 25	1 30	Steam.
"	"	17	30	10	26	12	2 70	1 40	"
"	"	7	7	10	26	12	2 70	1 30	"
"	"	4	8	10	26	12	1 50	1 50	"
Canned salmon	Lynden	2	8	11	24	6	2 50		Steam & electric.
"	Bellingham	90	50	11	30	4	2 75	2 00	"
"	"	400	100	10	30	4	2 00	1 50	"
"	"	2,000	400	10	20	4	2 00	1 50	"
"	"	80	70	10	20	4	2 50		Steam.
"	Blaine	20	1,000	10	26	6	2 50		"
Sash and doors	Bellingham	8	10	10	26	12	2 50		Water.
"	"	25	10	10	26	12	2 50		Electric.
"	"	11	10	10	26	12	2 25		Steam.
Broom handles	"	10	10	10	22	12	2 00		"
"	"	6,000	10	10	22	10	2 00		"
"	Sumas	5	5	10	22	10	2 00		"
"	"	5	5	10	23	12	2 00		"
Electricity	Bellingham	18	8	8	30	12	2 50		"
"	"	22	24	24	30	12	2 50		"
"	Blaine	6	30	30	12	8	2 25		"
"	Alger	30	10	10	24	9	2 00		"
Brick and tile	Lynden	2	10	10	25	12	2 00		"
Butter	"	200,000	120	10	25	12	2 00	1 00	Steam & electric.
Tin cans	Bellingham	180	32	10	30	7	3 45		Steam.
Lager beer	"	570 bbls.	82	24 D. S.	30	12	2 40		Electric.
Car repairing	"	19	19	9 1/2	30				

WHITMAN COUNTY.

Flour and feed	Colfax	3	10	26	9	\$2 75	Water.
"	"	6	11	26	9	2 40	Steam.
"	Oakdale	5	10	26	10	2 60	Electric.
"	Palouse	3	10	25	7	2 75	Water.
"	"	8	12	26	4	2 75	Steam.
"	Tekoa	3	11	26	10	3 50	Water.
"	Winona	5	10	26	12	3 00	Gasoline.
Machine shop	Colfax	23	10	30	12	2 00	Steam.
"	Tekoa	8	9	26	12	2 50	"
Laundry	Colfax	2	8	26	12	\$1 50	"

WHITMAN COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

GOODS MANUFACTURED.	TOWN OR CITY.	DAILY CAPACITY.	DAILY OUTPUT.	Males employed.	Females employed.	Hours per day.....	Days per month.....	Average months per year...	Average wage, male.....	Average wage, female....	Kind of power used.
Laundry.....	Palouse.....	.....	.....	3	4	10	24	12	\$1 75	\$1 00	Steam
".....	Fullman.....	.....	.....	2	6	10	26	12	2 75	1 25	Electric.
Lumber.....	Colfax.....	20,000	15,000	35	.....	10	26	9	2 25	.....	Steam.
".....	Palouse.....	11,000	11,000	33	.....	d.s.20	26	12	2 60	.....	.....
Wood work.....	Colfax.....	.....	.....	6	.....	10	26	12	3 00	.....	Electric.
Beer.....	".....	100 bbls.	100 bbls.	10	.....	9	26	12	3 50	.....	.....
".....	Palouse.....	25 bbls.	25 bbls.	3	.....	8	26	12	3 00	.....	Steam.
Soda water.....	Fullman.....	75 cases	20 cases	1	.....	10	26	12	2 50	.....	Hand.

YAKIMA COUNTY.

Laundry.....	North Yakima.....	.....	.....	5	16	10	26	12	\$2 50	\$1 35	Steam.
".....	".....	.....	.....	3	18	10	26	12	2 50	1 40	Electric.
Wood products.....	".....	.....	.....	9	8	10	25	12	2 50	1 19	Steam.
".....	".....	.....	.....	6	.....	10	24	12	2 65	.....	Electric.
Beer.....	".....	60 bbls.	10 bbls.	8	.....	10	26	12	3 50	.....	.....
Flour and feed.....	".....	800 bbls.	270 bbls.	8	.....	10 D.S.	26	11	2 90	.....	Steam.
Lumber.....	".....	120,000	120,000	150	.....	10	25	12	2 50	.....	Water.
									2 75	.....	Steam.

TABLE NO. 2—STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.
SUMMARY BY COUNTIES AND industries for all plants reported.

ADAMS COUNTY.													
GOODS MANUFACTURED OR HANDLED.	Total num- ber plants...	Total daily capacity	Total daily output.....	Total num- ber males employed ...	Total num- ber females employed ...	Average hours per day.....	Average days per month.....	Average months per year.....	Average wages, male.	Average wages, female.....	KIND OF POWER USED.		
											Steam.	Electric.	Water.
Flour and feed.....	2	800 bbls.	670 bbls.	28	5	11	26	9½	\$2 67		2		
Miscellaneous.....	2			7		11	28	12	2 50		2		
ASOTIN COUNTY.													
Electric power.....	2	1,500 h.p.	700 h.p.	10		8	30.	12	\$2 87		1		
Flour and feed.....	2	115 bbls.	65 bbls.	9		11½	25½	11	2 75		1		
Miscellaneous.....	3			59		9½	26	9	3 00		1		
BENTON COUNTY.													
Flour.....	1	100 bbls.	50 bbls.	2		11	20	12	\$2 65			1	
Laundry.....	1			2	6	10	20	12	2 10	\$1 25	1		
CHEHALIS COUNTY.													
Lumber.....	29	2,313,400	2,243,400	2,106		10	24		\$2 50		28		
Shingles.....	22	3,580,000	3,480,000	470		10	23½		3 07		22		
Wood products.....	3			131		9½	25		2 85		3		
Laundries.....	2			10	42	9½	25½	12	\$1 42		2		
Electric power.....	3			17		11	30	12	2 70		2		
Machine shops.....	2			12		9½	25½	12	2 66		2		
Miscellaneous.....	5			76	20	9½	25½	12	2 55		2		
												1 gasol'n	
											2	2	
CHELAN COUNTY.													
Lumber.....	8	122,000	122,000	201	1	10	26	9	\$2 34		3		
Flour and feed.....	2	300 bbls.	285 bbls.	23		10	26	9½	2 50			1	
Miscellaneous.....	2			11	32	10	26	8½	2 37	1 12	1	1	

CLALLAM COUNTY.

Shingles.....	13	845,000	890,000	148	5	10.00	22.77	8.80	\$2 69	\$1 31	18	
Lumber.....	4	47,000	42,000	44		9.75	20.00	8.75	2 42		4	
Miscellaneous.....	8			61		9.66	26.00	8.00	2 33		3	

CLARKE COUNTY.

Lumber.....	21	524,000	503,000	215		10	20.83	\$9 72	\$2 27		21	
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COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Machine shop.....	3			53		9.66	26	12.00	\$2 52		2	gas'l'n 2
Flour and feed.....	3	500 bbls.	485 bbls.	25		11.83	26	9.66	2 52			
Miscellaneous.....	2			8	3	10.00	26	12.00	2 12		1	

COWLITZ COUNTY.

Lumber.....	11	228,000	228,000	145		10	24.8	11.3	\$2 85		11	
Shingles.....	8	1,135,000	1,135,000	191		10	23.9	10.4	3 13		8	

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Flour and feed.....	1	100 bbls.	100 bbls.	7		12	26	6	\$2 75			Elect. 1
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GARFIELD COUNTY.

Flour and feed.....	2	275 bbls.	225 bbls.	7		12	26	11	\$2 70			2
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ISLAND COUNTY.

Lumber.....	2	16,000	14,000	14		9%	16½	8½	\$2 57		2	
Shingles.....	1	50,000	50,000	10		10	20	10½	2 50		1	

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Lumber.....	4	465,000	484,000	631		10.00	23	9.84	\$2 08		4	1
Shingles.....	2	130,000	130,000	18		10.00	19	10.50	2 75		2	
Miscellaneous.....	2			66	37	9.50	21	8.50	2 37	\$1 67	2	

KING COUNTY.

GOODS MANUFACTURED OR HANDLED.	Total num- ber plants...	Total daily capacity....	Total daily output.....	Total num- ber males employed...	Total num- ber females employed...	Average hours per day.....	Average days per month.....	Average months per year.....	Average wages, male.	Average wages, female.....	KIND OF POWER USED.	
											Steam.	Electric. Water.
Shingles.....	48	7,402,000	6,784,000	1,159	6	10.00	24.00	10.90	\$2.77	\$1.45	48	.....
Lumber.....	56	2,899,000	2,158,000	2,402	11	10.00	23.00	11.70	2.63	1.54	54	2
Laundries.....	16	8	8	316	460	9.80	28.00	12.00	2.67	1.81	18	2
Flour and feed.....	8	8	8	207	16	10.00	25.60	12.00	2.55	1.37	2	7
Wood products.....	8	8	8	199	.....	10.00	25.60	12.00	3.00	.....	2	4
Brick and tile.....	6	235,000	235,000	235	.....	10.00	23.50	11.40	2.77	.....	6	.....
Beer.....	4	1,860 bbls.	990 bbls.	181	.....	8.40	25.00	12.00	3.16	.....	4	2
Machine shops.....	4	.....	.....	71	.....	9.00	25.00	12.00	2.86	.....	4	2
Saws.....	4	.....	.....	37	5	9.00	25.00	12.00	3.46	2.33	2	4
Ice.....	3	133 tons	.....	57	.....	9.30	28.00	12.00	2.68	.....	1	2
Furniture.....	3	.....	.....	115	12	10.00	25.00	12.00	2.16	1.75	3	.....
Electric power.....	3	.....	10,000 h.p.	57	.....	9.00	30.00	12.00	2.66	.....	2	.....
Cable power.....	2	.....	600 h.p.	9	.....	10.00	30.00	12.00	2.75	.....	2	.....
Newspapers.....	3	225,000	102,000	449	17	8.16	27.83	11.38	3.72	2.22	.....	8
Boilers.....	3	.....	.....	61	1	9.33	23.00	12.00	3.25	1.00	2	2
Boots and shoes.....	2	1,100 pairs	1,100 pairs	100	40	9.75	23.00	12.00	1.99	1.85	.....	.....
Condensed milk.....	2	.....	1,200 cases	185	45	10.00	23.50	12.00	2.70	1.43	1	1
Dressed meats.....	2	.....	.....	189	9	10.00	23.00	12.00	3.20	2.25	1	2
Iron foundries.....	2	.....	.....	44	.....	9.00	23.00	12.00	3.12	.....	2	.....
Iron products.....	2	.....	.....	45	.....	9.30	23.50	12.00	3.12	.....	2	.....
Wool and pelts.....	2	1,400 pelts	900 pelts	29	.....	10.00	23.00	12.00	2.27	.....	1	1
Miscellaneous.....	22	.....	.....	1,578	305	9.78	26.00	11.60	2.55	1.40	9	14

KITSAP COUNTY.

Lumber.....	7	923,000	871,000	1,583	.....	10.00	26	12	\$2.26	.....	7	.....
Miscellaneous.....	2	112	2	9.50	26	12	2.75	2

KLIKITAT COUNTY.

Miscellaneous.....	5	24	4	9.8	22.8	9.8	\$2.56	\$1.00	5
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LEWIS COUNTY.

GOODS MANUFACTURED OR HANDLED.	Total num- ber plants...	Total daily capacity	Total daily output	Total number males employed ...	Total number females employed ...	Average hours per day	Average days per months	Average months per year	Average wages, male.	Average wages, female.....	KIND OF POWER USED.	
											Steam.	Electric. Water.
Lumber.....	26	1,179,000	1,107,000	840	.....	10.00	23.40	11.40	\$2.88	.....	25	1
Shingles.....	4	770,000	715,000	110	.....	10.00	25.00	10.50	2.97	.....	4	.....
Columns.....	3	4,000	4,000	117	.....	10.00	22.23	10.00	3.50	.....	8	.....
Laundries.....	3	.....	.....	10	83	10.00	22.50	12.00	2.50	1.88	.....	.....
Wood products.....	2	.....	.....	60	.....	10.00	25.00	12.00	2.75	.....	2	.....
Miscellaneous.....	4	.....	.....	126	.....	9.60	27.00	12.00	2.50	.....	4	.....

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Flour and feed.....	8	3,000 bbls.	2,675 bbls.	109	1	11	26.00	8.70	\$2.62	\$1.00	8	1
Miscellaneous.....	5	.....	.....	16	7	10	25.40	10.40	2.85	1.25	4	Gasol'e

MASON COUNTY.

Lumber.....	2	32,000	32,000	24	.....	10.00	22.50	7	\$2.62	.....	8	.....
Miscellaneous.....	3	.....	.....	39	1	10.66	26.33	12	2.50	\$2.25	8	.....

PACIFIC COUNTY.

Lumber.....	11	650,000	625,000	470	.....	10	24	12	\$2.37	.....	11	.....
Canned salmon.....	3	2,700 cases	.....	125	11	.....	.....	.....	1.50	.....	8	.....
Shingles.....	3	465,000	325,000	58	.....	10	22	10	2.78	.....	8	.....
Laundry.....	1	\$40 value	\$40 value	4	7	10	26	12	2.00	.....	1	.....

PIERCE COUNTY.

Lumber.....	27	1,625,000	1,576,000	1,723	9	10.00	25.00	12.00	\$2.22	\$1.58	27	1
Shingles.....	9	1,430,000	1,340,000	258	.....	10.00	24.80	11.20	2.52	.....	9	.....
Wood products.....	14	.....	.....	862	11	10.00	25.00	12.00	2.21	1.25	14	1
Laundries.....	6	\$1,080 val.	\$925 value	73	173	10.00	25.00	12.00	3.10	1.82	4	2
Machine shops.....	4	.....	.....	240	1	9.00	25.70	12.00	2.78	.....	2	2
Lath.....	3	50,000	49,000	43	.....	10.00	24.30	12.00	2.11	.....	3	.....
Flour and feed.....	3	4,200 bbls.	3,800	108	1	.....	25.60	12.00	2.63	2.80	2	1
Furniture.....	6	.....	.....	263	6	10.00	28.00	12.00	2.15	1.25	1	5
House fixtures.....	2	.....	.....	18	1	10.00	28.00	12.00	3.00	1.00	2	.....
Miscellaneous.....	14	.....	.....	801	50	9.30	26.00	12.00	2.67	1.80	4	Oil 1

STEVENS COUNTY.

GOODS MANUFACTURED OR HANDLED.	Total num- ber plants...	Total daily capacity	Total daily output.....	Total number males employed ..	Total number females employed ...	Average hours per day.....	Average days per month.....	Average months per year	Average wages, male.	Average wages, female.....	KIND OF POWER USED.	
											Steam.	Electric. Water.
Lumber.....	30	739,000	692,000	429	214	10	24.00	7.40	\$2.43	.....	29	1
Miscellaneous.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	27.20	10.60	2.51	.....	4	1

THURSTON COUNTY.

Shingles	7	905,000	890,000	134	.....	10.00	22.71	9.57	\$2.93	.....	7	.....
Lumber	12	472,000	414,000	813	1	10.00	23.00	11.00	2.35	.....	12	.....
Miscellaneous.....	5	.....	.....	184	.....	9.40	26.00	12.00	3.80	.....	4	2

WAHIAKUM COUNTY.

Canned salmon.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Shingles.....	2	285,000	285,000	43	.....	10	22	12	\$3.02	.....	2	.....
Lumber.....	1	35,000	35,000	30	.....	10	26	11	2.50	.....	1	.....

WALLA WALLA COUNTY.

Flour and feed.....	5	1,075 bbls.	925 bbls.	48	.....	10.40	26	10	\$2.84	.....	.....	1
Wood products.....	3	.....	.....	25	.....	10.00	26	12	2.92	.....	1	2
Laundries.....	2	.....	.....	17	62	10.00	26	12	2.25	\$1.32	2	.....
Beer.....	2	170 bbls.	88 bbls.	17	.....	9.00	26	12	3.00	.....	2	1

WHATCOM COUNTY.

Shingles.....	105	8,427,000	7,523,000	1,494	13	10.00	22.90	10.80	\$2.98	\$1.28	105	.....
Lumber.....	87	1,570,500	1,447,500	1,881	8	10.00	22.70	11.00	2.27	1.65	87	.....
Printing and publishing.....	19	.....	.....	1,122	10	8.16	26.30	12.00	2.83	1.45	.....	Oil 1
Machine shops.....	17	.....	.....	76	50	9.14	25.14	12.00	2.82	.....	4	5
Laundries.....	4	.....	.....	29	10	10.00	24.25	12.00	2.25	1.37	4	.....
Canned salmon.....	4	15,200 cases	6,517 cases	584	220	10.25	24.00	12.00	2.44	1.75	4	.....
Sash and doors.....	3	.....	.....	24	.....	10.00	26.00	12.00	2.41	.....	1	1
Broom handles.....	3	14,000	.....	46	.....	10.00	25.50	11.00	2.00	.....	2	.....
Electric power.....	3	.....	.....	46	.....	10.00	30.00	12.00	2.50	.....	3	.....
Miscellaneous.....	3	.....	.....	283	120	10.40	27.00	10.00	2.42	1.00	4	2

WHITMAN COUNTY.

Flour and feed.....	6	690 bbls.	380 bbls.	28	.....	10.60	28	8.00	\$2.79	.....	2	1	3
Machine shops.....	2	.....	.....	28	.....	10.00	28	12.00	2.50	.....	1	.....	1 oil
Laundries.....	3	.....	.....	7	18	9.60	25	12.00	2.33	\$1.25	2	1	.....
Lumber.....	2	31,000	26,000	68	.....	10.00	28	10.50	2.42	.....	2	.....	.....
Beer.....	2	125 bbls.	125 bbls.	18	.....	8.50	28	12.00	3.25	.....	1	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	2	.....	.....	7	.....	10.00	28	12.00	2.75	.....	.....	1	1 hand

YAKIMA COUNTY.

Laundries.....	3	.....	.....	13	42	10.00	25.66	12.00	\$2.50	\$1.31	2	1	.....
Wood products.....	2	.....	.....	15	.....	9.50	25.00	12.00	3.07	.....	.....	2	.....
Miscellaneous.....	3	.....	.....	166	.....	10.00	25.66	11.66	2.72	2.00	.....	.....	1

TABLE No. 3, STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.
SUMMARY FOR THE STATE BY COUNTIES.

COUNTRIES.	Total number plants reported.....	Total number males employed ...	Total number females employed ...	Average hours per day.....	Average days per month.....	Average months per year.....	Average wages, male.	Average wages, female.....	KIND OF POWER USED.			
									Steam.	Electric.	Water.	Oil.
Adams.....	4	35	5	11.00	27.00	10.75	\$2.58	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Asotin.....	7	78	6	9.66	27.00	11.00	2.87	.....	3	1	2	.....
Benton.....	2	4	.....	10.50	20.00	12.00	2.37	81.25	1	.....	1	.....
Chehalis.....	66	2,822	62	9.70	25.50	.....	2.64	.....	59	3	1	1
Chelan.....	7	295	38	10.00	26.00	9.00	2.40	1.68	2	2	1	.....
Columbia.....	20	253	5	9.80	22.92	8.35	2.48	1.81	20	.....	.....	.....
Clark.....	21	215	.....	10.00	20.33	9.72	2.27	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
Cowlitz.....	8	86	3	10.33	26.00	11.22	2.62	.....	3	.....	4	2
Douglas.....	19	386	.....	12.00	24.30	10.90	2.74	.....	19	.....	.....	.....
Gardfield.....	1	7	.....	12.00	26.00	6.00	2.75	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Grant.....	2	24	.....	12.00	26.00	11.00	2.70	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Jefferson.....	3	24	.....	9.75	18.50	9.50	2.53	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Klickitat.....	8	715	38	9.33	21.00	9.61	2.48	1.67	8	1	.....	.....
Klamath.....	202	7,435	927	9.50	26.47	11.40	2.38	1.61	157	63	.....	.....
Knappton.....	9	1,680	2	10.00	22.80	12.00	2.50	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
Klickitat.....	5	24	.....	9.80	22.80	9.90	2.56	1.00	5	.....	.....	.....
Lewis.....	42	1,163	83	10.00	24.20	11.50	2.73	1.12	41	1	.....	1
Lincoln.....	18	1,055	8	10.50	25.75	8.55	2.58	2.25	12	1	.....	.....
Mason.....	63	1	.....	10.33	24.41	9.50	2.56	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
Pacific.....	18	667	18	10.00	25.00	12.00	2.16	1.43	18	.....	.....	1
Pierce.....	88	4,379	252	9.80	25.60	12.00	2.12	.....	58	21	.....	.....
San Juan.....	5	216	.....	10.00	25.71	12.00	2.49	1.49	4	.....	.....	.....
Shaght.....	90	2,136	120	10.00	25.70	11.20	2.49	.....	90	.....	.....	.....
Stanah.....	8	.....	.....	9.00	24.00	9.00	2.85	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Stromboli.....	159	4,166	133	9.33	24.70	11.40	2.75	1.48	149	8	6	1 hand
Spokane.....	72	1,810	347	9.85	25.60	11.00	2.64	1.66	33	17	6	.....
Stevens.....	85	643	.....	10.00	25.66	9.00	2.47	.....	38	1	1	.....
Thurston.....	24	631	.....	9.80	24.00	10.80	2.86	.....	23	2	.....	.....
Wahkiakum.....	7	73	.....	10.00	24.00	11.50	2.76	1.82	6	.....	1	5
Walla Walla.....	9	107	52	9.85	26.00	11.50	2.63	1.44	4	4	.....	.....
Whatcom.....	183	4,047	416	9.80	25.00	10.75	2.49	1.44	164	22	6	1
Whitman.....	17	151	18	9.82	26.20	11.00	2.67	1.25	8	4	2	1
Yakima.....	8	194	42	9.88	25.44	11.38	2.76	1.65	2	3	1	.....
Grand totals and averages.....	1,160	34,525	2,525	10.60	24.59	10.59	\$2.57	\$1.47	966	141	82	7

NEW INDUSTRIES.

For the purpose of securing authentic information relative to the recent development of the manufacturing interests of the state, blanks were forwarded to the town clerks and officers of the various commercial bodies in all incorporated cities and towns. The information covered by these blanks included the product, amount invested, number of employees and location of plants established since January 1, 1905, or which have added to their capacity during the same period.

The blanks were sent to 116 towns, and returns were received from 74, of which 12 places, located in the agricultural districts of the state reported that no new industries had been established during the time mentioned. No enterprises located outside the limits of cities and towns are included in these reports, and for the cities of Seattle and Tacoma the lumber industry is the only one represented in the returns. The manufacturing interests of these two cities have developed so rapidly that a personal canvass would be necessary to secure the desired information, a work which was made impossible owing to the expense involved. Special mention should be made of the excellent reports from the cities of Spokane and Bellingham which were prepared by Mr. Ren. H. Rice, secretary of the "One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Club" of Spokane, and by Mr. Frank C. Teck, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Bellingham. These gentlemen devoted much time and effort to the work and their assistance is greatly appreciated. The accompanying tables give the results of this investigation in detail.

NEW INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED SINCE JANUARY 1, 1905.
TABLE NO. 1—Showing location, goods manufactured, amount invested and number of employees for each plant reported.

CITY OR TOWN.	COUNTY.	Goods manufactured.	Amount invested.	Em- ployees
Aberdeen	Chehalis	Lumber	\$80,000	62
"	"	Electric power	55,000	5
Anacortes	Skagit.	Lumber, etc.	40,000	54
Ballard	King	Lumber	10,000	13
Bellingham	Whatcom	"	200,000	180
"	"	"	180,000	140
"	"	"	25,000	30
"	"	Shingles	5,000	12
"	"	"	80,000	25
"	"	"	6,000	9
"	"	"	20,000	20
"	"	Beer	20,000	18
"	"	Turpentine, etc.	25,000	9
"	"	Candy	7,000	8
"	"	Canned fruits	7,000	7
"	"	Brick	3,000	14
Big Lake	Skagit.	Shingles	8,000	14
Bremerton	Kitsap	Cigars	300	2
Centralia	Lewis	Lumber	25,000	20
"	"	Shingles	8,000	14
"	"	Laundry		12
Chewelah	Stevens	Lumber	20,000	15
Colfax	Whitman	Beer	20,000	16
"	"	Flour	14,500	5
"	"	Ice	8,000	
Dryad	Lewis	Lumber	6,500	6
Edmonds	Snohomish	Iron foundry	1,500	3
Elma	Chehalis	Lumber	20,000	60
"	"	"	12,000	30
"	"	"	4,000	15
"	"	Lumber, etc.	8,000	25
"	"	"	7,500	20
"	"	Shingles	4,850	10
"	"	"	2,000	12
"	"	"	2,000	8
"	"	"	9,000	80
Everett	Snohomish	"	10,000	25
"	"	"	5,000	16
"	"	Leather	1,600	13
Granite Falls	Snohomish	Lumber	6,000	20
"	"	"	5,000	15
"	"	"	5,000	12
"	"	"	3,000	12
"	"	"	8,000	20
"	"	Shingles	5,000	15
"	"	"	2,000	8
Harrington	Lincoln	Wagons, etc.	20,000	15
"	"	Electric power	20,000	4
"	"	Sash and doors	1,500	6
"	"	Feed and Chop	1,000	1
"	"	Cigars	1,000	1
"	"	Sausage	1,000	2
Hoquiam	Chehalis	Lumber	750,000	325
"	"	Electric power	60,000	5
Issaquah	King	Lumber	4,000	13
"	"	Shingles	4,000	20
Kalama	Cowlitz	Lumber	20,000	30
"	"	"	8,000	14
"	"	Ice	5,000	2
"	"	Machine shop	4,000	8
"	"	Creamery	2,500	2
Kelso	Cowlitz	Lumber	15,000	20
Leavenworth	Chelan	Lumber, etc.	500,000	250
Lexington	Lewis	Lumber	10,000	22
Littel	Lewis	"	14,500	14
Little Rock	Thurston	Shingles	12,000	17

NEW INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED SINCE JANUARY 1, 1905—CONTINUED.

CITY OR TOWN.	COUNTY.	Goods manufactured.	Amount invested.	Em- ployees
Lynden.....	Whatcom.	Shingles.....	\$20,000	25
".....	".....	".....	10,000	20
".....	".....	".....	10,000	12
".....	".....	".....	5,000	15
".....	".....	Lumber.....	2,500	10
".....	".....	Cheese.....	2,000	2
".....	".....	Creamery.....	1,000	4
".....	".....	Feed.....	2,500	2
".....	".....	".....	1,000	2
Marysville.....	Snohomish	Lumber, etc.....	15,000	80
".....	".....	Shingles.....	8,000	25
".....	".....	".....	8,000	13
Meskill.....	Lewis.....	Lumber.....	16,000	16
Meyers Falls.....	".....	".....	4,000	5
Monroe.....	Snohomish	".....	25,000	25
".....	".....	".....	20,000	20
".....	".....	Cannery.....	5,000	12
Montesano.....	Chehalis..	Lumber.....	25,000	65
".....	".....	".....	12,000	17
".....	".....	Shingles.....	1,500	7
Noon Station.....	Whatcom.	Lumber.....	4,000	9
North Bend.....	King.....	".....	45,000	45
Oakville.....	Chehalis..	".....	4,000	20
Orillia.....	King.....	".....	8,500	19
Paulsbo.....	Kitsap.....	".....	16,000	26
".....	".....	".....	8,000	4
Porter.....	Chehalis..	Shingles.....	8,000	8
Puyallup.....	Pierce.....	Lumber.....	6,000	12
Raymond.....	Pacific.....	".....	100,000	52
".....	".....	Shingles.....	15,000	25
Renton.....	King.....	Lumber.....	80,000	20
Rockford.....	Spokane...	Brick.....	10,000	15
Rosalia.....	Whitman...	Creamery.....	5,000	5
Saxon.....	Whatcom.	Lumber.....	8,000	11
Seattle.....	King.....	".....	35,000	45
".....	".....	".....	80,000	82
".....	".....	".....	80,000	60
Sedro Wooley.....	Skagit.....	Lumber, etc.....	25,000	87
Sine.....	Snohomish	Shingles.....	10,000	17
Snohomish.....	".....	Lumber, etc.....	100,000	60
".....	".....	Iron foundry.....	5,000	7
South Bend.....	Pacific.....	Sheet iron.....	5,000	5
".....	".....	Boats.....	8,000	11
".....	".....	Machine shop.....	2,000	3
Spokane.....	Spokane...	Agricultural implements	75,000	85
".....	".....	Annunciators.....	80,000	24
".....	".....	Baking powder.....	15,000	8
".....	".....	Boats.....	10,000	5
".....	".....	Brick.....	40,000	20
".....	".....	Brick, pressed.....	80,000	2
".....	".....	Brick and sewer pipe.....	18,000	17
".....	".....	Canned goods.....	20,000	75
".....	".....	Caskets.....	12,000	12
".....	".....	Cigars.....	10,000	16
".....	".....	".....	4,000	5
".....	".....	".....	4,000	5
".....	".....	".....	2,500	4
".....	".....	".....	2,000	2
".....	".....	Clothing.....	10,000	6
".....	".....	".....	6,000	8
".....	".....	".....	8,000	7
".....	".....	".....	2,000	6
".....	".....	".....	2,000	3
".....	".....	".....	1,000	4
".....	".....	".....	1,000	6
".....	".....	Concrete blocks.....	20,000	10
".....	".....	Harness.....	7,000	4
".....	".....	Hats and caps.....	1,500	2
".....	".....	Iron works.....	50,000	50
".....	".....	Iron and brass.....	12,000	7
".....	".....	Jewelry.....	10,000	5
".....	".....	".....	8,000	9

NEW INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED SINCE JANUARY 1, 1905—CONTINUED.

CITY OR TOWN.	COUNTY.	Goods Manufactured.	Amount invested.	Em- ployees
Spokane.....	Spokane.....	Lumber.....	\$50,000	75
".....	".....	".....	35,000	25
".....	".....	Medicine.....	2,000	23
".....	".....	Paper bags.....	15,000	2
".....	".....	Printing.....	4,000	5
".....	".....	".....	3,000	4
".....	".....	".....	3,000	3
".....	".....	".....	2,000	2
".....	".....	".....	20,000	25
".....	".....	Soda.....	5,000	8
".....	".....	Stock foods.....	12,000	25
".....	".....	Switch boards.....	8,000	10
".....	".....	Trunks.....	15,000	9
".....	".....	Washing compounds.....	8,000	6
".....	".....	".....	2,000	4
".....	".....	Womens' suits.....	10,000	17
Stimons Crossing.....	Snohomish.....	Lumber.....	3,000	16
Sumas.....	Whatcom.....	Lumber.....	10,000	22
Summit.....	Chehalis.....	Lumber.....	2,000	12
Sumner.....	Pierce.....	".....	5,000	5
Tacoma.....	".....	Lumber.....	50,000	30
".....	".....	".....	10,000	30
".....	".....	".....	5,000	16
".....	".....	Wood products.....	25,000	18
Thomas.....	King.....	Lumber.....	2,000	19
Tumwater.....	Thurston.....	Beer.....	150,000	.....
Vancouver.....	Clark.....	Lumber.....	50,000	153
".....	".....	".....	10,000	16
".....	".....	Fruit cannery.....	2,000	55
Waitsburg.....	Walla Walla.....	Butter.....	6,000	2
Walla Walla.....	".....	Butter.....	6,000	10
".....	".....	Brick.....	25,000	30
".....	".....	Ice.....	7,000	2
".....	".....	Farm machinery.....	8,000	6
".....	".....	Meat packing.....	18,000	15
".....	".....	Lumber.....	15,000	12
Walville.....	Lewis.....	Lumber.....	11,000	24
Wilburton.....	King.....	Lumber.....	60,000	30
Waterville.....	Douglas.....	Flour and feed.....	1,000	5
Wilson Creek.....	".....	Concrete blocks.....	3,000	20
Winlock.....	Lewis.....	Lumber.....	35,000	150
".....	".....	".....	4,000	35
".....	".....	Butter.....	600	1

NEW INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED SINCE JANUARY 1, 1905.

TABLE NO. 2.—Showing a summary of the various industries reported.

LUMBER.			
TOWN.	COUNTY.	Amount invested.	Em- ployees
Aberdeen	Chehalis	\$80,000	62
Anacortes	Skagit.	40,000	54
Ballard	King	10,000	13
Bellingham	Whatcom.	200,000	180
"	"	180,000	140
"	"	25,000	80
Centralia	Lewis	25,000	20
Chewelah	Stevens	20,000	15
Dryad	Lewis	6,500	6
Elma	Chehalis	20,000	60
"	"	12,000	80
"	"	4,000	15
"	"	8,000	25
"	"	7,500	20
Granite Falls	Snohomish	6,000	20
"	"	5,000	15
"	"	5,000	12
"	"	3,000	12
"	"	8,000	90
Hoquiam	Chehalis	750,000	325
Issaquah	King	4,000	13
Kalama	Cowlitz	20,000	80
"	"	3,000	14
Kelso	"	15,000	20
Leavenworth	Chelan	500,000	250
Lexington	Lewis	10,000	22
Littell	Lewis	14,500	14
Lynden	Whatcom.	2,500	10
Marysville	Snohomish	15,000	80
Meskill	Lewis	16,000	16
Myers Falls	"	4,000	6
Monroe	Snohomish	20,000	20
Montesano	Chehalis	25,000	65
"	"	12,000	17
Noon Station	Whatcom.	4,000	9
North Bend	King	45,000	45
Oakville	Chehalis	4,000	20
Orillia	King	3,500	19
Paulsbo	Kitsap	16,000	26
"	"	8,000	4
Puyallup	Pierce	6,000	12
Raymond	Pacific	100,000	52
Renton	King	30,000	20
Saxon	Whatcom.	8,000	11
Seattle	King	35,000	45
"	"	30,000	32
"	"	30,000	60
Sedro-Wooley	Skagit.	25,000	37
Snohomish	Snohomish	100,000	60
Spokane	Spokane	50,000	75
"	"	35,000	25
Stimson's Crossing	Snohomish	3,000	16
Sumas	Whatcom.	10,000	22
Summit	Chehalis	2,000	12
Sumner	Pierce	5,000	5
Tacoma	"	50,000	30
"	"	10,000	30
"	"	5,000	16
Thomas	King	2,000	19
Vancouver	Clarke	50,000	153
"	"	10,000	16
Walla Walla	Walla Walla	15,000	12
Walville	Lewis	11,000	24
Wilburton	King	60,000	80
Winlock	Lewis	35,000	150
"	"	4,000	85
Totals		\$2,873,500	2,772

NEW INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED SINCE JANUARY 1, 1905—CONTINUED.

SHINGLES.

TOWN.	COUNTY.	Amount invested.	Em- ployees
Bellingham	Whatcom...	\$5,000	12
"	"	30,000	26
"	"	6,000	9
"	"	20,000	20
Big Lake	Skagit	8,000	14
Centralia	Lewis	8,000	14
Elma	Chehalis	9,000	30
"	"	4,850	10
"	"	2,000	12
"	"	2,000	8
Everett	Snohomish	10,000	26
"	"	5,000	16
Granite Falls	"	5,000	15
"	"	2,000	8
Issaquah	King	4,000	20
Little Rock	Thurston	12,000	17
Lynden	Whatcom	20,000	25
"	"	10,000	20
"	"	10,000	12
"	"	5,000	15
Marysville	Snohomish	8,000	25
"	"	3,000	13
Montesano	Chehalis	1,500	7
Porter	"	3,000	8
Raymond	Pacific	15,000	25
Sine	Snohomish	10,000	17
Total		\$213,350	424

ELECTRIC POWER.

Aberdeen	Chehalis	\$50,000	5
Harrington	Lincoln	20,000	4
Hoquiam	Chehalis	50,000	5
Total		\$120,000	14

BEER.

Bellingham	Whatcom	\$20,000	13
Colfax	Whitman	20,000	16
Tumwater	Thurston	150,000	50
Total		\$190,000	84

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Kalama	Cowlitz	\$2,500	2
Lynden	Whatcom	2,000	2
"	"	1,000	4
Rosalia	Whitman	5,000	5
Waitsburg	Walla Walla	6,000	2
Walla Walla	"	6,000	10
Winlock	Lewis	600	1
Total		\$23,100	26

BRICK, ETC.

Bellingham	Whatcom	\$3,000	7
Rockford	Spokane	10,000	15
Spokane	"	40,000	20
"	"	30,000	2
"	"	18,000	17
Walla Walla	Walla Walla	25,000	30
Total		\$128,000	91

EW INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED SINCE JANUARY 1, 1906—CONTINUED.

CANNERIES.

TOWN.	COUNTY.	Amount invested.	Em- ployees
Bellingham.....	Whatcom.....	\$3,000	7
Monroe.....	Snohomish.....	5,000	12
Spokane.....	Spokane.....	20,000	75
Vancouver.....	Clarke.....	2,000	55
Total.....		\$30,000	149

CIGARS.

Bremerton.....	Kitsap.....	\$300	2
Harrington.....	Lincoln.....	1,000	1
Spokane.....	Spokane.....	10,000	16
".....	".....	4,000	5
".....	".....	4,000	5
".....	".....	2,500	4
".....	".....	2,000	2
Total.....		\$23,800	35

FLOUR AND FEED.

Colfax.....	Whitman.....	\$14,000	5
Harrington.....	Lincoln.....	1,000	1
Lynden.....	Whatcom.....	2,500	2
".....	".....	2,000	2
Waterville.....	Douglas.....	1,000	5
Total.....		\$21,000	15

ICE.

Colfax.....	Whitman.....	\$3,000	3
Kalama.....	Cowlitz.....	5,000	2
Walla Walla.....	Walla Walla.....	7,000	2
Total.....		\$20,000	9

IRON FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE SHOPS.

Edmonds.....	Snohomish.....	\$1,500	3
Kalama.....	Cowlitz.....	4,000	3
Snohomish.....	Snohomish.....	5,000	7
South Bend.....	Pacific.....	2,000	3
Spokane.....	Spokane.....	50,000	50
".....	".....	12,000	7
Total.....		\$74,500	78

WAGONS AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Harrington.....	Lincoln.....	\$20,000	15
Spokane.....	Spokane.....	75,000	85
Walla Walla.....	Walla Walla.....	8,000	6
Total.....		\$108,000	106

WOOD PRODUCTS.

Harrington.....	Lincoln.....	\$1,500	6
South Bend.....	Pacific.....	3,000	11
Spokane.....	Spokane.....	10,000	5
".....	".....	15,000	9
Tacoma.....	Pierce.....	25,000	18
Total.....		\$54,500	49

NEW INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED SINCE JANUARY 1, 1905—CONTINUED.

CONCRETE BLOCKS.

TOWN.	COUNTY.	Amount invested.	Em- ployees
Spokane.....	Spokane.....	\$20,000	10
Wilson Creek.....	Douglas.....	8,000	20
Total.....		\$28,000	30

MISCELLANEOUS.

TOWN.	COUNTY.	Goods Manufactured.	Amount invested.	Em- ployees
Bellingham.....	Whatcom.....	Turpentine.....	\$25,000	9
".....	".....	Candy.....	7,000	8
Everett.....	Snohomish.....	Leather.....	1,600	13
Harrington.....	Lincoln.....	Sausage.....	1,000	2
Spokane.....	Spokane.....	Annunciators.....	30,000	24
".....	".....	Baking powder, 5 plants	15,000	8
".....	".....	Clothing, 7 plants.....	25,000	40
".....	".....	Harness.....	7,000	4
".....	".....	Hats and caps.....	1,500	2
".....	".....	Jewelry, 2 plants.....	18,000	14
".....	".....	Medicine.....	2,000	23
".....	".....	Paper bags.....	15,000	2
".....	".....	Printing, 5 plants.....	82,000	25
".....	".....	Soda.....	5,000	8
".....	".....	Stock foods.....	12,000	25
".....	".....	Switch boards.....	8,000	10
".....	".....	Washing comp., 2 plants	5,000	10
".....	".....	Women's suits.....	10,000	17
Walla Walla.....	Walla Walla.....	Meat packing.....	13,000	15
Total.....			\$233,100	259

NEW INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED SINCE JANUARY 1, 1905.

TABLE No. 3—Showing total number of plants, total amount invested and total number of employees for all industries reported.

INDUSTRY.	Total No. plants reported.	Total amount invested.	Total No. em- ployees.
Lumber.....	66	\$2,873,500	2,772
Shingles.....	26	218,350	424
Beer.....	3	190,000	84
Brick.....	6	128,000	91
Electric power.....	3	120,000	14
Wagons and agricultural implements.....	3	103,000	108
Iron foundries and machine shops.....	6	74,500	73
Wood products.....	5	54,500	49
Canneries.....	4	80,000	149
Cigars.....	7	23,800	85
Butter and cheese.....	7	23,190	26
Concrete blocks.....	2	25,000	30
Flour and feed.....	5	21,000	15
Ice.....	3	20,000	9
Miscellaneous.....	31	233,100	259
Total.....	177	\$4,183,850	4,136

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

[Prepared by Victor H. Beckman, secretary of the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association.]

The annual output of the State of Washington last year was 4,000,000,000 feet of lumber and 7,000,000,000 shingles. This state cut 10 per cent. of the lumber produced in the United States in 1905, and 60 per cent. of the entire shingle production.

The following table shows the distribution of the timbered areas by counties. Also the acreage thus far cleared:

NAME OF COUNTY.	Acres Timbered.	Acres Cleared.
Chehalis.....	803,151	8,316
Clallam.....	418,376	4,693
Clarke.....	356,405	37,609
Cowlitz.....	440,408	26,648
Jefferson.....	204,277	2,663
King.....	726,572	39,564
Kitsap.....	214,007	4,778
Lewis.....	787,314	24,110
Mason.....	377,709	2,754
Pacific.....	448,802	2,800
Pierce.....	602,907	22,384
Skamania.....	188,085	2,369
Skagit.....	406,703	38,685
Snohomish.....	520,084	19,673
Thurston.....	401,177	9,829
Wahkiakum.....	130,502	2,604
Whatcom.....	316,350	32,307
Island.....	107,254	2,007
San Juan.....	100,558	3,440
Totals.....	7,495,586	286,720

The standing timber of the state consists of 195,658,-080,000 feet, board measure. This is apportioned among three groups of counties as follows:

PUGET SOUND GROUP.

NAME OF COUNTY.	Feet Board Measure.
Clallam.....	12,273,000,000
Island.....	2,031,000,000
Jefferson.....	8,531,000,000
King.....	11,145,000,000
Kitsap.....	11,342,100,000
Pierce.....	9,721,200,000
Skagit.....	13,563,100,000
Snohomish.....	11,180,000,000
Thurston.....	6,988,000,000
Whatcom.....	5,165,200,000
San Juan.....	1,971,000,000
Mason.....	6,292,200,000
Total.....	98,202,800,000

SOUTHWESTERN GROUP.

NAME OF COUNTY.	Feet Board Measure.
Chehalis	23,580,100,000
Clarke	5,543,000,000
Cowlitz	9,419,200,000
Lewis	11,587,100,000
Pacific	11,014,000,000
Skamania	6,862,200,000
Klickitat	2,444,000,000
Wahkiakum	6,175,200,000
Total	76,624,800,000

EASTERN WASHINGTON.

NAME OF COUNTY.	Feet Board Measure.
Asotin	481,000,000
Chelan	3,390,000,000
Columbia	243,000,000
Ferry	3,458,000,000
Garfield	970,000,000
Kittitas	3,651,000,000
Lincoln	124,000,000
Okanogan	4,767,000,000
Stevens	2,756,000,000
Spokane	1,000,000,000
Whitman	135,000,000
Yakima	4,855,480,000
Total	25,830,480,000

RECAPITULATION.

	Feet Board Measure.
Puget Sound Group	38,202,800,000
Southwestern Group	76,624,800,000
Eastern Group	25,830,480,000
Total	195,658,080,000

The grand total of 195,658,080,000 feet of standing timber in the state is apportioned among the several species as follows:

	Feet Board Measure.
Douglas Fir	119,412,252,000
Red Cedar	25,309,533,000
Hemlock	24,848,259,000
Spruce	12,419,315,000
Western Pine	10,586,520,000
Larch	3,078,601,000
Hardwoods	8,700,000
Total	195,658,080,000

Douglas fir, red cedar, hemlock and spruce predominate in western Washington while western pine is the leading wood of eastern Washington.

The number of saw mills and shingle mills at present operating in the state of Washington and in the several counties, together with the daily cutting capacity of mills, by counties, will be shown in the following table:

PUGET SOUND GROUP.

NAME OF COUNTY.	Saw Mills.	Shingle Mills	DAILY CAPACITY.	
			Lumber. Feet.	Shingles. Pieces.
Clallam.....	10	11	160,000	660,000
Island.....	3	2	60,000	100,000
Jefferson.....	4	3	280,000	240,000
Kitsap.....	10	3	600,000	200,000
King.....	57	52	2,625,000	6,100,000
Pierce.....	31	14	2,005,000	980,000
Skagit.....	22	51	1,100,000	3,060,000
Snohomish.....	38	107	2,070,000	7,490,000
Thurston.....	19	14	845,000	980,000
Whatcom.....	35	102	1,705,000	6,120,000
San Juan.....	4	.....	75,000	.....
Mason.....	1	1	25,000	.....
Totals.....	234	360	11,550,000	26,190,000

SOUTHWESTERN WASHINGTON.

NAME OF COUNTY.	Saw Mills.	Shingle Mills.	DAILY CAPACITY.	
			Lumber. Feet.	Shingles. Pieces.
Chehalis.....	31	20	1,860,000	2,400,000
Clarke.....	36	.....	720,000	.....
Cowlitz.....	16	11	400,000	1,320,000
Lewis.....	37	9	1,665,000	1,000,000
Pacific.....	14	4	770,000	350,000
Skamania.....	6	.....	120,000	.....
Klickitat.....	16	2	288,000	120,000
Wahkiakum.....	3	1	60,000	150,000
Totals.....	159	47	5,883,000	5,340,000

EASTERN WASHINGTON.

NAME OF COUNTY.	Saw Mills.	Shingle Mills.	CAPACITY.	
			Lumber. Feet.	Shingles. Pieces.
Asotin.....	2	1	80,000	60,000
Chelan.....	15	.....	450,000	.....
Columbia.....	2	.....	45,000	.....
Ferry.....	4	.....	70,000	.....
Garfield.....	2	.....	85,000	.....
Kittitas.....	8	.....	240,000	.....
Lincoln.....	5	.....	80,000	.....
Okanogan.....	5	1	90,000	60,000
Stevens.....	63	1	1,383,000	60,000
Spokane.....	30	7	600,000	500,000
Whitman.....	4	.....	170,000	.....
Yakima.....	2	.....	80,000	.....
Totals.....	142	10	3,323,000	680,000

TOTAL ANNUAL CAPACITY.

NAME OF COUNTY.	Saw Mills.	Shingle Mills.	DAILY CAPACITY.	
			Lumber Feet.	Shingles Pieces.
Puget Sound group.....	284	360	2,887,500,000	6,889,250,000
Southwestern group.....	159	47	1,470,750,000	1,801,500,000
Eastern group.....	142	10	747,675,000	158,000,000
Totals.....	585	417	5,105,925,000	8,852,750,000

Ninety-three thousand men are employed in the mills and logging camps of Washington, to whom is paid \$65,000,000.00 annually in wages.

The apportionment and distribution of the lumber and shingle output for 1905 was as follows:

PUGET SOUND GROUP.

	Lumber Cars.	Lumber Feet.	Shingles Cars.	Shingles Pces.
Rail shipments.....	33,724	674,480,000	33,381	5,998,580,000
Cargo shipments.....		551,178,668		85,000,000
Local and stock.....		1,661,841,332		817,670,000
Totals.....	33,724	2,887,500,000	33,381	6,899,250,000

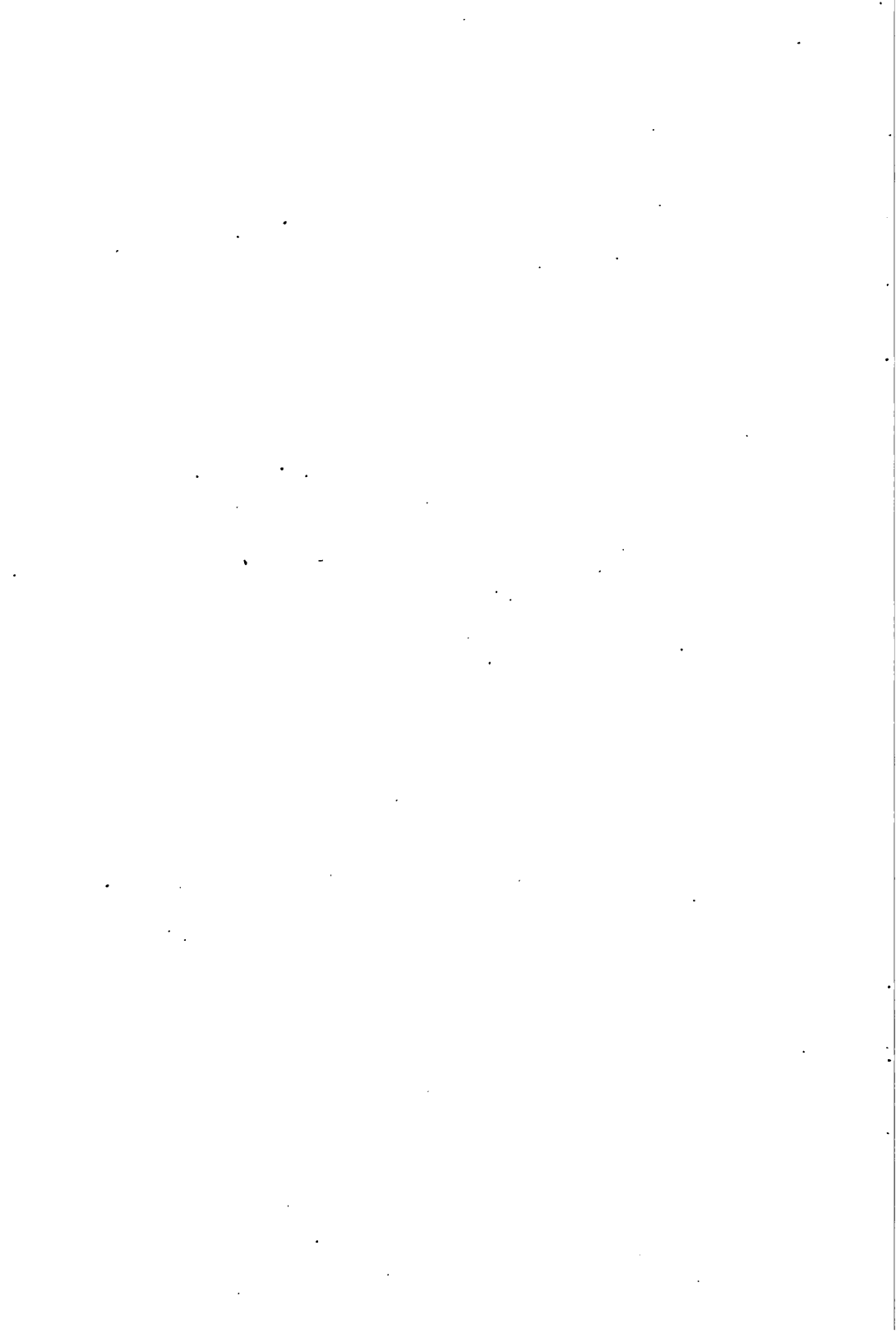
SOUTHWESTERN GROUP.

	Lumber Cars.	Lumber Feet.	Shingles Cars.	Shingles Pces.
Rail shipments.....	27,708	554,160,000	6,787	1,200,660,000
Cargo shipments.....		329,567,998		
Local and stock.....		587,022,007		100,840,000
Totals.....	27,708	1,470,750,000	6,787	1,801,500,000

EASTERN WASHINGTON GROUP.

	Lumber Cars.	Lumber Feet.	Shingles Cars.	Shingles Pces.
Rail shipments.....	15,027	300,540,000	351	68,180,000
Local and stock.....		447,135,000		106,820,000
Totals.....	15,027	747,675,000	351	170,000,000

CAPITAL AND LABOR.



LABOR LEGISLATION.

Extract From President Roosevelt's Message to the First Session of the Fifty-Ninth Congress.

LABOR.

The national government has as a rule but little occasion to deal with the formidable group of problems connected more or less directly with what is known as the labor question, for in the great majority of cases these problems must be dealt with by the state and municipal authorities and not by the national government. The national government has control of the District of Columbia, however, and it should see to it that the city of Washington is made a model city in all respects, both as regards parks, public playgrounds, proper regulation of the system of housing so as to do away with the evils of alley tenements, a proper system of education, a proper system of dealing with truancy and juvenile offenders, a proper handling of the charitable work of the District. Moreover, there should be proper factory laws to prevent all abuses in the employment of women and children in the District. These will be useful chiefly as object lessons, but even this limited amount of usefulness would be of real national value.

There has been demand for depriving courts of the power to issue injunctions in labor disputes. Such special limitation of the equity powers of our courts would be most unwise. It is true that some judges have misused this power; but this does not justify the denial of the power any more than an improper exercise of the power to call a strike by a labor leader would justify the denial of the right to strike. The remedy is to regulate the procedure by requiring the judge to give due notice to the adverse parties before granting the writ, the hearing to be *ex parte* if the adverse party does not appear at the time and place ordered. What is due notice must depend upon the facts of the case; it should not be used as a pretext to permit violation of law, or the jeopardizing of life or property. Of course, this would not authorize the issuing of a restraining order or injunction in any case in which it is not already authorized by existing law.

I renew the recommendation I made in my last annual message for an investigation by the department of commerce and labor of general labor conditions, especial attention to be paid to the conditions of child labor and child-labor legislation in the several states. Such an investigation should take into account the various problems with which the

question of child labor is connected. It is true that these problems can be actually met in most cases only by the states themselves, but it would be well for the nation to endeavor to secure and publish comprehensive information as to the conditions of the labor of children in the different states, so as to spur up those that are behindhand, and to secure approximately uniform legislation of a high character among the several states. In such a republic as ours the one thing that we cannot afford to neglect is the problem of turning out decent citizens. The future of the nation depends upon the citizenship of the generations to come; the children of today are those who tomorrow will shape the destiny of our land, and we cannot afford to neglect them. The legislature of Colorado has recommended that the national government provide some general measure for the protection from abuse of children and dumb animals throughout the United States. I lay the matter before you for what I trust will be your favorable consideration.

The department of commerce and labor should also make a thorough investigation of the conditions of women in industry. Over five million American women are now engaged in gainful occupations; yet there is an almost complete dearth of data upon which to base any trustworthy conclusions as regards a subject as important as it is vast and complicated. There is need of full knowledge on which to base action looking toward state and municipal legislation for the protection of working women. The introduction of women into industry is working a change and disturbance in the domestic and social life of the nation. The decrease in marriage, and especially in the birth rate, has been coincident with it. We must face accomplished facts, and the adjustment to factory conditions must be made; but surely it can be made with less friction and less harmful effects on family life than is now the case. The whole matter in reality forms one of the greatest sociological phenomena of our time; it is a social question of the first importance, of far greater importance than any merely political or economic question can be; and to solve it we need ample data, gathered in a sane and scientific spirit in the course of an exhaustive investigation.

In any great labor disturbance not only are employer and employee interested, but also a third party—the general public. Every considerable labor difficulty in which interstate commerce is involved should be investigated by the government and the facts officially reported to the public.

The question of securing a healthy, self-respecting and mutually sympathetic attitude as between employer and employee, capitalist and wage-worker, is a difficult one. All phases of the labor problem prove difficult when approached. But the underlying principles, the root principles, in accordance with which the problem must be solved are entirely simple. We can get justice and right dealing only if we put as of paramount importance the principle of treating a man on his worth as a man rather than with reference to his social position, his occupation, or the class to which he belongs. There are selfish and brutal men in

all ranks of life. If they are capitalists their selfishness and brutality may take the form of hard indifference to suffering, greedy disregard of every moral restraint which interferes with the accumulation of wealth, and coldblooded exploitation of the weak; or, if they are laborers, the form of laziness, of sullen envy of the more fortunate, and of the willingness to perform deeds of murderous violence. Such conduct is just as reprehensible in one case as in the other, and all honest and far-seeing men should join in warring against it wherever it becomes manifest. Individual capitalist and individual wage-worker, corporation and union are alike entitled to the protection of the law, and must alike obey the law. Moreover, in addition to mere obedience to the law, each man, if he be really a good citizen, must show broad sympathy for his neighbor and genuine desire to look at any question arising between them from the standpoint of that neighbor no less than from his own; and to this end it is essential that capitalist and wage-worker should consult freely one with the other, should each strive to bring closer the day when both shall realize that they are properly partners and not enemies. To approach the questions which inevitably arise between them solely from the standpoint which treats each side in the mass as the enemy of the other side in the mass is both wicked and foolish. In the past the most direful among the influences which have brought about the downfall of republics has ever been the growth of the class spirit, the growth of the spirit which tends to make a man subordinate the welfare of the public as a whole to the welfare of the particular class to which he belongs, the substitution of loyalty to a class to the nation. This inevitably brings about a tendency to treat each man not on his merits as an individual, but on his position as belonging to a certain class in the community. If such a spirit grows up in this republic it will ultimately prove fatal to us, as in the past it has proved fatal to every community in which it has become dominant. Unless we continue to keep a quick and lively sense of the great fundamental truth that our concern is with the individual worth of the individual man, this government can not permanently hold the place which it has achieved among the nations. The vital lines of cleavage among our people do not correspond, and indeed run at right angles to, the lines of cleavage which divide occupation from occupation, which divide wage-workers from capitalists, farmers from bankers, men of small means from men of large means, men who live in the towns from men who live in the country; for the vital line of cleavage is the line which divides the honest man who tries to do well by his neighbors from the dishonest man who does ill by his neighbors. In other words, the standard we should establish is the standard of conduct, not the standard of occupation, of means, or of social position. It is the man's moral quality, his attitude toward the great questions which concern all humanity, his cleanliness of life, his power to do his duty toward himself and toward others, which really count; and if we substitute for the standard of personal judgment which treats each man according to his merits,

another standard in accordance with which all men of one class are favored, and all men of another class are discriminated against, we shall do irreparable damage to the body politic. I believe that our people are too sane, too self-respecting, too fit for self-government ever to adopt such an attitude. This government is not and never shall be government by plutocracy. This government is not and never shall be governed by a mob. It shall continue to be in the future what it has been in the past, a government based on the theory that each man, rich or poor, is to be treated simply and solely on his worth as a man, that all his personal and property rights are to be safeguarded, and that he is neither to wrong others nor to suffer wrong from others.

The noblest of all forms of government is self-government; but it is also the most difficult. We who possess this priceless boon, and who desire to hand it on to our children and our children's children, should ever bear in mind the thought so finely expressed by Burke: "Men are qualified for civil liberty in exact proportion to their disposition to put moral chains upon their own appetites; in proportion as they are disposed to listen to the counsels of the wise and good in preference to the flattery of knaves. Society can not exist unless a controlling power upon will and appetite be placed somewhere, and the less of it there be within, the more there must be without. It is ordained in the eternal constitution of things that men of intemperate minds can not be free. Their passions forge their fetters."

SAFETY APPLIANCES.

In my annual message to the Fifty-eighth congress, at its third session, I called attention to the necessity for legislation requiring the use of block signals upon railroads engaged in interstate commerce. The number of serious collisions upon unblocked roads that have occurred within the past year adds force to the recommendation then made. The congress should provide, by appropriate legislation, for the introduction of block signals on all railroads engaged in interstate commerce at the earliest practicable date as a measure of increased safety to the traveling public.

Through decisions of the supreme court of the United States and the lower federal court in cases brought before them for adjudication the safety-appliance law has been materially strengthened, and the government has been enabled to secure its effective enforcement in almost all cases with the result that the condition of railroad equipment throughout the country is much improved and railroad employees perform their duties under safer conditions than heretofore. The government's most effective aid in arriving at this result has been its inspection service, and that these improved conditions are not more general is due to the insufficient number of inspectors employed. The inspection service has fully demonstrated its usefulness, and in appropriating for its maintenance the congress should make provision for an increase in the number of inspectors.

HOURS OF LABOR OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

The excessive hours of labor to which railroad employes in train service are in many cases subjected is also a matter which may well engage the serious attention of congress. The strain, both mental and physical, upon those who are engaged in the movement and operation of railroad trains under modern conditions is perhaps greater than that which exists in any other industry, and if there are any reasons for limiting by law the hours of labor in any employment they certainly apply with peculiar force to the employment of those upon whose vigilance and alertness in the performance of their duties the safety of all who travel by rail depends.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW.

In my annual message to the Fifty-seventh congress, at its second session, I recommended the passage of an employers' liability law for the District of Columbia and in our navy yards. I renewed that recommendation in my message to the Fifty-eighth congress, at its second session, and further suggested the appointment of a commission to make a comprehensive study of employers' liability, with a view to the enactment of a wise and constitutional law covering the subject, applicable to all industries within the scope of federal power. I hope that such a law will be prepared and enacted as speedily as possible.

In accordance with the foregoing recommendation, the following act was passed at the last session of Congress:

[PUBLIC—No. 219.]

An Act relating to liability of common carriers in the District of Columbia and territories and common carriers engaged in commerce between the states and between the states and foreign nations to their employees.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That every common carrier engaged in trade or commerce in the District of Columbia, or in any territory of the United States, or between the several states or between any territory and another, or between any territory or territories and any state or states, or the District of Columbia, or with foreign nations or between the District of Columbia and any state or states or foreign nations, shall be liable to any of its employees, or, in the case of his death, to his personal representative for the benefit of his widow and children, if any, if none, then for his parents, if none, then for his next of kin dependent upon him, for all damages which may result from the negligence of any of its officers, agents, or employees, or by reason of any defect or insufficiency due to its negligence in its cars, engines, appliances, machinery, track, ways, or works.

Sec. 2. That in all actions hereafter brought against any common

carriers to recover damages for personal injuries to an employee, or where such injuries have resulted in his death, the fact that the employee may have been guilty of contributory negligence shall not bar a recovery where his contributory negligence was slight and that of the employer was gross in comparison, but the damages shall be diminished by the jury in proportion to the amount of negligence attributable to such employee. All questions of negligence and contributory negligence shall be for the jury.

Sec. 3. That no contract of employment, insurance, relief benefit, or indemnity for injury or death entered into by or on behalf of any employee, nor the acceptance of any such insurance, relief benefit, or indemnity by the person entitled thereto, shall constitute any bar or defense to any action brought to recover damages for personal injuries to or death of such employee: *Provided, however,* That upon the trial of such action against any common carrier the defendant may set off therein any sum it has contributed toward any such insurance, relief benefit, or indemnity that may have been paid to the injured employee, or, in case of his death, to his personal representative.

Sec. 4. That no action shall be maintained under this act, unless commenced within one year from the time the cause of action accrued.

Sec. 5. That nothing in this act shall be held to limit the duty of common carriers by railroads or impair the rights of their employees under the safety-appliance act of March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, as amended April first, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and March second, nineteen hundred and three.

Approved June 11, 1906.

CONCILIATION'S GREATEST VICTORY.

Its Success in Producing the Peace of Portsmouth Strengthens its Potency in the Adjustment of Great Industrial Disputes.

(By Ralph M. Easley, Editor of the Civic Federation Review.)

The principle of conciliation and conference has received the most profoundly impressive exercise that the world has ever seen in the signing of the treaty of peace by the plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan.

The historic event at Portsmouth, N. H., on September 5, 1905, was the successful culmination of an effort, pronounced without precedent, to end war and restore peace through their employment. This effort was made in the name of civilization and humanity. The race has been incalculably benefited, and its moral and material progress has been immensely forwarded by the cessation of the "terrible and lamentable conflict" between Russia and Japan, brought about through the

initiative and dignified endeavor of President Theodore Roosevelt of the United States.

The results to humanity and civilization are not only of immediate but of cumulative benefit. Not only are the waste of blood and treasure and the interruption to economic production brought to an end, but it has been demonstrated to every government on this planet that it is practicable to adjust international disputes amicably, through frank discussion between their authorized representatives around the conference table, instead of upon the battlefield. The demonstration has all the lasting force and weight, not only of the theories of students of international relations, but of practical execution. This concrete result appeals to the imagination of the world and impresses itself as a fact accomplished that must influence all the future evolution of human history.

The lesson goes even further. If war, with all its grim enginery in full activity, with all its passions fiercely inflamed, with all its energies at their most intense strain, can thus be ended; if armies can be halted in the very midst of murderous combat, if their guns can be silenced and their charges checked with hand upon lanyard and with sabers in air, if the bristling area of carnage can be converted into a smiling region of peace, all through a verbal process between plenipotentiaries, then surely the peoples of the world, upon whose productive capacity the burdens of all wars fall, should be increasingly open to the conviction that it is possible to settle industrial wars through similar processes of negotiation.

International diplomacy thus points the way that industrial diplomacy should tread. As humanity has paid in the blood and tears of centuries the frightful cost of the "last argument of kings," so have "countless thousands" mourned because of the inhuman elements enlisted upon either side in the perennial dispute between capital and labor over their just shares in the product of their united efforts. If national conciliation and conference can lessen the red stain of battles upon the pages of history, it is an irresistible inference that the application of the same sane methods can lessen in increasing ratio the friction attending the incessant readjustments between employer and employed, and that the progress of civilization, which must include simultaneously greater economy of production and a higher standard of living, can be carried forward with fewer of those industrial battles known as the lockout and the strike.

In the world of industry, when capital and labor are at war, it has been demonstrated repeatedly that personal, face-to-face conference between their representatives, when duly authorized and clothed with power to treat, has no equal for establishing mutual respect and confidence and bringing about a settlement which, without such a conference, would have seemed impossible. The terms of such a settlement are often formulated in a trade agreement, which thus may be entitled

an industrial treaty, which representatives of both capital and labor declare should be held sacredly inviolate.

In the world of international politics, diplomacy has for centuries striven to prevent or to provoke wars, as the policy of sovereigns might dictate; but diplomacy has been always the channel through which war was prevented or peace restored. The foundation of diplomacy is communication or conference between the direct representatives of sovereign powers; and its most pacific results are embodied in treaties, which are the highest law in the participating countries.

When conflict actually exists between capital and labor in an industry, there is as much opportunity for the exercise of methods of conference as there is in war between nations. The opportunity in each case is strikingly similar. Who is to act as conciliator? Who is to persuade the belligerents, whether national or industrial, to consent to a conference, with a view to the cessation of hostilities and the restoration of peace? Obviously, if neither party to the war is crushed, it must be some outsider; and that outsider must be possessed of certain qualities. The outsider, if his attempted mediation is not to be rejected peremptorily and resentfully by one or the other or by both the combatants, must first of all be disinterested. His motive must be above suspicion. He must also possess a dignity and prestige that entitle him to the most distinguished consideration of each side. He must command respect as well as confidence.

These were precisely and essentially the conditions that surrounded the action of the President of the United States which resulted in the cessation of the war between Russia and Japan. He impersonated a government of strict neutrality. It could not be suspected of self-interest. There was historic warrant for confidence in the disinterested and sincere friendship of that government for each of the warring powers. Simultaneously, the Government of the United States commanded the respect of each. Its intervention was in behalf of the largest "general public," that is, of humanity and civilization. All this was represented in the identical note of the President to Russia and Japan:

"The President feels that the time has come when in the interest of all mankind he must endeavor to see if it is not possible to bring to an end the terrible and lamentable conflict now being waged. With both Russia and Japan the United States has inherited ties of friendship and goodwill. It hopes for the prosperity and welfare of each, and it feels that the progress of the world is set back by the war between these two great nations.

"The President accordingly urges the Russian and Japanese governments, not only for their own sake, but in the interest of the whole civilized world, to open direct negotiations for peace with one another.

"The President suggests that these peace negotiations be conducted directly and exclusively between the belligerents; in other words, that there be a meeting of Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries or delegates without any intermediary, in order to see if it is not possible for

these representatives of the two powers to agree to terms of peace. The President earnestly asks (the two governments) to agree to such meeting. While the President does not feel that any intermediary should be called in in respect to peace negotiations themselves, he is willing to do what he properly can if the two powers concerned feel that his services will be of aid in arranging the preliminaries to the time and place of meeting.

"But even if these preliminaries can be arranged directly between the two powers, or in any other way, the President will be glad, as his whole purpose is to bring about a meeting which the whole civilized world will pray may result in peace."

The student of industrial economics and the student of international relations may read this letter with the same eyes and may read it above, below and between its lines with the same conclusion. That conclusion is that there has been applied, with a success without precedent, but with a success that establishes a precedent, the identical methods of conciliation and conference between warring states that have been proved to be most efficient when invoked to end conflicts between capital and labor. These mighty forces within the boundaries of any country should find in the President's illustrious achievement the inspiration to *infuse renewed energy into efforts for just reconciliation of industrial differences through mediation.*

"MUTUAL GOVERNMENT" OF INDUSTRY BY ORGANIZED EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED.

Equal Power in Conference Enables Capital and Labor to Adjust Differences With Rare Resort to Arbitration.

(By A. Beverly Smith, Secretary Lithographers Employers' Association.)

The history of industrial conflicts shows that there are three methods by which the contending parties reach a conclusion. These are (1) abject surrender by one side or the other, without an open rupture; (2) opposition leading to open conflict, which continues until one side is exhausted; (3) preventive measures, which derive their effectiveness from equality and fairness.

The first of these methods usually and logically leads to the second, which has resulted in the many upheavals in business and checks to general prosperity which have occurred in the past. The conclusion reached by either the first or the second method is never permanent, but is always upset by a recurrence of hostilities as soon as the losses of conflict have been recouped. This statement applies equally to the forces of capital and labor.

Efforts to regulate the relations between capital and labor have

lacked a practical plan of execution. These efforts, when exerted on the part of individual employers and individual unions, have, indeed, wrought betterment, but not as generally as could be wished. Arbitration has appealed for approval as a universal method of settling industrial disputes. But trials of arbitration have found it wanting, because arbitration as heretofore practiced almost always results in compromise; and no one respects compromise, especially of questions of right and wrong. Arbitration is a last resort, and it should be preceded by the exercise of mutual and equal power by capital and labor in an organized process of adjusting industrial conditions. It is this process that is termed Mutual Government.

Mutual Government involves: *first*, joint action between capital and labor upon any disputed question, in which each has equal representation, influence, and power; this joint action being broader in scope, as will appear, than a trade agreement; *second*, arbitration, to be employed only when joint action has failed to solve the difficulty. Both of these actions are to be employed *before any differences between capital and labor has developed into strained relations*; it being trite, but none the less true, that prevention is better than cure.

In the practical application of this theory in any industry, both capital and labor reach a preliminary agreement that during a certain period the conditions of the trade shall be determined equally by both parties. For this purpose, business offices are established on the part of the employers, who must have an organization with power to enforce its policies and decisions upon members; and on the part of unions organized with corresponding power. To these offices are committed the enforcement and administration of all agreements, so as to prevent any differences from growing into open war, or even disturbing friendly relations; it being kept in mind, above all, that in the adjustment of every question capital and labor are accorded equal weight and power.

Under this system an individual or local question is taken up at once by the business representatives with equal representation from those concerned. If the effort to adjust the difficulty is successful, the subject is considered by the organizations of both capital and labor to be finally settled.

Should a question arise between the two organizations, or of paramount interest to the industry at large, even though of individual or local origin, a joint commission is formed, consisting of an equal delegation from the organizations of employers and of workmen. No one is eligible for membership in this commission who is personally or directly interested in its decision, other than in its general relations to capital and labor. The business agents of the two organizations, as attorneys, present their sides of the case, with evidence and arguments. The commission decides the issue by vote. Usually this vote is unanimous, although provision may be made that a majority vote shall be decisive. In the practice of Mutual Government in the lithographic industry, into which it has been progressively introduced during more

than three years, there have been less than six cases which were not decided by a unanimous vote of the joint commission.

Should the joint commission fail to reach a decision, the case is referred to a board of arbitration, consisting of three arbitrators, one selected by each organization, and these two selecting the third. The arbitrators selected by the organizations of employers and of workmen are not connected with the industry, although they may be employers or workers in another industry. Either side may refuse to accept an arbitrator selected by the other, if there has been any attempt to make such arbitrator a partisan. The decisions of a board of arbitration thus constituted are not compromises. It decides the question upon the arguments and evidence presented upon a purely business basis, all sentiment being excluded upon the principle that the object sought is the conservation of an industry which affords the means of livelihood to both employers and employed.

In 1902, the employing lithographers of the east and of the Pacific coast, representing about 75 per cent of the entire industry, formed an organization to carry into effect this plan of Mutual Government. The seven unions then in the trade had for ten years dominated the industry, having met with only sporadic or individual opposition. The employing lithographers began a campaign of education, which resulted in the establishment of Mutual Government early in 1904.

As showing the conservative power and force of Mutual Government in the handling of delicate or important questions the experience of the trade in meeting the question of the shorter work week is valuable. In the lithographic trade the organizations of employers and of unions have agreed that this is a question to be presented to a national joint commission, its decision to be final and binding on both parties. Thus this question, which has disturbed other trades, is well in hand in the lithographic industry. While decided opinion upon the advisability and practicability of the shorter work week are held by each side, the question is not to be allowed to interfere with the livelihood of all concerned. It is probable that a national joint commission will decide this question this year or early in 1906. Meanwhile, the lithographic industry, under Mutual Government, is undisturbed by the turmoil surrounding it. Thus in San Francisco, during a typographers' strike, in July, 1903, for a shorter work week, the lithographic departments of the printing establishments were entirely unaffected. This was in accordance with the unanimous decision of a joint commission for the lithographic trade, sitting for San Francisco, that this question was national, not local, and should not be taken up at that time. This experience was repeated in a strike of the typographical unions in San Francisco in July, 1905.

Hundreds of cases in the lithographic industry are decided every year. Nearly all individual grievances are readily adjusted by face to face conferences between those immediately concerned, aided by the business representatives of the two organizations. Of the questions

that have been brought before joint commissions since May 1, 1904, only one failed of settlement there and went to arbitration. The decision in that case was against the employers, who put the decision into effect immediately upon its verbal announcement, without waiting for its receipt in written, official form.

Convincing evidence of the success of Mutual Government is found in the fact that no question decided under its methods of procedure has ever again become a source of contention. Moreover, all parties concerned have not only abided by every decision, but have uniformly expressed satisfaction with its results.

The millenium has not arrived, but common sense is always with us. The unanimous judgment of a body, equally representative of both sides, on any question must be closer to the truest interest of all concerned than can be the opinion of any individual or group arrayed on one side alone. The way to see both sides of the shield is to reach a point of view whence both sides are visible.

Such are the general results of Mutual Government in the lithographic industry. One of its applications, not originally contemplated, is to the education of apprentices, a question that lies at the root of any trade.

The apprentice left entirely to the control of the employer is too often a subject of exploitation for profit. Although all employers are deeply concerned in the evolution of workmen of good ability, but few interest themselves in this aspect of apprenticeship, and workmen's organizations have not attempted to interfere. Thus, in every line of trade, skilled craftsmen are scarce, the great bulk of apprentices becoming most commonplace artisans.

The apprentice left to the control of workingmen, whether individual or organized, is too often treated as an interloper, and his development hindered under the mistaken idea that he will rob the workingman of his livelihood. This has a deleterious effect upon the ability of the apprentice when he becomes a workingman.

These two adverse influences have hindered the progress and increase of many industries.

In lithography, Mutual Government has established a joint apprentice system. A joint apprentice board, with subordinate local boards, controls the apprentice during his entire term. It is the prerogative of the employer to nominate the apprentice. After his nomination, the apprentice belongs to the entire trade that must support him and in turn derive from him its continuance.

The nominated apprentice must present to the joint board a physician's certificate as to general health and an oculist's certificate as to eyesight, with particular reference to the branch of the industry he elects to pursue. This being satisfactory, he is admitted to a probationary period, at the end of which he is again examined as to progress. If that comes up to the standard, he is indentured, with the proviso that the joint board may cancel the indenture at any time. During his

entire term, the relations between apprentice, employer and workmen are under the control of the joint board, whose object is to secure for him full instruction and protection, and for the employer willing service and due diligence. Under this system, future lithographic workers will be both skilled artisans and good citizens; for lukewarmness, laziness, and bad personal habits in the apprentice are not tolerated by the joint board. This one result alone more than repays to the trade all the expense and trouble of Mutual Government.

THE RIGHTS OF LABOR AND CAPITAL.

(By Walter H. Bradley, Dean Blackburn College, Upper Alton, Ill.)

Labor and capital need each other, are absolutely essential to each other; labor to produce, capital to provide the conditions of production. Labor and capital should be friends, not enemies. But there is friction, "the conflict between labor and capital," "industrial war," which, it is sometimes predicted, may result in open war. The conditions have already brought conflicts with the militia here and there, and United States troops have been called into the field.

The labor question holds the attention of the world; it frightens one, rejoices another, gives hope to a third, brings apprehension to a fourth. Every day demonstrates its presence. It has always existed in some form. The indications are that it will long be with us—as long as there are inequalities of circumstances and abilities and opportunities, as long as human nature remains what it is. The oppressed envies the free and seeks to escape bondage; the lower envies the higher and seeks to climb.

We may not expect any copyrighted plan to settle the differences. We may not look for the economic millenium through combinations of labor or capital. Combinations are formed, crumble, and new organizations are made from the debris.

AMBITIOUS, HONORABLE AND LAUDABLE.

To the employee, with his eye on his home, family and personal interests, the labor question is the mode of bettering his condition, of selling his labor for all he can get for it, of highest wages, and fewest hours, and most favorable conditions—a perfectly laudable and honorable motive. To the employer, with his eye on the profit and loss account, the problem is to get the labor he needs wherever he can, as cheaply as he can, and under whatever conditions he can—a motive not objectionable in itself. But each is apt to seek his own interests entirely without regard to the interests of the public and in utter forget-

fulness of the principle that two parties in any specific relation to each other have mutual obligations and responsibilities.

The fundamental word in the discussion is the word "rights." Each party asserts, claims, demands certain rights. The primary conception of our Christianity, civilization and government is that there is but one right; that opposites, contradictories, cannot both be right; that the rights of all persons are equal; that justice is the same for all; that there is no difference between employer and employee before the law, at the bar of public opinion, and in the analysis of right and justice.

MUTUAL RESPECT THE INDISPENSABLE PREREQUISITE.

Labor troubles cannot be settled until employers and employes are ready to recognize each others' rights and obligations. The perfect rule is, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you do ye also unto them." Put yourself into the other's place and look at the matter through his eyes. On the basis of common honesty and justice employer and employee, poor and rich, may meet together. This implies the payment of full wages and "a fair day's work for a fair day's wage." "Masters, give unto your servants that which is as just and equal" is as imperative as "Servants, obey your masters." It implies also that each party may with confidence appeal to the state to protect it in its rights, but only in its rights, not in its follies. "Enforcement of the law" is the cry, and the law should be enforced, but it should first of all be a just law and not a political makeshift. It implies also the keeping of contracts by both sides. A wage-scale or a time-service contract is as sacred as any other. Violation of contract is the most disastrous blow that can be struck by either party at its own interests. It alienates the sympathy of the public, upon which the success of any great movement depends.

The intimate relationship between the parties demands the utmost frankness, friendship, consideration and righteous dealing. In the consideration of such an involved question it is necessary that both parties be fair and just; think right, act right, vote right. Yet each is partial to its own interests, too often hostile or at least indifferent to the rights of the other. Charles Kingsley once said that men are more willing to accept the devil's plan of reform than God's plan. The devil's suggestion is to reform the other man, by violence if necessary; God's thought is to reform the self, to lead each individual to do his own duty. What is needed today is not more gold, nor land, nor tools, nor laws, but more manhood, more morals, more faithful and intelligent study and application of the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule. "The manufacture of souls of a good quality is the first business of a great nation"—more important than steel billets or woolen fabrics.

CHIEF P. M. ARTHUR OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

A Character Sketch of Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, by W. R. Merrick, copied from Frank Leslie's popular monthly magazine of January, 1902. This great labor leader died July 17, 1903. The following sketch of his life's work ably illustrates his true character, as well as presenting a history of the organization he so ably represented.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is the one labor organization of the country that is found today where the steady progress of half a century should find such a body. Chief P. M. Arthur is the only labor leader out of a score who were as prominent as he twenty-five years ago who is today in the position that he held at that time. Other unions and other leaders have disappeared with a rapidity that gives the pessimist among the workingmen the right to shake his head at associations and federations, and the amalgamated this and that succeed each other in bewildering succession, with Powderly and Debs and Gompers and Shaffer each rising to a brief day of prominence and power which the first overthrow clouds.

The Engineers possess an unusual interest at the present time for any one who desires to understand what to expect in the future from labor. And the only explanation of the success of this order where others have so conspicuously failed, lies in an understanding of their leader, the greatest man whom a century of labor agitation has developed from the ranks of toil and who is responsible for the fact that the men under his leadership have not run after the false gods that have been the downfall of kindred organizations whose beginnings promised even more for success than those of the body that has survived them.

Future ages whose historians will investigate carefully these subjects that the spectacular achievements of a hurrying age has not the time for will award to Arthur the recognition of having occupied in his field a place not inferior to the politician statesmen and bosses whose sayings and doings take up all the attention of their own age. He has exhibited through nearly thirty years of leadership a farsightedness and grasp of the real elements of a most complicated situation truly remarkable. He has in the face of bitter opposition and criticism of his leadership held his power and influence unmoved. He constantly disregarded the demands made upon him that he should follow the policies of this and that rival chieftain who was apparently driving the organization under his control at railroad speed toward a goal to which Arthur was moving at a snail's pace. He has seen one after another of these men defeated, and the men who trusted in them and who laughed at the Engineers scattered like chaff to find refuge in new unions and associations.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was ten years old when in 1873 P. M. Arthur was elected its chief. The first decade of the order's existence had been a formative period devoted more to the task of obtaining recruits and of perfecting the lines of organization than to battles for recognition or a scale of wages. In 1867 the beneficiary feature of the Brotherhood was introduced, and the general impression of the public at the time of the accession of Arthur to the leadership of the Engineers was that the association was more of a lodge and an insurance order than a labor union. It seems strange today, when the name of Arthur is a synonym for conservatism and the conduct of a labor union without strikes, to know that he was elected to the post he now holds by the war party of the Brotherhood.

It is still more strange to know that for the first ten years of his leadership he was almost constantly engaged in leading his men through one bitter strike after another and that his name was execrated as a radical and a demagogue and as one of the most dangerous men with whom frightened capital had to contend for the protection of its rights to control its own property.

It is necessary to the understanding of the man and of his success as a labor leader to realize, however, that he is no advocate of passive submission, and that if he is no longer called upon to lead his engineers to battle it is because a long period of defeats has taught the men and corporations with whom he has to deal that it is far more profitable to conciliate than to antagonize him.

Arthur then came to the leadership of the Brotherhood when the organization was still in its infancy, and he has been identified with it and his name has been the synonym for its name for the entire active period of its history. For over two decades Arthur has been the Brotherhood to all intents and purposes, so entirely has the confidence of his men given over to him the power of direction. He has had opposition, that rose at times to the proportions of a storm. Again and again, when the time of election approached rumor has been rife that this or that rival was at last in a position to overthrow the "Czar" and take his place at the head of the order. Time and again, when the hour came to call the roll of the convention, the apparent strength of the opposition melted into thin air and a unanimous election gave to the veteran leader the endorsement his continued successes have richly deserved.

The public life of Chief Arthur has been contemporaneous then with that much of the history of his organization which really counts. As the details of the early struggles of the order matter little to him who tries to study its position today, so the details of the early life of the then unknown quiet, capable engineer are hard to associate with the sturdy cultured old gentlemen who sits in the splendid office at the headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio, and directs the policy which has born fruit in so much success to forty thousand engineers.

Today the Brotherhood is spoken of as the aristocratic labor union.

With even more truth Arthur can be called the artistocratic labor leader. He lives in a splendid mansion on Cleveland's most famous street, Euclid avenue. Among his neighbors are men who own the railroads on which his engineers work. Servants relieve his home life of the petty cares that breed irritation in poorer homes. His wife, still beautiful, in spite of advancing years, is an admired leader of fashion in the most exclusive society of Cleveland, the society in which Miss Ruth Hanna, the daughter of the Senator, made her debut and wherein the ladies of the Rockefeller family worked as hard to win their places as the head of the family worked to make his enormous fortune. The daughter of the Arthurs reigns unquestioned as a belle.

A strange position for the head of a labor union to be the head of such a family and to hold such a position, when the accepted popular conception of the leaders of labor organizations is a wild-eyed, long-haired, shrill-voiced agitator, who, from a point of vantage on a stump, incites men whose passions are inflamed to resistance against government troops and to the mobbing of scabs.

Arthur himself differs as radically from such a character as does his position. A kindly, modest old gentleman, with ruddy face, framed in white hair and the white chin whiskers that are naturally associated with the benevolence of grandfatherhood, a frame of generous proportions, as erect as in the days when he peered through the night over a difficult piece of track, his hand on the reversing lever of his engine—that is Arthur. His eyes are blue and kindly, sparkling with native wit; his mouth broad and sensitive, always ready to expand in a good-natured smile. This is the man whom one expects to see when he thinks of the conservative labor leader who does not strike. This is the man who says:

"Remember always that the burden of a strike falls on the women and children. Our first duty is to them; consult them."

There is another Arthur, however. There is the man who conducted five strikes in six months with such relentless energy that he has scarcely had a fight since. At that time one of the newspapers of the country said of him editorially:

"His threats just now are those of a public enemy, and he must be careful or he will be treated as such. The community will not put up with insolence from a person of his dimensions which it would resent with a great war if it came from a foreign statesman."

The "threats" that gave the more conservative press of that day hysteria were the ultimatums that this benevolent old gentleman, then in the vigor of his prime, served on the corporations to the effect that if they did not give his engineers their deserts in wages and fair treatment he would tie up the traffic on their lines so tight that they would not be able to operate a handcar. In the present day of strikes on a large scale this is no surprising thing to expect from a labor leader, but it was a new thing for the people of two decades ago, and the relentless rigor with which the Chief carried on his war, once it was on, was startling in that day of small railroads.

"They did not altogether approve of you in those days, Chief," I said to Arthur not long ago.

"Not altogether," he replied, and a quaint expression of amusement passed over his face. He was silent for a moment, and the absent retrospective expression on his face showed that he was reviewing in his mind the early days of bitterness and struggle when recognition of his principles and his order had to be dearly bought at the price of hard fighting.

As the situation passed before his mind's eye the expression on his face changed. The benevolent old gentleman was gone. The merry blue eyes became steely, and the broad, humorous mouth set in a thin, grim, obstinate line.

"What were we to do?" he cried, and the pleasant voice had the ring of battle in it.

"What can you do when they shut the door in your face and treat you and the men who trust you with contempt? What can you do but fight? And we fought. Oh, yes, we fought. We haven't reached our place of today without a struggle." There was a long pause, and the signs of deep feeling engendered in a decade of repeated battles faded slowly from his face, which was that of the benevolent old gentleman again. The humorous twinkle returned to the expressive eyes, and he added, with commendable pride "And we won, too."

But in that short time the real Arthur, the born fighter, stood revealed. The secret of his success was out. "We won," he said. He has always won, even in the strikes where public opinion pronounced a defeat that the man himself never recognized as final.

Arthur is modest, and has a strong dislike for personal publicity. He does not willingly submit to the researches of the would-be biographer. "The details of my life are of no interest to anyone," he says, and at the sight of the pencil and pad of the interviewer he becomes at once the most silent of men.

Arthur's early life did not differ materially from that of the average man who leaves his country village, still a boy to begin railroading. His career up to the point where he became prominent in the councils of the Brotherhood had nothing strange or romantic about it. He was a "wiper," that is, he had a position in a roundhouse where he cleaned the engines that other men brought in; he was a fireman, and bent his back day and night to the arduous task of shoveling in the coal under the direction of his superior, the engineer; he was an engineer, with the responsibility of valuable freight and the lives of the passengers in the train behind him depending upon his skill and care.

It was the man himself who was remarkable where his early career was commonplace. When it is understood that the railroad man of fifty years ago was usually rough and illiterate and that the engineer of that time was content to make the machinery of his iron horse go smoothly without troubling himself greatly about the scientific principles behind it all, it can easily be understood why a man like Arthur.

who has never been content to find himself in a position of which he did not have the complete mastery of the situation, should have forged rapidly ahead.

His associates of those early days say that as a "wiper," the Chief knew enough to be a fireman; that as a fireman, he usually knew more about the engine than the man who sat on the right side of the cab with his hand on the lever; and that as an engineer he was consulted by the master mechanic about points on which that official was in doubt.

One can easily imagine that if he had not been diverted from the actual work of railroading to the direction of the interests of rail-
roaders, he would be today where so many practical railroad men are who began their careers as humbly as he—at the head of some railway system which would have the reputation of being conducted with the fewest blunders and hitches of any system of its kind.

He mastered the situation on every occasion, and he was bound to succeed. History repeated itself when he became connected with the Brotherhood. The Brotherhood of the Footboard, organized by a dozen Michigan engineers, in Detroit, on the eighth day of May, 1863, had become the Brotherhood of Engineers, with forty-one subdivisions at the time of the Indianapolis convention of 1864. Eighteen sixty-seven saw the establishment of the insurance feature, and in the previous year the publication of the monthly magazine was begun.

The work of organization proceeded steadily for nearly ten years, and in 1873 the Brotherhood was in an enviable position compared with other labor organizations in regard to both men and money. Between six and ten thousand engineers were enrolled, and the beneficiary policy of the union was meeting with perfect success.

At this time the order had at its head a veteran engineer by the name of Wilson, who had proved himself a splendid organizer, but who lacked initiative at a period of crisis. And 1873 was for the Brotherhood a distinctive period of crisis. The exact question that confronted them was the refusal of the Pennsylvania leased lines west of Pittsburg to make concession to some very reasonable demands. Wilson had tried diplomacy without success. He hesitated to force the issue with the stronger argument of a strike. The men involved were determined to strike if their demands were not granted, but the consent of the chief is required by the Brotherhood laws before the strikers can have behind them the support of the whole order.

This consent Wilson withheld. Conservatism had already come to be the watchword of the engineers, and the principle had developed into a fetish for the Chief and the older men in the Brotherhood, whom he represented. They thought they saw the risk of losing all the headway made up to that time and the chance that the order would be wrecked, insurance and all, in case the fight failed. The issue did not seem to be exactly a vital one, and they still pinned their hopes on the chances of diplomacy and negotiation. They had lost sight of the

real principle involved, that a labor union to be successful must be able at all times to protect their men in any reasonable demand.

Meanwhile Arthur had entered the Brotherhood and had thrown himself heart and soul into the work of furthering its success. He had held one office after another as his mates saw and recognized his capabilities and his advantage over them in a far-seeing grasp of a situation that they recognized but dimly. At the time of the dead-lock over the trouble on the Pennsylvania lines he was already prominent in the higher councils of the order, and to him the younger element looked, with confidence born of experience in his leadership, for a solution of the difficulty. Arthur unhesitatingly took the stand he has kept ever since, that the only means by which a labor union can avoid strikes is to show its perfect readiness and ability to strike and to strike successfully when threatened. He was triumphantly elected chief over Wilson in the convention of 1873, and has remained at the head of the Brotherhood ever since.

He was elected by a war party at a time when war seemed imperative, and war followed strictly in accordance with the program. For nearly ten years he conducted one strike after another in rapid succession. The climax came when, in 1877, he won five strikes in six months from the then strongest and biggest railroad systems of the country. One of his few defeats followed this monumental campaign. His engineers became involved in difficulties with the Boston and Maine road. The officials of the company shut the door of their offices in Arthur's face when he came to Boston to try for a settlement. He consented then to the strike. Sixty-six engineers were employed by the road, and they left their trains standing where the appointed hour found them. They remained with them two hours by the direction of the Chief to see if there was any disposition on the part of the company to relent, and then drawing the fires, left their engines where they stood.

The fight lasted for seven days, and at the end of that time the road succeeded in getting men to man their engines, and Arthur was beaten. But he took his sixty-six strikers away with him and found places for them on roads more favorable to the order.

The cause of the strike was a double cut in the wages of the men of twenty per cent. They submitted to the first ten per cent reduction, but refused to accept the second cut.

It was at this time that Chief Arthur made his famous Fanuell Hall speech, which was the subject of a heated controversy. It has been reported that the Old Colony road was lending its engineers to the Boston and Maine in an effort to help in the defeat of the strikers.

"If that is so," said Arthur, in Fanuell Hall, "they must not blame us if we withdraw our men from the Old Colony also."

As reported, Arthur was made to say that he could stop every railroad running out of Boston by raising his hand.

"That report started," said the Chief, in a recent discussion of the incident, "from a circular sent out by the president of the Phila-

delphia and Reading road, who used the supposed words as a pretext for ordering his men to leave the Brotherhood."

The report of the speech stirred up the greatest excitement at the time.

The comment of the *Nation* was:

"One thing we do not hesitate to say, and it is a conclusion to which we believe not only all the leading railroad men of the country have come, but also every one who has given a thought to recent events—the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has got to be broken up. In view of its conduct of late in connection with strikes, in which every right of the business and traveling public was brutally disregarded, in view of its avowed policy as defined in the recent threatening and almost incendiary speeches of its chief engineer, it is safe to say that its usefulness is wholly gone, and that it has become a mere common nuisance the longer existence of which is a standing public menace."

"Practically, the Brotherhood as now managed, is a powerful machinery for demoralizing railroad employees, organizing strikes and rendering them effective at the cost of the public."

Legislation was advocated to insist that no railroad should place the safety of its passengers and freight in the hands of such dangerous men as Brotherhood Engineers.

The storm subsided after a while, only to break out again a few years later when the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy got into trouble with engineers. After all negotiations had apparently failed, Arthur threatened to tie up the road in one of the biggest strikes that the country has yet seen if his men were not met at least half way by the company in an effort to settle the existing differences. Arthur's threat meant the blocking of a part, at least, of the transcontinental traffic, and again there was a panic among the editorial writers at the idea that any one man should presume to take upon himself the responsibility of such a step or should have the power to use it.

Some of the horrified comments of the day on the methods employed by the Chief in the conduct of his strikes stand out today as an endorsement of what at that time was so unsparingly condemned. In all of the succession of strikes carried on at that time there is but one case on record of violence being used. Columns were devoted to this single instance of some angry engineers who thrashed a man for taking the place of one of them and then refusing to accept double pay at their hands, with the promise of a steady job, if he would quit. There is a world of contrast between this single instance of force employed during a dozen strikes when today there is little excitement created in a similar case unless a score of men are mobbed at once and the officials in the district where the strike of today takes place are thankful if no dynamite is used and open war does not make the calling out of several regiments necessary. The fact that the engineers at that time used money freely in an effort to bribe the men who had taken their places was spoken of as an outrage, and the offer of \$1,500 to one of the "scabs" on the Boston and Maine road was mentioned with bated breath as an example of the methods used to corrupt honest laboring men

and as a sample of what railroad companies would have to contend with to preserve their independence.

"We have the right to persuade and the right to hire," Arthur said not long ago, when discussing this subject, conducting strikes. "We have these rights and no others. The first duty of the workingman is to his family, and no order has the right to ask him to disregard this duty. He has the perfect right to take any position that offers him a chance to provide for that family. If he can then be persuaded that he should join the men who are striking and leave the job, well and good. If not, the only argument remaining is that of money. He must be hired, and, if necessary, paid the same wages that he is receiving from the company with the guarantee that he will have as steady employment as he has a right to expect if he remains with them. If he still refuses to leave his place, the men who are out have no further redress."

This disposition to conduct a strike strictly within the legal rights of the strikers has been one element of the constant success of the Chief. He has never given his opponents an opportunity to call out the forces of the law against him. He has met them on their own grounds, putting the dollars of the Brotherhood against the wages offered by the company, and he has won in most cases, for, by taking away from the men who had the places of his engineers the argument of necessity. Without that, and with the natural distaste that all workmen have for what they term "scabbing," they have been easily led to see the situation with the eyes of the strikers.

And with the strike once on, the Chief has always been on the spot to see and insist that his orders were carried out. The most turbulent of his men have always subsided under the eye of their leader, and his continued successes have inspired them with such confidence that they have been well content at all times to leave direction entirely in his hands.

Perfect organization has been Arthur's strongest weapon. Out of forty thousand locomotive engineers now in the United States thirty-seven thousand are in the ranks of the Brotherhood.

It requires a year's probation to obtain membership, and a glance at the present waiting list shows that few of the remaining three thousand men not at present in the order but are anxious to become members.

The severest criticism of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers today comes not from the railroads, with whom their relations are most cordial, or from the public, that now thoroughly approves them, but from other labor organizations with whom and with whose struggles the Engineers under Arthur's direction have steadily refused to have anything to do.

"We attend strictly to our own business," the Chief says. "We have never, in any strike, asked aid of any one or any body. We have never asked for a dollar, and we have never asked another railroad man to quit his job to help us win our fights. In one strike we did tell our firemen that if they refused the engines that our men had given up we would pay them the same money that we were paying to our own men.

"They say we are selfish——. If a man comes to me hungry and I refuse to give something with which to buy food he has a right to call

me selfish. If he comes to me and says that he has thrown up his job and for that reason asks me to throw up mine, that is a different matter altogether, and he has no right to criticise me if I refuse such an absurd request.

"We are under contract with a great many railroads. As long as these roads keep the terms of their contract with us we must abide by our side of the agreement, and it would be a travesty on honesty if we were to violate this contract and stop work because some other body of men could not get along with their employers.

Honesty and character must be the basis on which success is built. The relation between employer and employed must be on a basis of mutual confidence. Our pride is that we keep our contracts once made, and we are then worthy of this confidence. If we violated these contracts at the first call from other organizations we would have no reason to expect our employers to keep their side of the same contracts."

It is because of this determined stand and because the Brotherhood has insisted on minding its own business and refused to have any part in the quarrels of other organizations that they are decried and dubbed "aristocrats."

"Chief Arthur's comment on this term of reproach is to the point:

"They say we are aristocratic—. If being temperate and frugal, avoiding saloons and gambling dens, if saving money and giving the benefit of the wages earned to the family at home is to be aristocratic—why I am proud that we are aristocratic.

"Our requirements for membership are that the applicant have a year's experience as an engineer, that he has a good moral character and that he is able to read and write. No man can keep a saloon and remain a member of this order. No man can violate all the decencies of life and remain a member. And when a man is once a member we try to insist that he shall not stand still. We urge him to educate himself to the highest possible point, and we give him every assistance and every encouragement to this end."

"When a labor leader goes into politics," said Arthur, "he is welcomed on the strength of the organization behind him—and then it usually goes to pieces."

This is Arthur, the sole example of a labor leader and organizer who has succeeded entirely in what he has had to do and who alone has continued to hold the position through a quarter of a century to which his success has entitled him. The elements of his success and the success of the organization that he has stamped with his own individuality are on the surface for others to see and to imitate.

The man is strong. No one but a strong man can obtain ascendancy over the rougher and more virile variety of his fellows, and of such is the workingman, whether engineer or miner. None but the strongest man can maintain such an ascendancy once obtained, for his followers are impatient at the first sign of failure as they are enthusiastic at the first promise of success.

Arthur's personality has been a strong element for his success. No man can come in contact with him and not feel the better for it. He can laugh with those who laugh and weep with those who weep. The magnetism that has made many a leader, who in the end was found to have few other claims on success, is his to a marked degree. And he

is a gentleman. He associates with the employers of his engineers on terms of equality that his culture and refinement give him the right to expect without asking them to forget that he is the engineer. He mingles with the men of the footboard on the same terms of equality and they never forget that he is a gentleman. His rank among his fellows is of that easy kind that never has to question position, as does the parvenu, or to decry anyone for his supposed elevation, as does the man who preaches the fierce doctrine of class hatred. To him there are but two classes, honest men and knaves, and he avoids the latter.

THE DEATH OF P. M. ARTHUR.

The death of P. M. Arthur at 72 years of age which occurred July 17, 1903, is described in a newspaper clipping of that date as follows:

Dropped Dead at a Banquet.

GRAND CHIEF ENGINEER P. M. ARTHUR EXPIRES SUDDENLY.

Winnepeg, Man., July 17.—P. M. Arthur, Grand Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, dropped dead at midnight while speaking at the banquet closing the annual union convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers which has been in session for the past few days.

Mr. Arthur had just arisen to respond to a toast and repeated the words, "It may be my parting words to many of you," when he fell back and expired in a few minutes.

Thus did Chief Arthur expire, in the harness to the last moment, his life was given to the cause most near and dear to his heart; his last breath given to the Brotherhood; his last thought and act was in their behalf.

This sudden death of the great leader cast a gloom over the entire continent; among the ranks of the B. of L. E. many predicted that their downfall was certain, as apparently no other man could be selected to fill the place left vacant by the sudden death of their trusted chief; but history has repeated itself in this case as in many similar cases; another choice was made, another grand chief was chosen in the person of Warren S. Stone; in him has been found the ability to continue the leadership of the organization along the same conservative lines as his predecessor. Chief Stone's address delivered on the occasion of the Grand International Convention of the B. of L. E. held in Memphis, Tenn., May, 1906, is as follows:

GRAND CHIEF'S ADDRESS.

"In behalf of the organization I have the honor to represent, I desire to convey to you our sincere thanks for the cordial welcome to your sunny Southland. We have gathered here from every quarter of this vast continent, one great brotherhood, and I am sure I voice the sentiments of every one of our delegates, and visitors as well, when I say, this is a red-letter day in our lives.

The South has long been known for its hospitality, yet I feel that today you have outdone all former efforts, and the hearty welcome given to your great state and beautiful city will remain a pleasant memory throughout life.

It is not necessary, nor is it possible, in the short space of time allotted to a speaker to more than touch on a few of the many questions that are dependent on labor and the laborer's wage. Any student of sociology, or political economy, will agree with me that labor creates all wealth; that capital is merely stored up labor. This being true, then it is a self-evident truth that labor is entitled to a fair share of the wealth it has created. It is too long a story to give you the history of labor from the beginning to the present time, for it is the history of the world itself. Yet I wish every one could look down the long, dark pathway that labor has trod in its upward climb to its present position—a pathway marked with suffering, misery and heartaches, and one long continual struggle against bitter opposition and every obstacle that wealth could place in its pathway.

I am a firm believer in organized labor, and the right of the laboring man to organize, yet I do not believe in all that is done in the name of union labor. I do not claim that no mistakes have been made in the labor movement, but back of all the mistakes and failures the underlying principles have been good, and from these same mistakes and failures they have learned to build broader and better for the future. We do not claim the labor unions of today are perfect, but we do claim the railroad labor unions of today are the best the world has ever known. The labor organizations have accomplished much in the past, are doing a great work in the present, and will accomplish much more in the coming years. To those capitalists who have organized to destroy the labor unions, I wish to say they might just as well try to stop the waves from beating on the seashore, or the sunlight descending from heaven, as to stop the onward march of organized labor. I can conceive of no worse disaster happening to this country of ours than the destruction of all labor unions, for to the labor unions I look for the solution of many of the great problems that confront us today. I believe that every thinking man will agree that never in our history as a nation have more important questions confronted us than at the present time, and it would be well for us to pause for a moment and learn a lesson from the nations that have fallen. Persia perished when one per cent of the people owned all of the land; Babylon died when two per cent of the people owned all the wealth; Egypt went down when two per cent of the inhabitants owned 97-100ths of all the wealth, and the great Roman Empire that had conquered all the then known world, and had stood for centuries, expired when 1,800 men owned all the wealth.

The present age will go down in history as the golden age of graft, an age when the people had become money-mad; an age when the microbe of investigation is in the air, when on every side the corrup-

tion and betrayal of trust in our municipal, state and national affairs has become so common it no longer excites comment. The great bulk of mankind is conservative, and think only of the past, live in the present, and let the future take care of itself; yet on every hand the signs multiply that the people are beginning to ask themselves the questions: What is the cure for frenzied finance? What shall we do to check the growth here of a power able to defy the government and set at naught all laws? What is the cure for the corrupt control of our state and national legislation? What is the remedy for the multiplying millionaire and the multiplying pauper? This obvious state of the public mind was not brought about by demagogues preaching, but by facts and events. Not only the laboring man, but the whole country, is keenly alive to the present evil conditions, and the great question of today is, How shall we reform our present methods of business so the profits shall be distributed more widely and equitably? In other words, how shall we limit the fortunes of the few and improve the fortunes of the many, the rest of the 80,000,000? It is not a new problem. Since history began the world has struggled with this problem of equality. Not the equal distribution of wealth, but equality in the sense of every man getting all that is his by right. The important part labor could have in the right solution of these great problems you will readily understand when I tell you that 72 per cent of the votes cast in the United States today are cast by men who labor for their daily bread. I fully understand the railroad labor organizations are not political organizations in any partisan sense of the term. But I also understand we are all American citizens, and as such should take an interest in the political welfare of our country. It would be much better for labor to take a day off and vote, than it would be to oppose the work of elected politicians, and fight obnoxious legislation for years. There is not a senator or congressman whose work is objectionable that the railroad organizations alone could not defeat if they so desired. There is not a desire in the bounds of reason laboring men could not have if they only would. In several places the workingmen have perfected an organization which forecasts at least, if it does not realize the future.

The signs multiply, and unquestionably point to the fact that a great transformation is going on everywhere. Behind the present aggregations of capital on the one hand and of labor on the other, the thinking man may already see the vague shadow of a reorganization of society. In the coming years the conditions of labor will have changed, the workingman will have broken with the past, and effaced the old traditions of labor, and will have come into his own.

Often the questions are asked me as I travel to and fro across this great continent, What does organized labor stand for? What does it want? What is it trying to do? Organized labor wants child labor with all its attendant evils abolished, and the children sent to school, giving them an education, better fitting them for the battle of life, and elevating our standard of citizenship. The fact stands as a stain on

the fair name of our country that today, while I am talking to you, over 2,000,000 children of both sexes under the age of 14 years are toiling out their young lives in our mines and factories, being dwarfed in mind, body and soul, for the sake of a little gold—and yet we wonder why our army of tramps and criminals is increasing, and why each year we build more and larger prisons and poorhouses. Organized labor wants shorter hours, so they can have more opportunities to improve their minds and elevate themselves to higher ideals. There is implanted in the breast of all mankind, including the workingman, the desire for life, life under better conditions, life with higher ideals. Organized labor stands for efficiency rather than cheap labor. It is the testimony of all history that cheap labor promotes social degeneracy and national degradation. Organized labor stands for fair living wages, earned under fair living conditions, the living wage to be measured by the American standard of living, not by the standard of some foreign workman and country who has a lower standard of efficiency and living than our own.

I am glad I was permitted to live in the present age—an age when events of centuries are crowded into decades and decades into single years. More has been accomplished in the last 100 years for the elevation of the laboring men than in all the centuries preceding. The present labor organizations as they exist today date back less than fifty years.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which is the oldest of the railroad organizations, is only 43 years old. Its early history was remarkable for two things—public prejudice and private persecution. Like all young labor organizations, it had a long, hard struggle to even be allowed to exist, and too much credit cannot be given the little handful of men who formed the nucleus and started an organization destined to be more than they knew or dreamed of. Too much cannot be said in praise of these members of the old guard, who, with right on their side, and its consciousness in their hearts, stood shoulder to shoulder in the days that tried men's souls, and bore the brunt of the battle and made possible the magnificent organization of today.

The remarkable success of the railroad organizations shows they were founded on right principles, clearly proving that an education of its members to a higher standard of efficiency, a higher standard of living, the elevation of the home life, the care of the needy, destitute and disabled of its members, in a word, everything that goes to make up a higher class of citizenship, is bound to prosper, and when you add to that the fact they keep their word and carry out their contracts to the letter, as the railroad organizations do, then their success is assured.

We meet today under happy omens. Each year has added something to our credit on the great book of time. Numerically, socially, morally and financially we were never better conditioned. Yet in all our rejoicing there is a tone of sadness. Many familiar faces we always

looked forward to seeing at such times are missing. Many true hearts dear to our Brotherhood have during the past two years ceased to beat. Many willing hands have been folded upon honest breasts, and many souls have been called to an eternal rest, which lies beyond all time. In the past two years 1,129 of our members have passed over into the great unknown country. Of these 381 were killed on duty. These thoughts sadden us in the midst of our rejoicing, and we fain would turn from them and much rather regard only the bright things of life. While it is feeble consolation to offer the afflicted, yet it must be a source of satisfaction to our members that our insurance association provides that which can sustain, cheer and comfort the hearts of sorrowing ones in their hour of trouble. While our insurance can never give back the husband or replace the father to those left desolate and alone to battle with life, yet it shows the love and fidelity of that husband or father who not only provided in life but left behind that which will sustain and keep them from the cold charity of the still colder world. We are carrying today over \$88,000,000 of insurance for our members, and have paid into the homes of our deceased and disabled brothers over \$15,000,000. This money means so much. It has saved many a home, been the means of keeping many a family together—kept gaunt poverty from the door, and given many an orphan child an education, better fitting it for life's battle. If the B. of L. E. never does anything else the one fact that we have scattered this large sum of money broadcast on its mission of mercy over this land of ours, will stand as a monument to it throughout all time.

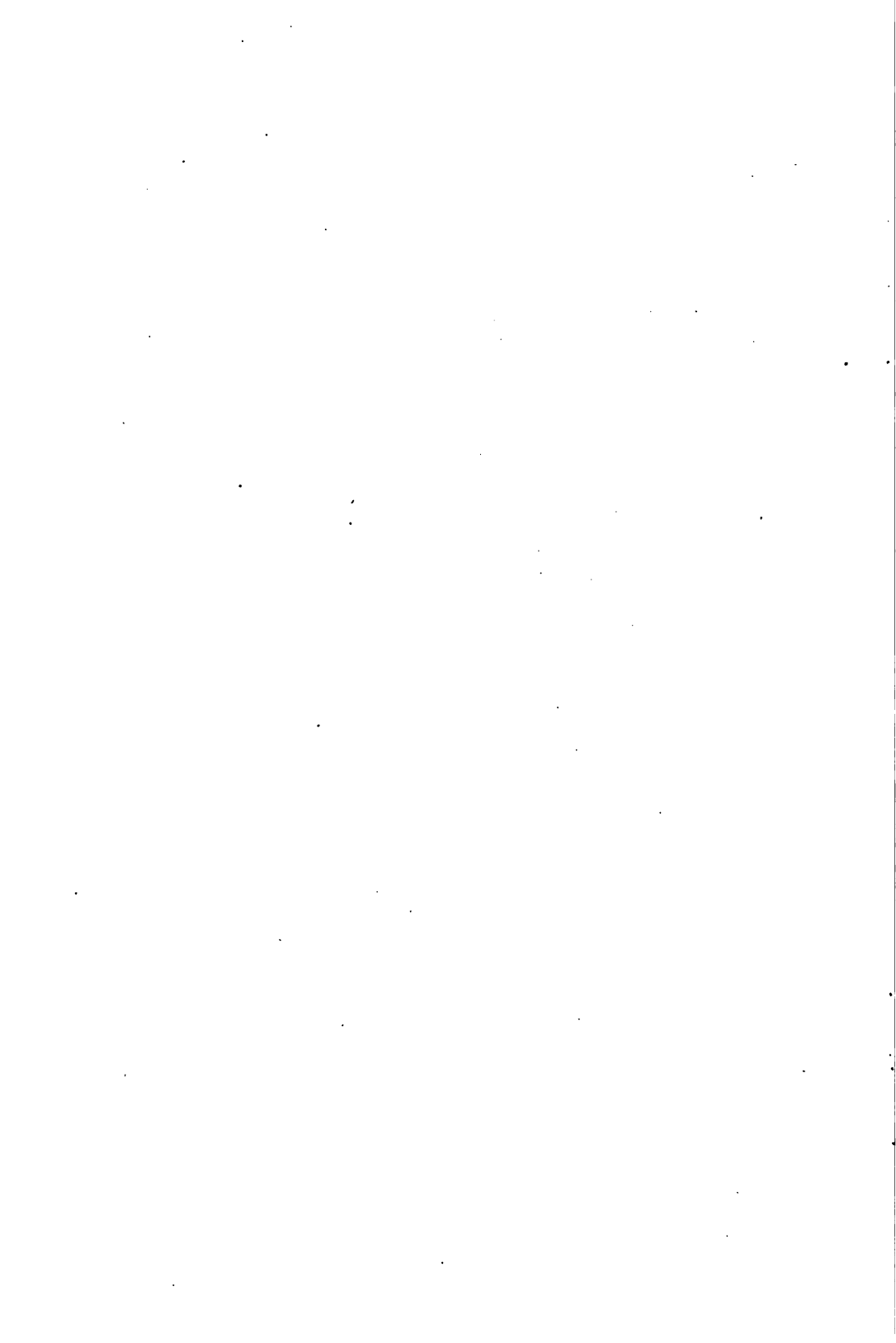
While the public should be interested in any labor organization, yet there are no labor organizations so vitally important to them as the railroad labor organizations. You are interested in knowing that these men who are going to and fro day and night, all over this broad land of ours, with these heavy trains in the congested traffic of today are picked men of the very highest type, keen, cool, bright, wide-awake men who can think quick and act quickly—men with nerves of steel, for into their keeping you trust your loved ones, all that you hold dear on this earth, and they have brought them safe back to your arms. There is not a case on record where they have betrayed this trust. There are many cases on record where one of these humble heroes has gone to his death in trying to save the lives of those intrusted to his care. Did you ever give a thought to the process of selection for the important positions on our railroads? A process of evolution, something like Darwin's "survival of the fittest." The best statistics we can gather for the past ten years show that out of every one hundred who start as firemen, less than seventeen ever become engineers; out of every one hundred who become engineers less than six ever become passenger engineers. The records in our Insurance Department for the last fifteen years show that from the time a member takes out insurance in our organization until we pay him his insurance either through death or disability it is only the short space of ten years. Only ten years!

We always keep the best until the last. The B. of L. E. has a Ladies' Auxiliary composed of the wives of our members. It is true these women do not run the engines; but some of them run the engineers who do run the engines; so they are a very important factor in our organization. Speaking seriously, the mothers and wives of our railroad men have the hardest part of the hard railroad life. So much of their lives is spent alone. They have the care of the home, the rearing and training of the family. The irregular hours and meals, the care and anxiety, the watching and waiting for some one who may never return, is constantly tugging at the heart strings, and this all goes to make up the daily routine of their lives. Yet, with it all, the many acts of kindness, mercy and charity this noble band of women find time to do, cannot be numbered, and stands as a record of the great good accomplished by their organization.

In conclusion, I wish to publicly thank the various subdivisions and members for their many acts of courtesy and to extend the same to my associates in office, who have worked hard and faithfully to make the past two years a success.

I hope our members will take away such pleasant memories of their visit here they will want to come again. I also hope that we will impress you so favorably, while in your midst, that you will want us to come again. I thank you."

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS
AND
RULINGS



SUPREME COURT DECISIONS RELATING TO LABOR LAWS.

(No. 5967. Decided March 9, 1906.)

THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, *on the Relation of A. J. Richey, Appellant,*
v. L. C. SMITH, *Sheriff, King County, Respondent.*

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—CIVIL RIGHTS—LICENSING OF PLUMBERS.

Appeal from an order of the superior court denying an application for a writ of habeas corpus upon the application of a plumber convicted of engaging in the business of plumbing without having obtained a license. Reversed.

E. H. Flueck, for appellant.

Kenneth Mackintosh and *John B. Hart*, for respondent.

RUDKIN, J.—The appellant was convicted before one of the justices of the peace of King county of the crime of engaging in the business of plumbing as a journeyman plumber, in violation of Section 12 of the Act of March 4, 1905, Laws 1905, p. 126, entitled, "An act to regulate plumbing in cities having a population of ten thousand inhabitants or over, providing for the licensing of persons to carry on the business and work of plumbing, creating a board of plumbing examiners, fixing the compensation of plumbing examiners, providing a penalty for the violation thereof and repealing all acts in conflict herewith," without first having obtained a license so to do, as prescribed by the preceding section of said act, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$15, and costs of prosecution. He was committed to the custody of respondent, as sheriff of King county, in execution of this sentence, and applied to the superior court for a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that the restraint and imprisonment were illegal: (1) Because said act violates section 1 of article 14 of the Amendments to the Constitution of the United States; (2) because said act violates sections 3 and 12, of article 1 of the Constitution of the state of Washington; and (3) because said act is an unlawful delegation of legislative power. The writ was refused, and from the order denying the writ, this appeal is prosecuted.

The power of the legislature to make all needful rules and regulations for the health, comfort, and well-being of society cannot be questioned, but there are certain limits beyond which the legislature cannot go, without trenching upon liberty and property rights which are safeguarded by the state and Federal constitutions. As said by the court in *In re Jacobs*, 98 N. Y. 98, 50 Am. Rep. 636,

"The limit of the power cannot be accurately defined, and the courts have not been able or willing definitely to circumscribe it. But the power, however broad and extensive, is not above the Constitution. . . . Generally it is for the legislature to determine what laws and regulations are needed to protect the public health and secure the public comfort and safety, and while its measures are calculated, intended, convenient and appropriate to accomplish these ends, the exercise of its discretion is not subject to review by the courts. But they must have some relation to these ends. Under the mere guise of police regulations, personal rights and private property cannot be arbitrarily invaded.

"And in *In re Aubrey*, 36 Wash. 308, 78 Pac. 900, this court said:

"It may be stated, as a general principle of law, that it is the province of the legislature to determine whether the conditions exist which warrant the exercise of this power; but the question, what are the subjects of its exercise, is clearly a judicial question. One may be deprived of his liberty, and his constitutional rights thereto may be violated, without the actual imprisonment or restraint of his person. 'Liberty' in its broad sense, as understood in this country, means the right, not only of freedom from actual servitude, imprisonment, or restraint, but the right of one to use his faculties in all lawful ways, to live and work when he will, to earn his livelihood in any lawful calling, and to pursue any lawful trade or avocation. All laws, therefore, which impair or trammel these rights—which limit him in his choice of a trade or profession—are infringements upon his fundamental rights of liberty, which are under constitutional protection."

Acts of similar import but relating to different professions, trades, and occupations have often been before this court. Thus, in *State v. Carey*, 4 Wash. 424, 30 Pac. 729, an act regulating the practice of medicine and surgery was sustained. In *State ex rel. Smith v. Board of Dental Examiners*, 31 Wash. 492, 72 Pac. 110, and in *In re Thompson*, 36 Wash. 377, 78 Pac. 899, a similar act regulating the practice of dentistry was upheld. In *State v. Harpless*, 31 Wash. 191, involving the validity of the act regulating the business of barbering, a similar ruling was made. But, in *In re Aubrey, supra*, an act regulating the business of horseshoeing, was declared unconstitutional, and without the police power of the state. Some of the acts considered in the above cases were manifestly needful and proper for the protection of the public health, others were on the border line.

Acts similar to the one now before us have been before the courts of last resort in a number of states. In *Singer v. State*, 72 Md. 464, 19 Atl. 1044, 8 L. R. A. 551, the court of appeals of Maryland, held that an act regulating the business of plumbing was a valid police regulation. In *State v. Gardner*, 58 Ohio St. 599, 51 N. E. 136, 65 Am. St. 785, 41 L. R. A. 689, the supreme court of Ohio held that the business of plumbing was a proper subject for police regulation, but the Ohio act was declared unconstitutional because it discriminated between individuals, and firms and corporations. In *State ex rel. Winkler v. Benzenberg*, 101 Wis. 172, 76 N. W. 345, the supreme court of Wisconsin made a similar ruling. In *State ex rel. Chapel v. Justus*, 90 Minn. 474, 97 N. W. 124,

the supreme court of Minnesota, held that the business of plumbing was a proper subject for police regulation, but the Minnesota act was declared unconstitutional because its classification was arbitrary and unreasonable. In *People ex rel. Nechamcus v. Warden of City Prison*, 144 N. Y. 529, 39 N. E. 686, 27 L. R. A. 718, a bare majority of the court of appeals upheld the validity of the plumbing act of that state. The only difference between the New York act and our own lies in the fact that the former applied to employing or master plumbers only, while the latter includes journeymen plumbers as well. No importance was attached to this omission or difference, however, in either the majority or dissenting opinion. Indeed the objection could only go to the efficacy of the law, and not to its validity; for if the subject can be regulated in its entirety, it can be regulated in part. The majority opinion concedes "that the act skirts pretty closely that border line beyond which legislation ceases to be within the powers conferred by the people of the state, through the constitution, upon its legislative body." In his dissenting opinion, concurred in by two of the other justices, Mr. Justice Peckham said:

"It is said this is proper and right in order that the public may have some assurance that the master or employing plumber is not alone capable of following his trade as such, but that he has sufficient knowledge of the laws of health as applicable to plumbing to enable him scientifically to follow that trade as a master plumber. It is to be observed that the examination does not necessarily call for any such knowledge. The act can be complied with, so far as this examination is concerned, if the applicant has but the most ordinary knowledge of the laws of his trade and the proper way to follow it practically. It is true the board may demand much more than that, and much more than was ever necessary to practically pursue the trade. If such additional knowledge were exacted it would be in fact adding to the known and ordinary qualifications necessary to carry on the well-recognized trade of a plumber, those other and entirely different and much superior qualifications necessary in one who intended to conduct the professional business of a sanitary expert with regard to systems and general plans of plumbing. The legislature has no power to impose such a condition upon one desiring to exercise such a trade. It has, as I believe, no power to prescribe that an individual who desires to follow the trade of a plumber shall be possessed of qualifications which do not naturally pertain to such a calling, and which are only possessed by persons qualified for the pursuit of a very different occupation, involving learning and skill of an uncommon order. The legislature might probably provide for a sanitary inspection of plumbing work and thus secure a kind of work, as to its system and sufficiency, which might fairly be said to tend towards the protection of the health of the general public. But the trade of the practical plumber is not one of the learned professions, nor does such a tradesman hold himself out in any manner as an expert in the science of 'sanitation,' nor is any such knowledge expected of him, and this act, when practically enforced, may or may not exact it of him. This board has the very greatest and an entirely arbitrary discretion as to what qualifications it will exact from the applicant. It may make an examination which none but an expert in sanitary knowledge could pass, or it may make the examination entirely perfunctory. Judging from the other features of the act, it will depend upon consid-

erations which are foreign to any question of health as to what kind of examination will be made.

"If the broader and more severe examination is held, or the greater qualification is insisted on, the imposition of such a condition in the case of a workman upon his natural right to work at his ordinary trade renders the act under which such a condition can be imposed unconstitutional. Whether in all cases the condition would be insisted on is immaterial. It is the power to insist upon it under the law which makes the law itself void.

"And yet, if the more severe examination is not made, and the superior qualification exacted, the act is absolutely worthless as a health measure. If it is intended as an act simply to secure the ordinary capacity necessary for the prosecution of the trade of a plumber, it is useless and vexatious, and not a health regulation in any form. If it exact more, it is an improper addition to the qualifications of a simple tradesman. This act permits the greater exaction to be made.

"It seems to me very absurd to treat this statute as one which in any possible manner affects, or which was really intended to affect, the public health. And when it is seen that the work of the master plumber may be performed by journeymen who have been subjected to no official examination, and whose work need not be examined by any one, not even by the master plumber himself, the radical failure of the act to really protect the public health is quite apparent. Sewer gas is dangerous, but exactly how to treat the matter of plumbing in order to run the least danger therefrom is a subject for professional learning and skill, except as to the narrow part of the tradesman-plumber, which is to see to it that his pipes do not leak, and that they do not permit the escape of gas. This part is mechanical and easily understood, and is the part which the tradesman performs, and the system, the proper arrangement thereof, and such kindred questions, are for the determination of a more scientific and a more learned body of men.

"The examination provided for by this act, if conducted for the sole purpose of discovering the qualifications of an applicant in regard to those matters which pertain and are germane to the real and practical trade of a plumber, will not have the slightest tendency to discover whether he has also the requisite knowledge to enable him to act as a sanitary expert.

"Taking the act as a whole, it would seem quite apparent that its purpose is to enable the employing plumbers to create a sort of guild or body among themselves, into which none is to be permitted to enter excepting as he may pass an examination, the requisites of which are not stated, and where his success or failure is to be determined by a board of which some of their own number are members. In order to be at liberty to exercise his trade as a master plumber he must pass this examination and become a member of this favored body. It is difficult for me to see the least resemblance to a health regulation in all this.

"I think the act is vicious in its purpose and that it tends directly to the creation and fostering of a monopoly.

"It seems to me most unfortunate that this court should, by a strained construction of the act as a health law, give its sanction to this kind of pernicious legislation. We shut our eyes to the evident purpose of the statute, and by means of maxims well enough in their way, but sadly out of place here, impute a purpose to the legislature which it plainly did not have, and which, if it did have, it has failed to carry out, even conceding that the purpose could be legitimately effected by other means. This measure detracts from the liberty of the citizen acting as a tradesman in his efforts to support himself and his family by the honest practice of a useful trade, and I think no court ought to

sanction such legislation unless it tends much more plainly than does this act towards the preservation of the health and comfort of the public."

We have quoted at length from this dissent because a federal question is involved, and because the views of the learned justice are in accord with our own, and in our opinion are shared by a majority of the supreme court of the United States of which he is now a member. In *People v. Lochner*, 177 N. Y. 145, 69 N. E. 373, an act forbidding the employment of bakers in biscuit, bread or cake bakeries, or in confectionary establishments for more than sixty hours in any one week, came before the court for consideration. A bare majority of the court again sustained the act, the two justices, who concurred in the above dissent of Mr. Justice Peckham, dissenting. The case came before the supreme court of the United States on writ of error, and the act was declared unconstitutional and the judgment reversed, Mr. Justice Peckham delivering the opinion of the court. In the course of his opinion the learned justice said:

"There must be more than the mere fact of the possible existence of some small amount of unhealthiness to warrant legislative interference with liberty. It is unfortunately true that labor, even in any department may possibly carry with it the seeds of unhealthiness. But are we all, on that account, at the mercy of legislative majorities? A printer, a tinsmith, a locksmith, a carpenter, a cabinetmaker, a dry goods clerk, a bank's, a lawyer's or a physician's clerk, or a clerk in almost any kind of business, would all come under the power of the legislature, on this assumption. No trade, no occupation, no mode of earning one's living, could escape this all-pervading power, and the acts of the legislature in limiting the hours of labor in all employments would be valid, although such limitation might seriously cripple the ability of the laborer to support himself and his family."

Again,

"It is impossible for us to shut our eyes to the fact that many of the laws of this character, while passed under what is claimed to be the police power for the purpose of protecting the public health or welfare, are, in reality, passed from the other motives. We are justified in saying so when, from the character of the law and the subject upon which it legislates, it is apparent that the public health or welfare bears but the most remote relation to the law. The purpose of a statute must be determined from the natural and legal effect of the language employed; and whether it is or is not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States must be determined from the natural effect of such statutes when put into operation, and not from their proclaimed purpose. . . . The court looks beyond the mere letter of the law in such cases."

Lochner v. N. Y., 198 U. S. 45, Sup. Ct., L. Ed.

In his concurring opinion in *Butchers' Union etc. Co. v. Crescent City Live-Stock etc. Co.*, 111 U. S. 746, 4 Sup. Ct. 652, 28 L. Ed. 585, Mr. Justice Bradley said:

"The right to follow any of the common occupations of life is an inalienable right; it was formulated as such under the phrase 'pursuit of happiness' in the Declaration of Independence, which commenced with the fundamental proposition that 'all men are created equal, that they

are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and *the pursuit of happiness*.' This right is a large ingredient in the civil liberty of the citizen.'

Again,

'I hold that the liberty of pursuit—the right to follow any of the ordinary callings of life—is one of the privileges of a citizen of the United States.'

And again,

"But if it does not abridge the privileges and immunities of a citizen of the United States to prohibit him from pursuing his chosen calling, and giving to others the exclusive rights of pursuing it—it certainly does deprive him (to a certain extent) of his liberty; for it takes from him the freedom of adopting and following the pursuit which he prefers; which, as already intimated, is a material part of the liberty of the citizen."

It is true these remarks were made in regard to questions of monopoly—questions not entirely foreign to this case—but they well describe the rights which are covered by the word "liberty" as contained in the Fourteenth Amendment.

We cannot close our eyes to the fact that legislation of this kind is on the increase. Like begets like, and every legislative session brings forth some new act in the interest of some new trade or occupation. The doctor, the lawyer, the druggist, the dentist, the barber, the horse-shoer, and the plumber have already received favorable consideration at the hands of our legislature, and the end is not yet, for the nurse and the undertaker are knocking at the door. It will not do to say that any occupation which may remotely affect the public health is subject to this kind of legislation and control. Our health, our comfort, and our well-being are materially affected by all our surroundings—by the houses we live in, the clothes we wear, and the food we eat. The safety of the traveling public depends in no small degree on the skill and capacity of the section crews that build and repair our railroads; yet are we on this account to add the architect, the carpenter, the tailor, the shoemaker, those who produce and prepare our food, to the ever growing list? If so, it will be but a short time before a man cannot engage in honest toil to earn his daily bread, without first purchasing a license or permit from some board or commission. The public health is entitled to consideration at the hands of the legislative department of the government, but it must be remembered that liberty does not occupy a secondary place in our fundamental law. Under some of the acts to which we have referred members of the board of health form part of the examining board, but our act has not even this saving grace. By its terms two master plumbers and one journeyman plumber are constituted the guardians of the public health and welfare. We are not permitted to inquire into the motive of the legislature, and yet, why should a court blindly declare that the public health is involved, when all the rest of mankind know full well that the control of the plumbing business by the board and its licensees is the sole end in view. We are satisfied

that the act has no such relation to the public health as will sustain it as a police or sanitary measure, and that its interference with the liberty of the citizen brings it in direct conflict with the constitution of the United States.

The judgment should be reversed and the prisoner discharged, and it is so ordered.

MOUNT, C. J., DUNBAR, FULLERTON, HADLEY, and CROW, JJ., concur.

Root, J. (concurring).—To the foregoing may be added this thought: The liberty and natural rights of a citizen—such as his privilege to engage in a lawful vocation for a livelihood—can be denied him by the legislature only where such deprivation is *necessary* to accomplish a given result essential to the welfare of the public. If that result can be attained in a practicable manner without interference with such liberty and rights, there is an absence of that necessity which is an essential and prerequisite to the validity of such a statute.

In the case at bar, the only justification urged in behalf of the statute is that good plumbing is necessary to the health of people in cities having over ten thousand inhabitants. Avowedly, it is sought to insure good plumbing by means of this statute. It is self-evident that the same or a better result can be obtained by means of statutes or ordinances requiring good plumbing, and insuring it by means of adequate inspection. Such a statute or ordinance would not interfere with the liberty or natural rights of any person, and would safeguard the health of the public as fully as, or more so than, the statute now in question. It therefore follows that the liberty and natural rights of the individual are infringed by this statute unnecessarily and, consequently, unconstitutionally.

(No. 6153. Decided July 28, 1906.)

PEARL TERGESON, *a Minor, by His Guardian Ad Litem, Seren Tergeson, Appellant*, v. ROBINSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, *Respondent*.

MASTER AND SERVANT—NEGLIGENCE—INJURY TO PLANERMAN—GUARDS—EVIDENCE—CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION—ADMISSIBILITY.

Appeal from a judgment of the superior court for Snohomish county, Black, J., entered October 3, 1905, upon the verdict of a jury rendered in favor of the defendant, in an action for personal injuries sustained by the operator of a planer in a mill. Reversed.

F. C. Park and Wilshire & Kenaga, for appellant.

FULLERTON, J.—The appellant was injured while operating a planer as an employee of the respondent, and brought this action to recover damages for the injury so suffered. The injury occurred in March, 1905, and the action was tried on October 3d of the same year. Between the time of the injury and the time of the trial, the act of the legislature

known as the factory inspection act went into effect. Laws 1905, p. 164. That act made it mandatory upon any person, firm or corporation operating a factory, mill, or workshop, where machinery is used, to safeguard all such machinery which it is practical to guard and with which the employees of the factory are liable to come in contact while in the performance of their duties. The act made it the duty of the commissioner of labor, by himself, or his duly appointed deputy, to examine all such factories, mills, and workshops, and the machinery therein contained for the purpose of determining whether or not the regulations of the act were being complied with; and when, after such examination, he found the machinery of any particular mill or workshop, so safeguarded, to issue a certificate to the owners to that effect; the act further providing that such certificate, so long as it remained in force, should be *prima facie* evidence that all the requirements of the act had been complied with. The act, however, contains this proviso:

"Sec. 10. Nothing in this act contained shall prevent any person from bringing an action under any other statute or act or at common law for any personal injuries received by him; and in that event the certificate provided for herein shall not be admitted in evidence in such suit or action."

After the act went into effect, the respondent had its mill inspected by the commissioner of labor, and obtained a certificate from him to the effect that it had complied with all the provisions of the act with reference to safeguarding the machinery used therein. On the trial of the case at bar, the respondent was permitted by the court, over the objection of the appellant, to show that the planer, on which the appellant was injured, was at the time of the inspection, in the same condition that it was at the time the injury occurred, that the inspector found no fault with it, and that he issued a certificate to the effect that the safeguards complied with the statutory requirements. Afterwards the certificate was introduced in evidence. The court also instructed the jury in that connection that they might consider these facts, "as a circumstance, along with the other evidence in the case, in determining whether or not the defendant was guilty of negligence, in providing" the particular safeguards it had on the machine at the time of the accident to protect its employees against injury therefrom. The appellant assigns as error the admission of this evidence, and bases his claim for a reversal thereon.

The record does not disclose the reasoning by which the trial court justified his ruling, nor have we been favored with a brief or argument on behalf of the respondent, but after examining the question in the lights before us, we have reached the conclusion that the admission of this evidence cannot be justified. The act providing for an inspection of the machinery in a factory of this kind was not in force when the injury to the appellant occurred, nor was it in force when the action was begun. The act does not purport to have a retroactive effect, nor

does it make the remedy provided for therein exclusive even as to injuries occurring subsequent to the time it became operative. Indeed, so far from providing an exclusive remedy, it is expressly provided by the section above quoted that nothing in the act shall prevent any person from bringing a common law action for his injuries, in which event the certificate provided for therein shall not be admitted in evidence. It may be that the injured person cannot have the benefit of the provisions of the act, and his common law remedy at the same time—that is to say, if he pursues his common law remedy the defendant will not be estopped by any of the provisions of the act from making the common law defenses of assumption of risk and contributory negligence—but plainly the section cited allows of a remedy in which the certificate cannot be received in evidence on behalf of the defendant.

The appellant's action was not prosecuted under this statute. It was a common law action for the injury. The respondent, therefore, while it was permitted to show any fact which is at common law a defense to the action, could not be permitted to show that the commissioner of labor, on an examination made long subsequent to the accident, had found no fault with the machine, and had issued a certificate to the effect that the safeguards then in use complied with the requirements of the factory inspection act. His acts and certificate, in so far as the appellant's rights were concerned, were of no more effect as evidence than would be the certificate of an unofficial person, and even were he permitted to give his opinion while on oath from the witness stand as to the sufficiency of the safeguards, he could not give that opinion through the mouths of others or the medium of a certificate.

The judgment is reversed and a new trial ordered.

MOUNT, C. J., HADLEY, DUNBAR, and CROW, JJ., concur.

(No. 6120. Decided July 18, 1906.)

THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, *Appellant*, v. W. H. DAVIS, *Respondent*.

STATUTES—EIGHT-HOUR LAW—REPEAL BY IMPLICATION—LATER STATUTE COVERING SAME MATTER.

CRIMINAL LAW—VIOLATION OF EIGHT-HOUR LAW—INFORMATION—SUFFICIENCY.

SAME—NEGATING PROVISOS AND EXCEPTIONS—WHEN NECESSARY.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—JURISDICTION—CRIMINAL PROSECUTION—VIOLATION OF EIGHT-HOUR LAW—MAXIMUM PENALTY IN EXCESS OF WHAT JUSTICE MAY IMPOSE.

Appeal from a judgment of the superior court for Thurston county, Linn, J., entered January 18, 1906, in favor of the defendant, on appeal from a conviction before a justice of the peace, upon sustaining a demurrer to the information and the refusal of the state to plead further, dismissing a prosecution for the violation of the eight-hour law. Reversed.

Horatio Alling, P. M. Troy, John D. Atkinson, Attorney General, and A. J. Falknor, Assistant Attorney General, for appellant.

J. W. Robinson, for respondent.

Crow, J.—The respondent W. H. Davis was tried before a justice of the peace in Thurston county, adjudged guilty, and fined \$25 and costs, on a complaint which, omitting venue and jurat, reads as follows:

"Charles F. Hubbard being first duly sworn, on oath says that at Little Rock, in said Thurston county, on or about the first day of November, 1905, W. H. Davis did commit the crime of employing laborers on a public contract with the county of Thurston, and causing them to work to exceed 8 hours per day as follows: The said W. H. Davis then and there having a contract to build a bridge over Black river, at Little Rock, Thurston county, Washington, did employ divers and different persons to perform labor for him on said bridge and on said contract, and on or about the 1st day of November, 1905, caused and required the said laborers to work more than 8 hours per day all of which is contrary to the form of the statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the state of Washington."

From said judgment respondent appealed to the superior court of Thurston county and there interposed a demurrer to said complaint, which was sustained, the order reciting that said demurrer was sustained "for the reason that the act of the legislature of 1903, Session Laws 1903, page 51, repeals by implication the act of the legislature approved March 13, 1899, and found in Session Laws of 1899, at page 163." Appellant, by its prosecuting attorney, excepted to said order, and declined to amend; whereupon respondent was discharged and the state now appeals.

The appellant, having assigned error on the order sustaining the demurrer, insists that said complaint is good, while respondent insists (1) that the act of 1899 (Laws 1899, p. 163), is repealed by implication by the act of 1903 (Laws 1903, p. 51); (2) that said complaint fails to state any offense; (3) that the justice of the peace had no jurisdiction to try respondent. The act which respondent claims has been repealed by implication, being chapter 101, Laws 1899, reads as follows:

"Section 1. Hereafter eight hours in any calendar day shall constitute a day's work on any work done for the state or any county or municipality within the state, subject to conditions hereinafter provided.

"Sec. 2. All work done by contract or sub-contract on any building or improvements or works on roads, bridges, streets, alleys or buildings for the state or any county or municipality within the state, shall be done under the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That in cases of extraordinary emergency such as danger to life or property, the hours for work may be extended, but in such case the rate of pay for time employed in excess of eight hours of each calendar day, shall be one and one-half times the rate of pay allowed for the same amount of time during eight hours' service. And for this purpose this act is made a part of all contracts, sub-contracts or agreements for work done for the state or any county or municipality within the state.

"Sec. 3. Any contractor, sub-contractor, or agent of contractor or sub-contractor, foreman or employer who shall violate the provisions

of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined in a sum not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or with imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than ten days nor more than ninety days, or both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court."

The act of 1903, being chapter 44, Laws 1903, reads as follows:

"Section 1. That it is a part of the public policy of the state of Washington that all work 'by contract or day labor done' for it, or any political subdivision created by its laws, shall be performed in work days of not more than eight hours each, except in cases of extraordinary emergency. No case of extraordinary emergency shall be construed to exist in any case where other labor can be found to take the place of labor which has already been employed for eight hours in any calendar day.

"Section 2. All contracts for work for the state of Washington or any political subdivision created by its laws, shall provide that they may be cancelled by the officers or agents authorized to contract for or supervise the execution of such work, in case such work is not performed in accordance with the policy of the state relating to such work.

"Sec. 3. It is made the duty of all officers or agents authorized to contract for work to be done in behalf of the state of Washington, or any political subdivision created under its laws, to stipulate in all contracts as provided for in this act, and all such officers and agents and all officers and agents entrusted with the supervision of work performed under such contracts, are authorized, and it is made their duty, to declare any contract canceled, the execution of which is not in accordance with the public policy of this state as herein declared."

Respondent contends that the act of 1903 covers the entire subject-matter of the act of 1899, and was, therefore, intended by the legislature to be a complete statute with reference thereto. The act of 1903 contains no repealing clause. Hence, if the act of 1899 is repealed, such repeal must arise by necessary implication. The act of 1899 is a criminal statute, providing for the punishment of persons who may violate its provisions. On the other hand, the act of 1903 is not a criminal statute. Assume, however, that both acts are penal, one providing for the punishment of offenders by fine and imprisonment, and the other penalizing them by cancelling their contracts, are the two acts so inconsistent that they cannot be permitted to stand together? In Lewis' second edition of Sutherland on Statutory Construction, the author, at § 252, says:

"Where a later statute contains no reference to the former statute, and defines an offense containing some of the elements constituting the offense defined in such former statute and other elements, it is a new and substantial offense. The two statutes can stand together and there is no repeal. . . . Two penal provisions, passed in one act or at different times, may co-exist though covering in part the same acts, and applicable in part to the same persons, and prescribing different penalties. One will not render the other nugatory contrary to the legislative intent."

It is a well established rule of construction that repeals by implication are not favored in law. Two independent statutes may by their

provisions cover in whole or in part the same subject-matter, yet while they do so, one may be merely supplemental to the other. No express purpose of repeal being manifested in the later act, it is the duty of the courts to give effect to both statutes if possible. Is there any reason why one guilty of violating the act of 1899, upon being punished therefor, could not also be subjected to the penalty of a cancellation of his contract under the act of 1903? We think not. Nor do we see any repugnancy in the two acts. While they do not pertain to the same subject-matter their provisions are not inconsistent. The supreme court of North Carolina, in *Winslow v. Morton*, 118 N. C. 486 (24 S. E. 417), has well stated the proper rules of construction applicable here, the fifth syllabus, which contains the substance of the opinion, reading as follows:

"These rules of law for the construction of statutes are well established: (1) The law does not favor the repeal of an older statute by a later one by mere implication. (2) The implication which will work the repeal of a statute must be necessary, and if it arises out of repugnancy between the two acts, the later act abrogates the older only to the extent that it is inconsistent and irreconcilable with it. A law will not be deemed repealed because some of its provisions are repeated in a subsequent statute. (3) Where a later or revising statute clearly covers the whole subject-matter of antecedent acts, and it plainly appears to have been the purpose of the legislature to merge into it the whole law on the subject, a repeal by necessary implication is effected."

Failing to see any purpose upon the part of the legislature to merge into the later act of 1903 the whole law upon the subject here involved, we hold that the act of 1899 has not been repealed, but that it is still in full force and effect. *Wood v. United States*, 16 Pet. 342, 10 L. Ed. 987; *Cate v. State*, 35 Tenn. 119; *Diver v. Keokuk Sav. Bank*, 126 Iowa 691, 102 N. W. 542; *State v. Archibald*, 43 Minn. 328, 45 N. W. 606; *McChord v. Louisville etc. R. Co.*, 183 U. S. 483, 22 Sup. Ct. 165, 46 L. Ed. 289; *United States v. Lee Yen Tai*, 185 U. S. 213, 22 Sup. Ct. 629, 46 L. Ed. 878.

Respondent contends that the complaint fails to state an offense, for the reason that it fails to allege that he had a contract with Thurston county, except as the same may be implied from the descriptive portion of the complaint; that there is no allegation that the laborers did work more than eight hours either on "public works" or "under the contract." The complaint is not well drawn, nor is it as clear and comprehensive in its allegations as it might be; but the evident purpose of Bal. Code, § 6840, is to provide that, whenever the acts constituting an offense are stated in such a manner as to enable a person of common understanding to know what is intended, the pleading shall be held sufficient. From the complaint before us it can be readily understood that the respondent had a public contract with Thurston county; that said contract was to build a bridge over Black river at Little Rock in said county; that he employed laborers on said contract and caused them to work thereon more than eight hours per calendar day. Moreover respondent is ex-

pressly charged with employing such laborers on a public contract with Thurston county and causing them to work to exceed eight hours per day. Looking at the entire complaint, is it possible that the respondent as a person of common understanding could not know that he was charged with violating the act of 1899 by working laborers more than eight hours in each calendar day on a certain public contract which he had with Thurston county for the building of a bridge over Black river? In *State v. Womack*, 4 Wash. 19 (29 Pac. 939), at page 24, we said:

"An indictment can have no other use than to inform the defendant of what crime he is charged, so that he may prepare his defense. When it does not do this the defendant should not be forced to trial, but when it does so inform him it has fulfilled its mission." In *State v. Turner*, 10 Wash. 94 (38 Pac. 864), at page 98, we said:

"... for the code itself specifically avers the requirements of the information and asserts that, so far as the question involved here is concerned, whenever a person of common understanding shall know what he is charged with, the information shall be sufficient. The experience of advancing ages culminated in legislation that has done away with the refinements of technical pleading so far as criminal actions are concerned, refinements which were originally intended as safeguards to the innocent, but the practical operation of which has been to protect the guilty from merited punishment. These refinements have given place to the simplicity of a statement of facts, and the law in the interest of justice to the state and to society has laid down the plain test mentioned above. And this is a test which appeals to common sense."

See, also, *State v. Wright*, 9 Wash. 96, 37 Pac. 313; *State v. Levan*, 23 Wash. 547, 63 Pac. 202.

In disposing of these objections we might apply to this complaint language used by this court in *State v. Knowlton*, 11 Wash. 512, 39 Pac. 966, where we said:

"This information is informally and loosely drawn. Ordinary care in its preparation and a decent regard for precedents that ought not to be ruthlessly overthrown, would have relieved this court of much perplexity and labor. But we think that it is sufficient 'to enable a person of common understanding to know what is intended,' and that is all the statute requires. *State v. Womack*, 4 Wash. 19 (29 Pac. 939)."

Respondent further contends that said complaint does not negative the proviso of § 2 of the act of 1899, and is therefore insufficient. We think there is no merit in this contention. It is a well settled rule of criminal pleading that exceptions and provisos in the enacting clause of a statute must be negatived, but that such as are not in the enacting clause need not be negatived, being matters of defense. Section 1 of the act of 1899 contains the enacting clause, and the proviso to which respondent refers is no part thereof. If, therefore, the labor was employed in a case of extraordinary emergency, as contemplated by such proviso, such fact is a matter of defense. 1 Bishop, New Crim. Prac., §§ 631-633; 10 Ency. Plead. & Prac., 495; *United States*

v. Cook, 17 Wallace, 168, 21 L. Ed. 538; *Clark v. State*, 19 Ala. 522; *State v. Thompson*, 2 Kan. 432; *State v. Elam*, 21 Mo. 290; *State v. Williams*, 9 Mont. 179, 23 Pac. 335; *Williams v. State*, 37 Tex. Crim. 238, 39 S. W. 664.

Respondent further contends that the justice of the peace had no jurisdiction to try him on the complaint made, for the reason that § 3 of the statute of 1899 provides for a fine of not less than \$25, nor more than \$200, or imprisonment for a period of not less than ten nor more than ninety days. While it is true that under 3 Bal. Code, § 4683, Laws 1901, p. 34, a justice of the peace may not impose a fine of more than \$100, nevertheless, we think said section confers upon justices of the peace jurisdiction in all misdemeanors, and that such justices are merely restricted by said section to imposing a fine not exceeding \$100, or imprisonment as in said section stated. In this case the justice imposed a fine of \$25, and did not exceed his jurisdiction.

For the reasons above stated, the judgment of the superior court is reversed, and the cause remanded, with instructions to overrule the demurrer to the complaint.

MOUNT, C. J., ROOT, DUNBAR, and HADLEY, JJ., concur.

RUCKEN and FULLERTON, JJ., dissent.

COURT RULINGS IN DAMAGE SUIT CASES.

The following annotations and references cover the most important supreme court rulings that have been made in damage suit cases, under the factory inspection law of 1903. They are presented here in view of the fact that no cases under the act of 1905 have thus far been decided by the supreme court. On most of the points involved in the following, the two laws are nearly alike.

The Factory Act, Laws 1903, p. 261, providing that children under fourteen years of age shall not be "hired out" is intended to forbid their employment, as well as hiring out by parents, and the prohibition extends to all connected therewith, making the employment itself illegal.

It was further held that it is no defense that the child represented himself as being over fourteen, since the principle of estoppel *in pais* growing out of contracts does not operate against minors.

Kirkham v. Wheeler-Osgood Co., 39 Washington 415, 81 Pacific 869. (Decided August 1, 1905.)

Where there is ample testimony, if believed, to establish the fact that a saw, used for the purpose of chipping off the top part of the larger logs, could be guarded, under the Factory act of 1903, (Laws 1903, p. 40), it is a question of fact for the jury, and not a question of law for the court, to decide whether or not such saw could be advantageously guarded, according to such law.

Rector v. Bryant Lumber Etc. Co., 41 Washington 556, 84 Pacific 7. (Decided February 2, 1906.)

It seems as though this decision would apply to all kinds of machinery which the law requires to be guarded.

Under the laws of 1903, p. 40, § 1, making it the defendant's positive duty to properly guard exposed cogwheels, it is the duty of the court to instruct that the owner of the factory or shop is guilty of negligence as a matter of law in failing to guard the same.

Hansen v. Seattle Lumber Co., 41 Washington 349. (Decided January 5, 1906.)

A mill hand whose duty required him to constantly work about a shafting and who had knowledge of an unguarded set screw therein, came in contact with such set screw, in a moment of forgetfulness while lifting a heavy timber. It was held that the defense of assumption of risk is not available to a master where the servant is injured by reason of the master's failing to comply with the factory act, Laws 1903, p. 40, requiring operators of mills to place safeguards over cogs, gearings, and shaftings that can be properly safeguarded. (Root, Rudkin and Crow, JJ., dissenting.)

It was further held that such mill hand is not guilty of contributory negligence where he did not assume the risk of injury therefrom, by reason of the fact that the master had failed to comply with the factory act requiring such shafting to be guarded.

Hall v. West & Slade Mill Co., 39 Washington 447. (Decided Aug. 2, 1905.)

Permitting couplings on a revolving shaft, about two and one-half feet above the ground, in a blacksmith shop to be wholly exposed and unguarded at a place where men are required to work, is a violation of the factory act, as a matter of law and the defense of the assumption of risk cannot be raised where the defendant has so violated the factory act.

Hoveland v. Hall Bros.... 41 Washington 164. (Decided December 26, 1905.)

It is for the jury to determine whether a saw could have been properly guarded where witnesses testified that a proper guard could have been placed over or at the side of the saw at slight expense without any inconvenience or detriment to the operation of the saw, although this is disputed by other witnesses.

Under the provisions of the factory act, an employee does not assume the risk of injury from an unguarded saw, if it could have been properly guarded, in which case the master is guilty of negligence as a matter of law.

Erickson v. McNeeley & Co., 41 Washington 509. (Decided January 30, 1906.)

The factory act requiring the use of "proper belt shifters or other mechanical contrivances for the purpose of throwing on or off belts on pulleys," was not intended to require belt shifters only in proper or necessary places, but requires "sufficient" belt shifters in all cases; and it could rarely if ever be left to the jury to say whether any belt shifter or other device was necessary in a given case.

Under Laws 1903, p. 40, requiring factory and mill owners to use proper belt shifters, failing to do so is negligence *per se*, and where this is not done an employee assisting in removing a belt does not assume the risk of injury therefrom.

Whelan v. Washington Lumber Co., 41 Washington 153. (Decided December 26, 1905.)

For the purpose of showing that the saw in a mill, on which an employee was injured could have been advantageously guarded, in which case the master was required by Laws 1903, p. 40, c. 37, to guard it, changes made on it immediately after the accident may be shown.

A master failing to guard a saw in its factory where practicable, as required by Laws 1903, p. 40, c. 37, cannot avail itself of the defense of assumption of risk against an employee injured by the saw.

Thomson v. Issaquah Shingle Co., 86 Pacific 588. (Decided July 27, 1906.)

It will be noted from the foregoing brief discussion that the doctrine that where the statute requiring dangerous machinery to be guarded is not complied with the defense of the assumption of risks by the employee cannot be raised by the employer, was first announced in the decision of *Hall v. West & Slade Mill Co.*, 39 Washington 447, from which decision three of the supreme court justices dissented.

This case was followed, as will be noted, in the subsequent cases of *Hoveland v. Hall Bros.*, *Whelan v. Washington Lumber Co.*, and *Thomson v. Issaquah Shingle Co.*

But in the case of *Nottage v. Sawmill Phoenix*, 133 Federal Reporter 979, decided in the circuit court of the United States in and for the State of Washington, the contrary doctrine was announced, the court holding that the laws of 1903, p. 40, c. 37, requiring any person or corporation operating a factory where machinery is used to provide and maintain safeguards for such machinery, and prohibits the use of any machine not so guarded being penal in its nature, cannot be construed by the courts as changing the common-law rule as to assumption of risk by an employee who knowingly uses unguarded and dangerous machinery, nor does such law in any way effect the rights of the parties in a civil action to recover for an injury resulting from the use of unguarded machinery.

In the case last referred to an employee in a sawmill, who for extra compensation, agreed to operate a saw on Sunday, which was not required by his general employment, and with knowledge that the saw was not guarded, for the protection of employees as required by the statutes of the state, and that it was a dangerous implement assumed the risk. It was held that such employee assumed the risk, and could not recover for an injury, although it would not have occurred if the owner of the mill had complied with the law.

LABOR LAWS OF WASHINGTON

LABOR LAWS OF WASHINGTON.

CHAPTER I.

BUREAU OF LABOR.

1. Appointment of Commissioner—Bureau of Labor.

A commissioner of labor shall be appointed by the governor, and said commissioner of labor, by and with the consent of the governor, shall have power to appoint and employ such assistants as may be necessary to discharge the duties of said commissioner of labor; and said commissioner of labor together with the inspector of coal mines, shall constitute a bureau of labor. On the first Monday in April, 1897, and every four years thereafter, the governor shall appoint a suitable person to act as commissioner of labor, and as factory, mill and railroad inspector, who shall hold office until his successor is appointed and qualified. (L. '05, Sec. 1, Chap.83).

2. Duties of Commissioner.

It shall be the duty of such officer and employes of the said bureau to cause to be enforced all laws regulating the employment of children, minors, and women, all laws established for the protection of the health, lives, and limbs of operators in workshops, factories, mills and mines, on railroads, and other places, and all laws enacted for the protection of the working classes, and declaim it a misdemeanor on the part of the employers to require as a condition of employment the surrender of any rights or citizenship, laws regulating and prescribing the qualifications of persons in trades and handicrafts, and similar laws now in force or hereafter to be enacted. It shall also be the duty of officers and employes of the bureau to collect, assort, arrange and present in biennial reports to the legislature, on or before the first Monday in January, statistical details relating to all departments of labor in the state; to the subjects of corporations, strikes, or other labor difficulties; to trade unions and other labor organizations and their effect upon labor and capital; and to such other matters relating to the commercial, industrial, social, educational, moral, and sanitary conditions of the laboring classes, and the permanent prosperity of the respective industries of the state as the bureau may be able to gather. In its biennial report the bureau shall also give account of all proceedings of its

officers and employes which have been taken in accordance with the provisions of this act, or of any other acts herein referred to, including a statement of all violations of law which have been observed, and the proceedings under the same, and shall join with such accounts and such remarks, suggestions and recommendations as the commissioner may deem necessary. (Sec. 2, p. 132, '01).

3. Operator or Owner to Make Reports.

It shall be the duty of every owner, operator, or manager of every factory, workshop, mill, mine, or other establishment where labor is employed, to make to the bureau, upon blanks furnished by said bureau, such reports and returns as the said bureau may require, for the purposes of compiling such labor statistics as are authorized by this chapter, and the owner or business manager shall make such reports and returns within the time prescribed therefor by the commissioner of labor, and shall certify to the correctness of the same. In the reports of said bureau no use shall be made of the names of individuals, firms, or corporations supplying the information called for by this section, such information being deemed confidential, and not for the purpose of disclosing personal affairs, and any officer, agent, or employe of said bureau violating this provision shall be fined in the sum of not to exceed five hundred dollars, or being imprisoned for not more than one year. (Sec. 3, p. 133, '01).

4. Witnesses to Be Examined.

The commissioner of the bureau of labor shall have the power to issue subpoenas, administer oaths, and take testimony in all matters relating to the duties herein required by such bureau, such testimony to be taken in some suitable place in the vicinity to which testimony is applicable. Witnesses subpoenaed and testifying before any officer of the said bureau shall be paid the same fees as witness before a superior court, such payment to be made from the contingent fund of the bureau. Any person duly subpoenaed under provisions of this section [who] shall wilfully neglect or refuse to attend or testify at the time and place named in the subpoena, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, before any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be punished by a fine not less than twenty-five dollars, or more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days. (Sec. 4, p. 134, '01).

5. Power to Inspect.

The commissioner of labor, the coal mine inspector, or any employe of the bureau of labor, shall have power to enter any factory, mill mine, office, workshop, or public or private works at any time for the purpose of gathering facts and statistics such as are contemplated by this act, and to examine into the methods of protection from danger to employes, and the sanitary conditions in and around such buildings and places, and make a record thereof, and any owner or occupant of said factory,

mill, mine, office, or workshop, or public or private works or his agent or agents, who shall refuse to allow an inspector or employe of the said bureau to enter, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, before any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred, or be imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed ninety days, for each and every offense. (Sec. 5, p. 134, '01).

6. Records of Office, Treated How.

No report or return made to the said bureau in accordance with the provisions of this act, and no schedule, record, or document gathered or returned by the commissioner or inspector, thereon, such reports, schedules, and documents being declared public documents. At the expiration of the period of two years above referred to in this section, all records, schedules, and papers accumulating in the said bureau that may be considered of no value by the commissioner may be destroyed: *Provided*, The authority of the governor be first obtained for such destruction. (Sec. 6, p. 135, '01).

7. Reports to Be Printed and Distributed.

The biennial reports of the bureau of labor, provided for by section 2 above, shall be printed in the same manner and under the same regulations as the reports of the executive officers of the state: *Provided*, That not less than five hundred copies of the report shall be distributed, as the judgment of the commissioner may deem best. The blanks and other stationery required by the bureau of labor in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be furnished by the secretary of state, and shall be paid for from the printing fund of the state. (Sec. 7, p. 135, '01).

8. Salary of Commissioner.

The salary of the commissioner of labor, provided for in this act, shall be eighteen hundred (1,800) dollars per annum, and he shall be allowed his actual and necessary traveling and incidental expenses; and any assistant of said commissioner of labor shall be paid for each full day service rendered by him, such compensation as the commissioner of labor may deem proper, but no such assistant shall be paid to exceed four (\$4) dollars per day, and his actual and necessary traveling expenses. (L. '05, Sec. 2, Chap. 83).

CHAPTER II.

ARBITRATION.

9. Commissioner to Advise.

It shall be the duty of the state labor commissioner upon application of any employer or employe having differences, as soon as practicable, to visit the location of such differences and to make a careful inquiry into the cause thereof and to advise the respective parties, what, if anything, ought to be done or submitted to by both to adjust said dispute, and should said parties then still fail to agree to a settlement through said commissioner, the said commissioner shall endeavor to have said parties consent in writing to submit their differences to a board of arbitration to be chosen from citizens of the state as follows, to-wit: Said employer shall appoint one and said employes acting through a majority, one, and these two shall select a third, these three to constitute the board of arbitration and the findings of said board of arbitration to be final. (Sec. 1, p. 71, '03).

10. Commissioner as Moderator.

The proceedings of said board of arbitration shall be held before the commissioner of labor, who shall act as moderator or chairman, without the privilege of voting, and who shall keep a record of the proceedings, issue subpoenas and administer oaths to the members of said board, and any witness said board may deem necessary to summon. (Sec. 2, p. 71, '03).

11. Sheriff to Serve Process.

Any notice or process issued by the board herein created, shall be served by the sheriff, coroner, or constable to whom the same may be directed, or in whose hands the same may be placed for service. (Sec. 3, p. 71, '03).

12. Statements From Contestants.

Upon the failure of the labor commissioner, in any case, to secure the creation of a board of arbitration, it shall become his duty to request a sworn statement from each party to the dispute of the fact upon which their dispute and their reasons for not submitting the same to arbitration are based. Any sworn statement made to the labor commissioner under this provision shall be for public use and shall be given publicity in such newspapers as desire to use it. (Sec. 5, p. 72, '03).

CHAPTER III.

SAFEGUARDS AGAINST INJURY.

ARTICLE I. PROTECTING EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES AND MILLS.

13. Safe Contrivances to Be Furnished.

That any person, firm, corporation or association operating a factory, mill or workshop where machinery is used shall provide and maintain in use, belt shifters or other mechanical contrivances for the purpose of throwing on or off belts or pulleys while running, where the same are practicable with due regard to the nature and purpose of said belts, and the dangers to employes therefrom; also reasonable safeguards for all vats, pans, trimmers, cutoff, gang edger, and other saws, planers, cogs, gearings, belting, shafting, coupling, set screw, line rollers, conveyors, mangles in laundries and machinery of other or similar description, which it is practicable to guard, and which can be effectively guarded with due regard to the ordinary use of such machinery and appliances, and the dangers to employes therefrom, and with which the employes of any such factory, mill or workshop are liable to come in contact while in the performance of their duties; and if any machine, or any part thereof, is in a defective condition, and its operation would be extra hazardous because of such defect, or if any machine is not safeguarded as provided in this act, the use thereof is prohibited, and a notice to that effect shall be attached thereto by the employer immediately on receiving notice of such defect or lack of safeguard, and such notice shall not be removed until said defect has been remedied or the machine safeguarded as herein provided. (L. '05, Sec. 1, Chap. 84).

14. Ventilation.

Every factory, mill or workshop where machinery is used and manual labor is exercised by the way of trade for the purpose of gain within an enclosed room (private houses in which the employes live, excepted) shall be provided in each workroom thereof with good and sufficient ventilation and kept in a cleanly and sanitary state, and shall be so ventilated as to render harmless, so far as practicable, all gases, vapors, dust or other impurities, generated in the course of the manufacturing or laboring process carried on therein; and if in any factory, mill or workshop any process is carried on in any enclosed room thereof, by which dust is generated and inhaled to an injurious extent by the persons employed therein, conveyors, receptacles or exhaust fans, or other mechanical means, shall be provided and maintained for the purpose of carrying off or receiving and collecting such dust. (L. '05, Sec. 2, Chap. 84).

15. Places of Danger to Be Guarded.

The openings of all hoistways, hatchways, elevators and well holes and stairways in factories, mills, workshops, storehouses, warerooms or stores, shall be protected where practicable, by good and sufficient trapdoors, hatches, fences, gates or other safeguards, and all due diligence shall be used to keep all such means of protection closed, except when it is necessary to have the same open that the same may be used. (L. '05, Sec. 3, Chap. 84).

16. Duty of Commissioner to Make Examination.

It shall be the duty of the commissioner of labor, by himself or his duly appointed deputy, to examine as soon as may be after the passage of this act, and thereafter annually and from time to time, all factories, mills, workshops, storehouses, warerooms, stores and buildings and the machinery and appliances therein contained to which the provisions of this act are applicable for the purpose of determining whether they do conform to such provisions, and of granting or refusing certificates of approval, as hereinafter provided. (L. '05, Sec. 4, Chap. 84).

17. Application for Inspection—Acknowledgment of, Effective as as Certificate.

Any person, firm, corporation or association carrying on business to which the provisions of this act are applicable, shall have the right to make written request to said commissioner of labor to inspect any factory, mill or workshop, and the machinery therein used, and any storehouse, wareroom or store, which said applicant is operating, occupying or using, and to issue his certificate of approval thereof; and said commissioner of labor by himself, or his deputy, shall forthwith make said inspection. Upon receiving such application the commissioner of labor shall issue to the person making the same, an acknowledgment that such certificate has been applied for, and thirty days after such acknowledgment, by said commissioner of labor, and pending the granting of such certificate, such acknowledgment shall have same effect as such certificate, till the granting of such certificate by said commissioner of labor. (L. '05, Sec. 5, Chap. 84).

18. Defective or Unguarded Equipment to Be Reported by Employee.

Any employe of any person, firm, corporation or association shall notify his employer of any defect in, or failure to guard the machinery, appliances, ways, works and plants, with which or in or about which he is working, when any such defect or failure to guard shall come to the knowledge of any said employe, and if said employer shall fail to remedy such defects then said employe may complain in writing to the commissioner of labor of any such alleged defects in or failure to guard the machinery, appliances, ways, works and plants, or any alleged violation by such person, firm, corporation or association, of any of the provisions of this act, in the machinery and appliances and premises used by such person, firm, corporation or association, and with or about

which such employe is working, and upon receiving such complaint, it shall be the duty of the commissioner of labor, by himself or his deputy, to forthwith make an inspection of the machinery and appliances complained of. (L. '05, Sec. 6, Chap. 84).

19. Certificate of Inspection — Fee to Be Paid — What to Contain — Copies to Be Posted — Procedure.

Whenever, upon any examination or re-examination of any factory, mill or workshop, store or building, or the machinery or appliances therein to which the provisions of this act are applicable, the property so examined and the machinery and appliances therein conform in the judgment of said commissioner of labor to the requirements of this act, he shall thereupon issue to the owner, lessee or operator of such factory, mill or workshop, or to the owner, lessee or occupant of any such storehouse, wareroom or store, a certificate to that effect, and such certificate shall be *prima facie* evidence as long as it continues in force of compliance on the part of the person, firm, corporation or association to whom it is issued, with the provisions of this act. Such certificate may be revoked by said commissioner of labor at any time upon written notice to the person, firm, corporation or association holding the same, whenever in his opinion after re-examination, conditions and circumstances have so changed as to justify the revocation thereof. A copy of said certificate shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place on every floor of all factories, mills, workshops, storehouses, warerooms or store to which the provisions of this act are applicable. If, in the judgment of said commissioner of labor, such factory, mill or workshop, or the machinery and appliances therein contained, or such storehouse, wareroom or store does not conform to the requirements of this act he shall forthwith, personally or by mail, serve on the person, firm, corporation or association operating or using such machinery or appliances, or occupying such premises, a written statement of the requirements of said commissioner of labor, before he will issue a certificate as hereinbefore provided for; and upon said requirements being complied with, within a period of thirty days after said requirements have been served as aforesaid, the said commissioner of labor shall forthwith issue such certificate; but if the person, firm or corporation operating or using said machinery and appliances or occupying such premises shall consider the requirements of said commissioner of labor unreasonable and impracticable or unnecessarily expensive, he may within ten days after the requirements of said commissioner of labor have been served upon him, appeal therefrom or from any part thereof, to three arbitrators to whom shall be submitted the matters and things in dispute, and their findings shall be binding upon said applicant and upon the commissioner of labor. Such appeal shall be in writing, addressed to the commissioner of labor and shall set forth the objection to his requirements, or any part thereof, and shall mention the name of one person who will serve as the representative of said applicant calling for arbitration. Immedi-

ately upon the receipt of such notice of appeal, it shall be the duty of the commissioner of labor to appoint a competent person as arbitrator resident in the county from which such appeal comes, and to notify such person so selected, and also the party appealing, stating the cause of the arbitration, and the place, date and time of meeting. These two arbitrators shall select a third, and as soon thereafter as practicable, give a hearing on the matters of said appeal, and the findings of these arbitrators by a majority vote, shall be reported to the commissioner of labor, and to the applicant, and shall be binding upon each. The expense of such arbitration shall be borne by the party calling for the arbitration; and if said arbitrators sustain the requirements of said commissioner of labor or any part thereof, said applicant shall within thirty days, comply with the findings of said arbitrators, and thereupon said commissioner of labor shall issue his certificate as hereinbefore provided (in section four of this act); but if said arbitrators shall sustain such appeal or any part thereof, the same shall be binding upon said commissioner of labor; and any such person, firm, corporation or association shall within thirty days, after the finding of the board of arbitrators, comply with the requirements of the commissioner of labor, as amended by said arbitrators, if so amended as herein provided for, and thereupon said commissioner of labor shall forthwith issue to any such person, firm, corporation or association, his certificate as provided for in section four of this act: *Provided, however,* That before any certificate shall be issued by said commissioner of labor as provided for in this act, the person, firm, corporation or association which has complied with the provisions of this act, shall pay to the treasurer of the state of Washington, an annual fee of ten dollars, and take his receipt therefor. Upon presentation of said receipt to said commissioner of labor, he shall forthwith issue said certificate as in this act provided. Said fee shall entitle the person, firm, corporation or association paying the same, to any and every inspection of any factory, mill, workshop, storehouse, wareroom, or store, and the machinery and appliances contained in any such premises, owned and operated by the party paying said fee, that may be necessary, for a period of one year subsequent to its payment; and all moneys collected for licenses and fines, under the provisions of this act, shall be paid into the state treasury and be converted into a special factory inspection fund from which special fund shall be paid the deputy labor commissioners required to enforce the provisions of this act. Said deputy labor commissioners shall be paid from the special factory inspection fund, upon the presentation of vouchers properly signed by the labor commissioner, in the same manner in which other employees of the state are paid. (L. '05, Sec. 7, Chap. 84).

20. Violation of Law — Damages Limited to Sum of \$7,500.

Any person, firm, corporation or association who violates or omits to comply with any of the foregoing requirements or provisions of this act, and such violation or omission shall be the proximate cause of any

injury to any employe, shall be liable in damages to any employe who sustains injuries by reason thereof: *Provided*, The amount of damages which any one person may recover in an action for or on account of injuries received by reason of any alleged violation of any of the provisions of this act, is hereby expressly limited to the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars. (L. '05, Sec. 8, Chap. 84).

21. Action for Damages — Notice to Be Given.

No action for the recovery of compensation for injury under this act shall be maintained unless notice of the time, place and cause of injury is given to the employer within six months, and the action is commenced within one year, from the occurrence of the accident causing the injury. The notice required by this section shall be in writing, signed by the person injured, or by some one in his behalf; but if from mental or physical incapacity it is impossible for the person injured to give the notice within the time provided in this section he may give the same within ninety (90) days after such incapacity is removed, and in case of his death without having given the notice because of mental or physical incapacity, his executor or administrator may give such notice within thirty days after his appointment. (L. '05, Sec. 9, Chap. 84).

22. Common Law Action May Be Brought.

Nothing in this act contained shall prevent any person from bringing an action under any other statute or act or at common law for any personal injuries received by him; and in that event the certificate provided for herein shall not be admitted in evidence in such suit or action. (L. '05, Sec. 10, Chap. 84).

23. Penalty for Non-Compliance.

Any person, firm, corporation or association who violates or fails to comply with any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars (L. '05, Sec. 11, Chap. 84).

24. Printed Copy of Act to Be Posted.

A copy of this act, together with the name and address of the commissioner of labor, printed in a legible manner, shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place on each floor of every factory, mill, workshop, storehouse, wareroom or store, and at the office of every public and private work to which the provisions of this act are applicable, upon the same being supplied to the operators, owners, lessee, or occupants, of such places with sufficient copies thereof by the commissioner of labor. (L. '05, Sec. 12, Chap. 84).

ARTICLE II. SAFETY APPLIANCES ON RAILROAD SWITCHES, ETC.**25. Switches to Be Blocked.**

Any person or persons, railroad companies, or corporation owning or operating a railroad or railroads in this state, shall be and are hereby required on or before the first day of October, 1899, to so adjust, fill, block, and securely guard the frogs, switches, and guard rails on their roads as to protect and prevent the feet of employes and other persons from being caught therein. (Sec. 1, p. 49, '99).

26. Liable for Damages for Failure to Comply.

Any person or persons, railroad companies, or corporations owning or operating a railroad or railroads in this state, shall be liable for any damage received from a failure to comply with the provisions of this act; such damages to be recovered by the parties entitled to recover as provided in section 137, 138 and 139 of volume 2 of Hill's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington, being sections 4827, 4828 and 4829, Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington. (Sec. 2, p. 49, '99).

27. Penalty.

Any person or persons, railroad companies, or corporations, owning or operating any railroad in this state, failing to comply with the provisions of this article within the time limited, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than five hundred dollars nor more than two thousand dollars (Sec. 3, p. 49, '99).

ARTICLE III. WEATHER PROTECTION FOR STREET CAR EMPLOYEES.**28. Vestibules Required.**

All corporations, companies, or individuals owning, managing, or operating any street railway or line in the state of Washington, shall provide, during the rain or winter season, all cars run or used on its or their respective roads with good, substantial, and sufficient vestibules, or weather guards, for the protection of the employes of such corporation, company, or individual. (Sec. 1, p. 360, '95).

29. How Constructed.

The vestibules or weather guards, provided for in the preceding section, shall be so construed [constructed] as to protect the employes of such company, corporation, or individual from the wind, rain, or snow. (Sec. 2, p. 360, '95).

30. Penalty.

Any such street railway, company, corporation, or individual, as mentioned in the preceding sections, failing to comply with the provisions of this act, shall forfeit and pay to the State of Washington a penalty of not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred and fifty

dollars for each and every violation of this act, and each period of ten days that any such company, corporation, or individual shall fail to comply with the provisions of this act, or for each car used by such corporation, company, or individual not in conformity with this act, and all moneys collected under and by virtue of the provisions of this act shall be paid into the common school fund of the state of Washington. (Sec. 3, p. 360, '95).

31. Duty of Prosecuting Attorney.

It shall be the duty of the prosecuting or county attorneys of the various counties of this state to see that the provisions of this article are complied with. (Sec. 4, p. 361, '95).

CHAPTER IV.

PRIVILEGED OCCUPATIONS.

ARTICLE I. REQUIRING STREET CAR COMPANIES TO EMPLOY COMPETENT MEN.

32. Competent Men Required.

Hereafter street railway or street car companies, or street car corporations, shall employ none but competent men to operate or assist as conductors, motor men, or grip men upon any street railway or street car line in this state. (Sec. 1, p. 215, '01).

33. Who Deemed Competent.

A man shall be deemed competent to operate or assist in operating cars or dummies usually used by street railway or street car companies, or corporations, only after first having served at least three days under personal instruction of a regularly employed conductor, motor man, or grip man on a car or dummy in actual service on the particular street railway or street car line for which the service of an additional man or additional men may be required: *Provided*, That during a strike on the street car lines the railway companies may employ competent men who have not worked three days on said particular street car line. (Sec. 2, p. 215, '01).

34. Penalty.

Any violation of section twenty-nine hereof by the president, secretary, manager, superintendent, assistant superintendent, stockholder or other officer or employe of any company or corporation owning or operating any street railway or street car line or any receiver of street railway or street car company, or street railway or street car corporations appointed by any court within this state to operate such car line shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and sub-

ject the offender to such offense to a fine in any amount not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail for a term of thirty days, or both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court. (Sec. 3, p. 215, '01).

ARTICLE II. PROVIDING FOR THE EXAMINATION AND LICENSING OF PLUMBERS.

(Declared unconstitutional by supreme court decision, March 9, 1906.)

35. Plumber Must Secure License.

That any person, firm or corporation now, or that may hereafter be engaged in, or working at the business in cities of the first class of this state, either as a master or employing plumber, or as a journeyman plumber, shall first secure a license therefor in accordance with the provisions of this article. (Sec. 1, p. 94, '01).

36. Requirements of Person Desiring to Engage in Plumbing.

Any person desiring to engage in or work at the business of plumbing, either as a master or employing plumber, or as a journeyman plumber, in any city of the first class, shall apply to the president of the board of health or other officer having jurisdiction in the locality where he intends to engage in or work at such business, and shall at such time and place as may be designated by the board of examiners hereinafter provided for, to whom such application shall be referred, be examined as to his qualifications for such business. In case of a firm or corporation, the examination or licensing of any one member of such firm or the manager of such corporation shall satisfy the requirements of this article: *Provided, however,* That actual work of plumbing may be performed only by persons qualified and licensed as in this article provided: *Provided,* That it shall not be necessary for any person to have a license to make connections with city water mains or make water connections not connecting with sewers; the approval of the work by the city water inspector, or other officer designated in the city, shall be sufficient for the purposes of this article. (Sec. 2, p. 94, '01).

37. Board of Examiners.

There shall be in every city of the first class, having a system of water supply and sewerage, a board of examiners consisting of the president of the board of health, the inspector of plumbing of said city, if any there be, and three members who shall be practical plumbers (two shall be master plumbers, one shall be a journeyman plumber); the president of the board of health and the inspector of plumbing shall be members, *ex-officio*, of said board and serve without compensation: *Provided,* That in localities where the required number of plumbers cannot be secured, such vacancies may be filled by the appointment of reputable physicians. Said members shall be appointed by the board of health; if there be no board of health or health officer of said city, the mayor of said city shall, within three months from and after the passage of this act, appoint said board of examiners, for the term of

one year, said appointment to date from the first day of July, 1901, and thereafter annually, and said appointed members of such board shall serve without compensation: *Provided*, That if in any such city there is no inspector of plumbing, said board of health shall appoint a fourth member of said board of examiners, who shall be a practical plumber, and whose term of office shall be the same as heretofore provided for said three members. (Sec. 3, p. 95, '01).

38. Examinations — Fee.

Said board of examiners shall, within ten days after the appointment of said members, meet and organize by the selection of a chairman, and shall designate the time and place for the examination of applicants desiring to engage in or at the business of plumbing within their respective jurisdictions. Said board shall examine said applicants as to their practical knowledge of plumbing, house drainage and plumbing ventilation, and if satisfied of the competency of the applicant, shall so certify to the board of health. Such board shall thereupon issue a license to such applicant, authorizing him to engage in or at the business of plumbing, either as a master or employing plumber, or as a journeyman plumber. The fee for a license for a master or employing plumber shall be five dollars; for a journeyman plumber shall be one dollar. Said license shall be valid and have force in district where issued, and shall be renewed annually upon payment of one dollar. (Sec. 4, p. 96, '01).

39. Inspectors to Be Appointed.

The board of health of each city mentioned in section 34 above shall, within three months from and after this act, appoint one or more inspectors of plumbing (if such appointment has not already been made) who shall be practical plumbers, and shall hold office until removed by such board of health for cause, which must be shown. The compensation of such inspectors shall be determined by the city council of said city, and be paid from the treasury of their respective cities. Said inspectors so appointed shall inspect all plumbing work for which permits are hereafter granted within their respective jurisdictions, in process of construction, alteration or repair, and shall report to said board of health all violations of any law, ordinance or by-law relating to plumbing works, and also perform such other appropriate duties as may be required by said board. (Sec. 5, p. 96, '01).

40. Boards of Health to Prescribe Rule.

The board of health of each city of the first class in this state having a system of water supply and sewerage, shall, within three months from the passage of this act, prescribe rules and regulations for the construction, alteration, and inspection of plumbing and sewerage placed in or in connection with any building in such city, which shall be approved by ordinance by the council of such city, and the board of health shall further provide that no plumbing work shall be done, ex-

cept in the case of repairs or leaks, without a permit issued first therefor, upon such terms and conditions as such board of health of said city shall prescribe. (Sec. 6, p. 96, '01).

41. Penalties.

Any person violating any provision of this article shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be subject to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, nor less than five dollars, for each and every violation thereof. The license of any master or journeyman plumber may be at any time revoked for incompetency, dereliction of duty, or other sufficient causes, after a full and fair hearing by a majority of the examining board; but an appeal may be taken from said examining board to the state board of health, and license may be revoked by the examining board provided in section 34 above. (Sec. 7, p. 97, '01).

42. Expenses of Examining Board, How Paid.

All money derived from the licenses issued to applicants shall go to defray the expense of holding such examinations and other necessary expenses of the board of health at place where examination was held. (Sec. 8, p. 97, '01).

ARTICLE III. REGULATING THE PRACTICE OF BARBERING.

43. Must Have Certificate — Exception.

It shall be unlawful for any person to follow the occupation of barber in any incorporated city or town in this state, unless he shall have first obtained a certificate of registration as provided in this article: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this article shall apply to or affect any person who is now engaged in such occupation except as hereinafter provided. (Sec. 1, p. 349, '01).

44. Barbering Defined.

Shaving the face, or cutting the hair or the beard of any person either for hire or reward, shall be construed as practicing the occupation of barbering within the meaning of this article. (Sec. 2, p. 349, '01).

45. Board of Examiners.

A board of examiners, to consist of three persons, is hereby created to carry out the purposes and enforce the provisions of this article. Said board shall be appointed by the governor, the appointees to be chosen from practical barbers who have at least five years prior to their appointment followed the occupation, and have been residents of the state of Washington for two years. Each member of the said board shall serve for a term of three years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, except in the case of the first board who shall serve one, two and three years respectively. (Sec. 3, p. 349, '01).

46. Officers of Board.

Said board shall elect a president, secretary, and treasurer, shall have a common seal and shall have power to administer oaths. The headquarters of said board shall be the place of residence of the secretary. (Sec. 4, p. 349, '01).

47. Treasurer to Give Bond.

The treasurer of said board shall give surety bond to be approved by and deposited with the auditor of this state, in the sum of one thousand dollars, and said board shall take the oath provided by law for public officers. The costs of said bond shall be paid out of the funds in the hands of the treasurer. (Sec. 5, p. 349, '01).

48. Compensation of Board.

Each member of said board shall receive a compensation of five dollars per day for actual services and actual expenses incurred in attending the meetings of the board. All moneys shall be paid out of the fund in the hands of the treasurer, and in no event shall any money be paid out of the state treasury. (Sec. 6, p. 350, '01).

49. Biennial Report.

Said board shall report to the governor of this state biennially a full statement of the receipts and disbursements of the board during the preceding two years, a full statement of its doings and proceedings, and such recommendation as may seem proper. (Sec. 7, p. 350, '01).

50. Examination — Where and When Held.

Said board shall hold public examinations at least four times a year in different cities of this state, at such times and places as it may determine, notice of such meetings to be sent to the various applicants by mail, at least ten days before the meetings are to be held. (Sec. 8, p. 350, '01).

51. Certificates Issued Without Examination.

Every person now engaged in the occupation of barber in cities of the first, second, or third class in this state shall within ninety days after the approval of this act file with the secretary of said board an affidavit setting forth his name, residence, and length of time during which and the places where he has practiced such occupation, and shall pay to the secretary of said board one dollar, and a certificate entitling him to practice said occupation for one year shall thereupon be issued to him. (Sec. 9, p. 350, '01).

52. Examinations. How Conducted — Fee.

To obtain a certificate of registration under this article, any person except those mentioned in section 48 above, shall make application to said board, and shall pay to the secretary an examination fee of five dollars, and shall present himself at the meeting of the board for ex-

amination of applicants. The board shall examine such person, and being satisfied that he is above the age of eighteen years, of good moral character, free from contagious or infectious disease, has studied the trade for two years as an apprentice under or as a qualified and practicing barber in this state, or other states, and is possessed of the requisite skill to properly perform all the duties, including his ability in the preparation of the tools used, shaving, cutting of the hair and beard, and all the various services incident thereto, and has sufficient knowledge concerning the common diseases of the face and skin to avoid the aggravation and spreading thereof in the practice of his trade, his name shall be entered by the board in a register hereinafter provided for and a certificate of registration shall be issued to him authorizing him to practice said trade in this state, for one year. All certificates shall be renewed each year, for which renewal, a fee of fifty cents shall be paid. All persons making application for examination under the provisions of this article, shall be allowed to practice the occupation of barber until the next meeting as designated by said board. (Sec. 10, p. 350, '01).

53. Apprentice.

Nothing in this article shall prohibit any person from serving as an apprentice in said trade under a barber authorized to practice under this article: *Provided*, That in no barber shop shall there be more than one apprentice to each registered barber and all apprentices shall be registered with the secretary of said board, for which registration no fee shall be paid. (Sec. 11, p. 351, '01).

54. Certificates on Examination.

Said board shall furnish to each person who has successfully passed examination, a certificate of registration, bearing the seal of the board and the signature of its president and secretary certifying that the holder thereof is entitled to practice the occupation of barber in this state, and it shall be the duty of the holder of such certificate to post the same in a conspicuous place in the shop. (Sec. 12, p. 351, '01).

55. Register to Be Kept.

Said board shall keep a register in which shall be entered names of all persons to whom certificates are issued under this article, and said register shall be at all times open to public inspection. (Sec. 13, p. 351, '01).

56. Certificate May Be Revoked.

Said board shall have power to revoke any certificate of registration granted by it under this article, for (a) conviction of crime, (b) drunkenness, (c) having or imparting any contagious disease, or (d) for doing work in an unsanitary or filthy manner: *Provided*, That before any certificate shall be revoked the holder thereof shall have notice in writing of the charge or charges against him, and shall at a day speci-

fied in said notice, at least five days after the service thereof be given a public hearing and full opportunity, to produce testimony in his behalf, and to confront the witnesses against him. Any person whose certificate has been so revoked may after expiration of ninety days upon application have the same re-issued to him upon satisfactory showing that disqualification has ceased. Sec. 14, p. 351, '01).

57. Health Regulations — Penalties.

Any person practicing the occupation of barber in any city of the first, second or third class in this state, without having first obtained a certificate of registration as provided in this article, or falsely pretending to be practicing such occupation under this article, or who uses, or allows towels to be used on more than one person before such towels have been laundered; or razors, lather, or hair brushes on more than one person before same shall have been sterilized, or in violation of any of the provisions of this article, and every proprietor of a barber shop who shall wilfully employ a barber who has not such a certificate, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than ten days nor more than ninety days, or both. (Sec. 15, p. 352, '01).

CHAPTER V.

POLICY REGULATIONS.

ARTICLE I. PUBLIC WORK TO BE PERFORMED IN WORKING DAYS OF EIGHT HOURS EACH.

58. Eight Hours on Public Works.

That it is a part of the public policy of the state of Washington that all work "by contract or day labor done" for it or any political subdivision created by its laws, shall be performed in work days of not more than eight hours each, except in cases of extraordinary emergency. No case of extraordinary emergency shall be construed to exist in any case where other labor can be found to take the place of labor which has already been employed for eight hours in any calendar day. (Sec. 1, p. 51, '03).

59. Contracts to Contain Clause.

All contracts for work for the state of Washington, or any political subdivision created by its laws, shall provide that they may be cancelled by the officers or agents authorized to contract for or supervise the execution of such work, in case such work is not performed in accordance with the policy of the state relating to such work. (Sec. 2, p. 51, '03).

60. Duty of Officers.

It is made the duty of all officers or agents authorized to contract for work to be done in behalf of the state of Washington, or any political subdivision created under its laws, to stipulate in all contracts as provided for in this act, and all such officers and agents, and all officers and agents entrusted with the supervision of work performed under such contracts, are authorized, and it is made their duty, to declare any contract cancelled, the execution of which is not in accordance with the public policy of this state as herein declared. (Sec. 3, p. 51, '03).

ARTICLE II. LIMITING HOURS OF LABOR ON STREET CAR LINES.**61. Ten Hours on Street Cars.**

No person, agent, officer, manager, or superintendent, or receiver of any corporation, or owner of street cars shall require his or its gripmen, motormen, drivers, or conductors to work more than ten hours in any twenty-four hours. (Sec. 1, p. 192, '95).

62. Penalty.

Any person, agent, officer, manager, superintendent, or receiver of any corporation, or owner of street car or cars, violating any of the provisions of section 61 above shall, upon conviction thereof be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined in any sum not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for each day in which such gripmen, motormen, driver, or conductor in the employ of such person, agent, officer, manager, superintendent, or receiver of such corporation or owner is required to work more than ten (10) hours during each twenty-four (24) hours, as provided in section 61 above, and it is hereby made the duty of the prosecuting attorney of each county of this state to institute the necessary proceedings to enforce the provisions of this article. (Sec. 2, p. 193, '95).

FEMALES.**ARTICLE III. LIMITING HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.****63. Ten Hours for Females.**

That no female shall be employed in any mechanical or mercantile establishment, laundry, hotel, or restaurant in this state more than ten hours during any day. The hours of work may be so arranged as to permit the employment of females at any time so that they shall not work more than ten hours during the twenty-four. (Sec. 1, p. 118, '01).

64. Seats to Be Provided.

Every employer in establishments where females are employed shall provide suitable seats for them and shall permit the use of such seats by them when they are not engaged in the active duties for which they are employed. (Sec. 2, p. 119, '01).

65. Penalty.

Any employer, overseer, superintendent, or other agent of any such employer who shall violate any of the provisions of this article, shall, upon conviction thereof be fined for each offense in a sum not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars. (Sec. 3, p. 119, '01).

SEATS TO BE PROVIDED.**66. Seats for Females.**

It shall be the duty of every agent, proprietor, superintendent, or employer of female help in stores, offices, or schools within the state of Washington to provide for each and every such employe a chair, stool, or seat, upon which such female worker or workers shall be allowed to rest when their duties will permit, or when such rest shall or does not interfere with a faithful discharge of their incumbent duties. (Sec. 1, p. 104, '89-'90).

See section 64, *supra*.

67. Penalty.

A violation of any of the provisions of the preceding section shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof by any court of competent jurisdiction, shall subject the person offending to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars. (Sec. 2, p. 104, '89-'90).

EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALES.**68. All Avenues Open.**

That hereafter in this state every avenue of employment shall be open to women; and any business, vocation, profession, and calling followed and pursued by men may be followed and pursued by women, and no person shall be disqualified from engaging in or pursuing any business, vocation, profession, calling, or employment on account of sex: *Provided*, That this section shall not be construed so as to permit women to hold public offices. (Sec. 1, p. 519, '89-'90).

EXCEPTION.**69. Employment in Certain Places Prohibited.**

No female person shall be employed in any capacity in any saloon, beer hall, bar room, theater, or place of amusement, where intoxicating liquors are sold as a beverage, and any person or corporation convicted of so employing, or of participating in so employing, any such female person shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars; and any person so convicted may be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than six months. (Sec. 1, p. 177, '95).

ARTICLE IV. CHILD LABOR PROHIBITED.**70. No Child Under Fourteen Years to Be Employed.**

No female person under eighteen years of age shall be employed as public messenger by any person, telegraph company, telephone company,

or messenger company in this state, nor shall any child of either sex under the age of fourteen years be hired out to labor in any factory, mill, workshop, or store at any time: *Provided*, That any superior court judge, living within the residence district of any such child, may issue a permit for the employment of any child between the ages of twelve and fourteen years at any occupation, not in his judgment, dangerous or injurious to the health or morals of such child, upon evidence satisfactory to him, that the labor of such child is necessary for its support or for the assistance of any invalid parent. Such permits shall be issued for a definite time but shall be revocable at the discretion of the judge by whom they are issued. (Sec. 1, p. 261, '03).

71. Penalties.

Any employer, overseer, superintendent, or agent of such employer, who shall violate any of the provisions of section 70 shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined for each offense not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one month. (Sec. 2, p. 261, '03).

72. Not to Be Employed Under Fifteen Years During School Months.

No child under the age of fifteen shall be employed in any manufacturing, mechanical, or mercantile establishment, or by any telegraph or telephone company in this state, except during the vacations of the public schools of the city in which such child resides, unless during the twelve months next preceding such employment, he shall have attended school as provided for in section 1 of this act, * or has already attained a reasonable proficiency in the common school branches for the first eight years as outlined in the course of study for common schools of the state of Washington, or shall have been excused by the board of directors of the city in which such child resides; nor shall such employment continue unless such child shall attend school each year, or until he shall have acquired the elementary branches of learning taught in the public schools as above provided. (Sec. 5, p. 282, '99).

SUNDAY CLOSING.

73. Places for Sale or Trade of Goods to Be Closed.

It shall be unlawful for any person or persons of this state to open on Sunday for the purpose of trade or sale of goods, wares, and merchandise, any shop, store or building, or place of business whatever: *Provided*, That this section shall apply to hotels only in so far as the sale of intoxicating liquors is concerned, and shall not apply to drug stores, livery stables, or undertakers. Any person or persons violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars. (Sec. 26, p. 127, '91).

This section can only apply to places where goods are offered for sale and does not include barber shops. (State v. Kirch, 10 Wash. 166).

* "This act" of March 14, 1899, page 28, Session Laws 1899.

ADDITIONAL PROVISION.

74. Barbering Prohibited.

That it shall be unlawful for any person, persons, or corporation to carry on the business of barbering on Sunday. (Sec. 1, p. 68, '03).

See note to section 73.

75. Penalty.

Any person or persons violating the provisions of the foregoing section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of ten dollars or imprisonment in the county jail for five days for the first offense, and by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ten days nor more than twenty-five days for the second and each subsequent offense. (Sec. 2, p. 68, '03).

CHAPTER VI.

HEALTH.

REGULATION OF BAKE SHOPS.**76. Bakeries to Be Sanitarily Constructed.**

All buildings or rooms occupied as biscuit, bread or cake bakeries shall be drained or plumbed in a manner conducive to the proper healthful and sanitary condition thereof, and constructed with air shafts and windows or ventilating pipes sufficient to insure ventilation as the commissioner of labor shall direct, and no cellar or basement, not now used as a bakery, shall hereafter be used and occupied as a bakery and a cellar or basement heretofore occupied as a bakery shall, when once closed, not be re-opened for use as a bakery. (Sec. 1, p. 258, '03).

77. Toilet Rooms Separate From Bake Rooms.

Every such bakery shall be provided with a proper wash room and water closet, or closets, apart from the bake room or rooms where the manufacturing of such products is conducted; and no water closet, earth closet, privy or ash pit shall be within or communicate directly with a bake shop. (Sec. 2, p. 259, '03).

78. Size of Room.

Every room used for the manufacture of flour or meal food shall be at least eight feet in height, the side walls of such room shall be plastered or wainscoted, the ceiling plastered or ceiled with lumber or metal, and if required by the commissioner of labor, shall be white-

washed at least once in three months; the furniture and utensils of such room shall be so arranged as to be easily moved in order that the furniture and floor may at all times be kept in proper healthful sanitary condition. (Sec. 3, p. 259, '03).

79. Store Room to Be Kept Dry.

The manufactured flour or meal food products shall be kept in perfectly dry and airy rooms, so arranged that the floors, shelves, and all other facilities for storing the same can be easily and perfectly cleaned. (Sec. 4, p. 259, '03).

80. Sleeping Room to Be Separate.

The sleeping places for persons employed in a bakery shall be kept separate from the room or rooms where flour or meal food products are manufactured or stored. (Sec. 5, p. 259, '03).

81. Commissioner of Labor to Issue Certificate, When.

After an inspection of a bakery has been made by the commissioner of labor and it is found to conform to the provisions of this chapter, said commissioner shall issue a certificate to the owner or operator of such bakery, that it is conducted in compliance with all the provisions of this chapter, but where orders are issued by said commissioner to improve the condition of a bakery, no such certificate shall be issued until such order and the provisions of this chapter have been complied with. (Sec. 6, p. 259, '03).

82. Notice to Owner.

The owner, agent, or lessee of any property affected by the provisions of this chapter, shall, within thirty days after the service of notice upon him, of an order issued by the commissioner of labor requiring any alterations to be made in or upon such premises, comply therewith, or cease to use or allow the use of such premises as a bake shop; such notice shall be in writing and may be served upon such owner, agent, or lessee, either personally or by mail, and a notice by registered letter, postage prepaid, mailed to the last known address of such owner, agent or lessee shall be deemed sufficient for the purposes of this chapter. (Sec. 7, p. 259, '03).

83. Diseased Person Not Permitted to Work in Shop.

No employer shall require, permit or suffer any person to work in his bake shop who is affected with tuberculosis, or with scrofulous diseases, or with any venereal disease, or with any communicable skin affection or contagious disease and no person so affected shall work or remain in a bake shop. Every employer is hereby required to maintain himself and his employes in a clean and sanitary condition while engaged in the manufacture, handling or sale of such food products. (Sec. 8, p. 260, '03).

84. Child Under Sixteen Years Prohibited.

No employer shall require, permit or suffer any person under sixteen years of age to work in his bake shop between the hours of eight o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning. (Sec. 9, p. 260, '03).

85. Penalty.

Any person who violates the provisions of this chapter or refuses to comply with the requirements of the commissioner of labor, as provided herein, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty dollars or imprisonment not more than ten days for the first offense; and shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars and imprisonment not less than ten nor more than thirty days for each offense after the first. (Sec. 10, p. 260, '03).

CHAPTER VII.

EXEMPTION.

86. Wages Exempt.

Current wages or salary to the amount of one hundred dollars for personal services rendered by any person having a family dependent upon him for support, shall be exempt from garnishment, and where it appears upon the trial, or by answer of the garnishee, when not controverted as hereinafter provided, that the garnishee is indebted to the defendant for such current wages or salary for an amount not exceeding one hundred dollars, the garnishee shall be discharged as to such indebtedness; that if the garnishment be founded upon a debt for actual necessities furnished to the defendant or his family, no exemption shall be allowed in excess of ten dollars per week for four consecutive weeks. The provisions of this section shall apply to actions in the superior court or before justices of the peace. (Sec. 1, p. 294, '01).

87. No Exemption Against Certain Claims.

That from and after the passage of this section, no property shall be exempt from execution for clerk's, laborer's, or mechanic's wages earned within this state, nor for actual necessities, not exceeding fifty dollars in value or amount furnished to the defendant or his family within sixty days preceding the beginning of an action to recover therefor, nor shall any property be exempt from execution issued upon a judgment against an attorney or agent on account of any liability incurred by such attorney or agent to his client or principal on account

of any moneys or other property coming into his hands from or belonging to his client or principal: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed as repealing or in any wise affecting the next preceding section, relative to the exemptions in garnishment suits. (Sec. 1, p. 135, '03).

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARTICLE I. BLACKLISTING.

87. Blacklisting, Penalty For.

Every person in this state who shall wilfully and maliciously, send or deliver, or make or cause to be made, for the purpose of being delivered or sent or part with the possession of any paper, letter, or writing, or with any letter or writing, with or without name signed thereto, or signed with a fictitious name, or with any letter, mark or other designation, or publish or cause to be published any statement for the purpose of preventing any other person from obtaining employment in this state or elsewhere, and every person who shall wilfully and maliciously "blacklist" or cause to be "blacklisted" any person or persons, by writing, printing, or publishing, or causing the same to be done the name, or mark, or designation representing the name of any person in any paper, pamphlet, circular or book, together with any statement concerning persons so named, or publish or cause to be published that any person is a member of any secret organization, for the purpose of preventing such person from securing employment, or who shall wilfully and maliciously make or issue any statement or paper that will tend to influence or prejudice the mind of any employer against the person of such person seeking employment, or any person who shall do any of the things mentioned in this section for the purpose of causing the discharge of any person employed by any railroad or other company, corporation, individual, or individuals, shall, on conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ninety days nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (Sec.1, p. 34, '99).

ARTICLE II. RELATING TO STREET CAR COMPANIES.

88. Blacklisting, Penalty For.

Every street car used or run on any street car line in the state of Washington shall be provided with good and substantial aprons, pilots, or fenders, and which shall be so constructed as to prevent any person

from being thrown down and run over or caught beneath or under such car. (Sec. 1, p. 281, '97).

90. Penalty.

The owners or managers operating any street car line failing to comply with the provisions of this article shall forfeit and pay to the state of Washington a penalty of not less than twenty-five dollars for each and every violation of this article and each car run shall be considered a separate violation of this act and every period of five days shall be deemed a separate violation of this article; and all moneys collected under and by virtue of this article shall be paid into the common school fund. (Sec. 2, p. 282, '97).

91. Prosecuting Attorney's Duty.

It shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorneys of the various counties of this state to see that the provisions of this article are complied with. (Sec. 3, p. 282, '97.)

ARTICLE III. LABOR DAY.

92. First Monday in September.

That the first Monday of September of each year is hereby declared to be a legal holiday in the state of Washington, to be known as labor day. (Sec. 1, p. 39, '91).

93. Providing for the Payment of Wages.

That it shall not be lawful for any corporation, person or firm engaged in manufacturing of any kind in this state, mining, railroading, constructing railroads, or any business or enterprise of whatsoever kind in this state, to issue, pay out or circulate for payment of wages of any labor, any order, check, memorandum, token or evidence of indebtedness, payable in whole or in part otherwise than in lawful money of the United States, unless the same is negotiable and redeemable at its face value, without discount, in cash or on demand, at the store or other place of business of such firm, person or corporation when the same is issued, and the person who, or company which may issue any such order, check, memorandum, token or other evidence of indebtedness shall upon presentation and demand redeem the same in lawful money of the United States. And when any laborer performing work or labor as above shall cease to work whether by discharge or by voluntary withdrawal the wages due shall be forthwith paid either in cash or by order redeemable in cash at its face value on presentment at bank, store, commissary, or other place in the county where the labor was performed: *Provided*, Such order may be given payable in another county when the place of payment is more convenient of access to the employe. (L. '05, Sec. 1, Chap. 112).

ARTICLE V. PROVIDING FOR LABOR LIENS ON CERTAIN PROPERTY.

94. Providing for Liens on Property.

Every blacksmith, wagon-maker, machinist, or boiler-maker who has expended labor, skill or material on any chattel, at the request of its owner, or authorized agent of the owner, shall have a lien upon such chattel, for the contract price for such expenditure, or in the absence of such contract price, for the reasonable worth of such expenditure, for a period of one year from and after such expenditure, notwithstanding the fact that such chattel be surrendered to the owner thereof: *Provided, however,* That no such lien shall continue after the delivery of such chattel to its owner as against the rights of innocent third persons acquired without actual knowledge of such lien. (L. '05, Sec. 1, Chap. 72.)

95. Notice of Lien to Be Given.

In order to make such lien effectual the lien claimant shall within ninety days from the date of delivery of such chattel to the owner file in the office of the auditor of the county in which such chattel is kept a lien notice, which notice shall state the name of the claimant, the name of the owner, a description of the chattel upon which the claimant has expended labor, skill or material, the amount for which a lien is claimed, and the date upon which such expenditure was completed, which notice shall be signed by the claimant, or some one in his behalf, and may be in substantially the following form:

CHATTTEL LIEN NOTICE.

.....Claimant,
 against
Owner.

Notice is hereby given that.....has
 and claims a lien upon (here insert description of chattel), owned by
for the sum of
dollars, for and on account of labor, skill and
 material expended upon said.....which was
 completed upon the.....day of.....190....

(L. '05, Sec. 2, Chap. 72).

Claimant.

96. Person in Possession of Property Deemed to Be Owner.

Every person who is in possession of a chattel, under an agreement for the purchase thereof, whether the title thereto be in him, or his vendor, shall, for the purposes of this act, be deemed the owner thereof, and the lien of a person expending material, labor or skill thereon shall be superior to and preferred to the rights of the person holding the title thereto, or any lien thereon antedating the time of expenditure of the labor, skill or material thereon by a lien claimant, to the extent

that such expenditure has enhanced the value of such chattel. (L. '05, Sec. 3, Chap. 72.)

97. Enforcement of Lien.

The lien herein provided for may be enforced against the owner of and all persons having an interest in any such chattel by notice and sale in the same manner that a chattel mortgage is foreclosed, or by decree of any court in this state, exercising original equity jurisdiction in the county wherein such chattel may be, or in action commenced within nine months after the filing of such lien notice and if no such action be commenced within such time such lien shall cease. (L. '05, Sec. 4, Chap. 72).

98. Filing of Lien With County Auditor.

Upon presentation of such lien notice to the auditor of any county, and the payment to him of fifteen cents, he shall file the same, and endorse thereon the time of the reception, the number thereof, and shall enter the same in a suitable book or file (but need not record the same). Such book or file shall have herewith an alphabetical index, in which the county auditor shall index such notice by noting the name of the owner, name of lien claimant, description of property, date of lien (which shall be the date upon which such expenditure of labor, skill or material was completed), date of filing and when released, the date of release. (L. '05, Sec. 5, Chap. 72).

99. Liens on Certain Work.

Every person performing labor upon or furnishing material to be used in the construction, alteration or repair of any mining claim, building, wharf, bridge, ditch, dyke, flume, tunnel, well, fence, machinery, railroad, street railway, wagon road, aqueduct to create hydraulic power or any other structure or who performs labor in any mine or mining claim or stone quarry, has a lien upon the same for the labor performed or material furnished by each, respectively, whether performed or furnished at the instance of the owner of the property subject to the lien or his agent; and every contractor, subcontractor, architect, builder or person having charge, of the construction, alteration or repair of any property subject to the lien as aforesaid, shall be held to be the agent of the owner for the purposes of the establishment of the lien created by this chapter: *Provided*, That whenever any railroad company shall contract with any person for the construction of its road, or any part thereof, such railroad company shall take from the person with whom such contract is made a good and sufficient bond, conditioned that such person shall pay all laborers, mechanics, and material men, and persons who supply such contractors with provisions, all just dues to such persons or to any person to whom any part of such work is given, incurred in carrying on such work, which bond shall be filed by such railroad company in the office of the county auditor in each county in which any part of such work is situated. And if any

such railroad company shall fail to take such bond, such railroad company shall be liable to the persons herein mentioned to the full extent of all such debts so contracted by such contractor. (L. '05, Sec. 1, Chap. 116).

100. Land Where Property Situated Subject to Lien.

The lot, tract or parcel of land upon which the improvement is made or the property is situated, subject to the lien created by section one of this act, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the lien and the judgment thereon, to be determined by the court on rendering judgment in a foreclosure of the lien, is also subject to the lien to the extent of the interest of the person or company, who in his or its own behalf, or who, through any of the persons designated in section one to be agent of the owner or owners caused the performance of labor, or the construction, alteration or repair of the property. (L. '05, Sec. 2, Chap. 116).

CHAPTER IX.

MINING.

101. State Districted — Appointment of Inspector.

For the purposes of this act,* this state shall be divided into inspection districts, each district to contain not less than ten nor more than sixty coal mines, each district to be under the supervision of an inspector of coal mines, the manner of whose appointment shall be as follows: *Provided*, That there shall be appointed but one inspector until sixty coal mines shall be in operation in this state. The governor shall, upon the recommendation of a board, to be by him selected and appointed for the purpose of examining candidates for appointment to the office of mine inspector under the provisions of this act, appoint a properly qualified person or persons to fill the office of inspector of coal mines for this state. The commissions of said inspector or inspectors shall be for the term of four years, and inspectors shall be at all times subject to removal from office for neglect of duty or malfeasance in the discharge of their duties. Said board shall consist of one practical coal miner, one owner or operator of a coal mine, and one mining engineer, all of whom shall be sworn to a faithful discharge of their duties. The said inspectors shall be citizens of the state of Washington, and shall have had at least five years practical experience in coal mining. Such person or persons so appointed as inspector shall devote their entire time to the duties of the office, and shall possess other qualifications

* This act—Act of March 6, 1897, p. 58, L. '97.

at present defined by the laws of the state of Washington, and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act. Each of such inspectors shall give bond in the sum of two thousand dollars, with sureties to be approved by a judge of a superior court of the county in which he resides, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, and take an oath (or affirmation) to discharge his duties impartially and with fidelity to the best of his knowledge and ability. The salary of each of such inspectors shall be fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) per annum, and he shall have in addition thereto his actual mileage paid out for traveling while in the performance of his duties under the provisions of this chapter, and the auditor of the state is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant on the state treasurer in favor of each of such inspectors for the amount due them for their salaries quarterly, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. (Sec. 1, p. 58, '97).

102. Term of Board and Time of Meeting.

The board of examiners provided for in the next preceding section, shall be appointed by the governor and shall hold office for four years. They shall meet immediately after the passage of this chapter, at the state capital, for the purpose of examining candidates for the office of mine inspector under the provisions of this chapter, and at such times thereafter when notified by the governor that from any cause the office of mine inspector has or is about to become vacant. They shall receive as compensation five dollars per day while actually and necessarily employed, and five cents per mile for distance necessarily traveled. (Sec. 2, p. 59, '97).

103. Coal Mine Defined, Penalty.

No coal mine shall be considered a coal mine for the purpose of enumeration in a district to increase the number of inspectors unless ten men or more are employed at one time in or about the mine, nor shall mines employing less than ten men be subject to the provisions of this chapter. It shall be the duty of the owner, agent, or operator of any mine employing less than ten men in or about said mine to immediately notify the inspector when ten men or more are employed at any one time, said notice to be given within one week. Failure on the part of any owner, agent or operator to comply with this provision shall render the offender liable to a fine of not less than twenty dollars or more than one hundred dollars, with an additional penalty of five dollars per day for each day said notice is neglected to be given. (Sec. 6, p. 61, '97).

104. Inspector's Duty.

It shall be the duty of the inspector of mines to enforce the provisions of this chapter, and of all other acts for the regulation of coal mines, in accordance with section 117, and any infringement of the provisions of this chapter shall subject the offender to the same penalties

as are provided in section 119, and 131, unless otherwise provided for in this act. (Sec. 7, p. 61, '97).

105. Maps to Be Furnished and Filed — Additions to.

The owner, agent, operator, or manager of every coal mine in this state shall keep in the office at such mine an accurate plan and section or tracing thereof, on a scale not to exceed one hundred (100) feet to the inch, showing the workings up to at least six (6) months prior to any given date, and shall produce it to the inspector of mines for examination by him, but not for the purpose of copying the same, nor for any other purpose, and if requested by said inspector so to do shall mark on the same the workings up to the time of the production of the same. Within three (3) months next after the abandonment of any mine a plan and section or tracing thereof, showing the boundaries of the workings, is to be sent by the owner, operator, or superintendent of such mine to the secretary of state as a mining record. The map or plan of such abandoned mines as aforesaid shall be the property of the state and shall remain in the care of the secretary of state as a permanent record in his office. (Sec. 1, p. 152, '91).

106. Failure to Furnish Map — Coal Inspector Authorized to Make.

Whenever the owner, agent, or operator of any coal mine shall neglect or refuse to furnish the said inspector with the map or plan of any such mine, or make the addition to such map or plan upon the demand of the mine inspector, as provided in section 105 above, at times and in the manner therein provided, the said inspector is hereby authorized to cause an accurate map or plan of the workings of such coal mine to be made at the expense of said owner, agent or operator, and the cost thereof may be recovered by law from said owner, agent, or operator in the same manner as other debts, by suit in the name of the state, brought in the county where said mine is situated. (Sec. 2, p. 152, '91).

107. Two Openings, at least, for Escape Must Be Provided.

It shall not be lawful for the owner, agent or operator of any coal mine to employ any person to work within said coal mine, or to permit any person to work in said mine, unless they are in communication with at least two (2) openings in case such mine be worked by shaft or slope, which openings, shafts, or slopes shall be separated by natural strata by a distance of not less than one hundred (100) feet at the mouth of such openings, except that in mines already opened such distance may be less, if, in the judgment of the mine inspector, one hundred (100) feet is impracticable. If the mine be worked by drift two (2) openings not less than one hundred (100) feet apart shall be required, except in drift mines heretofore opened, where the mine inspector shall deem such distance impracticable: *Provided, however,* That an aggregate number not exceeding twenty-four (24) persons may be employed in the mine at any one time until the second opening shall

be reached and made available, which said second opening the mine inspector shall cause to be made without unnecessary delay, and in case of furnace ventilation being used before the second opening is completed, the furnace shall not be placed within forty (40) feet of the foot of the shaft, slope, or drift, and shall be well secured so as not to be a source of danger by fire; by brick, stone, or walls made of other fire proof material of sufficient thickness, while such second opening is being driven and until the same is completed. (Sec. 3, p. 152, '91).

108. Provisions Speedy Exit in Case of Danger—Ladders Required.

All escapement shafts shall be equipped with stairways or ladders having landing places or platforms at reasonable distances apart, as in the judgment of the mine inspector they should be constructed for easy traveling, or, in lieu thereof such hoisting apparatus as will enable the employes in the mine to make a safe and speedy exit in case of danger. The escapement shaft and machinery used for hoisting or lowering employes out of or into said mine shall be kept in a safe condition and inspected at least once in each twenty-four (24) hours by a competent person employed in whole or in part for that purpose. (Sec. 4, p. 152, '91).

109. Number and Names of Persons Entering Mines.

Where a mine has only one means of ingress and egress, a daily record must be kept by the owner or person in charge of said mine, showing the actual number and the names of each and every person entering the mine for any purpose whatever, and should a greater number of persons than twenty-four be allowed in the mine, under any circumstances, at any time, it shall be the duty of any judge of the superior court of the county in which said mine is situate, when it shall be shown to the satisfaction of said court that more than twenty-four persons were allowed in said mine at any one time, to issue an order closing said mine until a second opening is completed. (Sec. 3, p. 59, '97).

110. Ventilation to Be Provided.

The owner, agent, or operator of every coal mine, whether operated by shafts, slopes, or drifts, shall provide in every coal mine a good and sufficient amount of ventilation for such persons and animals as may be employed therein, the amount of air in circulation to be in no case less than one hundred cubic feet per minute for each man, boy, horse, or mule employed in said mine, and as much more as the inspector may direct, and said air must be made to circulate through the shafts, levels, stables, and working places of each mine, and on the traveling roads to and from all such working places. Every mine shall be divided into districts or splits, and not more than seventy-five persons shall be employed at any one time in each district or split: *Provided*, That where the inspector gives permission in writing a greater number than seventy-five men, but not to exceed one hundred men may be employed in each

of said splits: *Provided also*, That in all mines already developed, where, in the opinion of the mining inspector, the system of splitting the air cannot be adopted except at extraordinary or unreasonable expense, such mine or mines will not be required to adopt said split air system, and the owner or operator of any coal mine shall have the right of appeal from any order requiring the air to be split, to the examining board provided for in section 101 of this chapter, and said board shall, after investigation, confirm or revoke the orders of the mining inspector. Each district or split shall be ventilated by a separate and distinct current of air, conducted from the downcast through said district, and thence direct to the upcast. On all main roads where doors are required, they shall be so arranged that when one door is open the other shall remain closed, so that no air shall be diverted. In all mines where fire-damp is generated, every working place shall be examined every morning with a safety lamp by a competent person, and a record of such examination shall be entered by the person making the same in a book to be kept at the mine for that purpose, and said book must always be produced for examination at the request of the inspector. (Sec. 4, p. 59, '97).

111. Measurement of Air.

The quantities of air in circulation shall be ascertained with an anemometer; such measurements shall be made by the mine inspector at the inlet and outlet air-ways, also at or near the face of each gangway, and at the nearest cross-heading to the face of the inside and outside chamber, breast, or pillar where men are employed, and the headings shall not be driven more than sixty feet from the face of each chamber, breast, or pillar unless for the reason that he deems the same impracticable, the inspector gives permission in writing to extend the distance beyond sixty feet. (Sec. 5, p. 60, '97).

112. Sufficient Air.

Whenever the inspector shall find men working without sufficient air or under any unsafe conditions he shall at once notify the superintendent of the mine, or in his absence the person immediately in charge thereof, in writing of the facts, and such superintendent or person in charge shall at once remove such men from such places where such conditions exist. At the expiration of one (1) year from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful to use a furnace for the purpose of ventilating any coal mine in the state. (Sec. 9, p. 158, '91).

113. Machinery Breaking Down.

If at any time the ventilating machinery should break down or otherwise cease operation, or if it is found by the person for the time being in charge of the mine, or any part thereof, that by reason of noxious gases prevailing in such mine, or such part thereof, or of any cause whatever, the mine or the said part is dangerous, every workman shall be withdrawn from the said mine, or such part

thereof as is so found dangerous, and a competent person, who shall be appointed for the purpose, shall inspect the mine or such part thereof as is so found dangerous, and if the danger arises from inflammable gas, shall inspect the same with a locked safety lamp, and in every case shall make a true report of the condition of such mine, or the part thereof, and a workman shall not, except in so far as is necessary for inquiring into the cause of danger, or for the removal thereof, or for exploration, be readmitted into the mine, or such part thereof as was so found dangerous, until the same is stated in such report not to be dangerous. Every such report shall be recorded in a book which shall be kept at the mine for that purpose, and shall be signed by the person making the same. (Sec. 8, p. 61, '97).

114. Fan Breaking Down — Repairs.

The engineer in charge of any ventilating fan or apparatus must keep the same running as the manager of the mine directs in writing. In case of accident to the boiler of fan machinery, he shall immediately notify the mine manager or foreman. If ordinary repairs of the fan or machinery become necessary, he must give timely notice to the mine manager or foreman and await his instructions before stopping it. He shall also examine, at the beginning of each shift, all the fan bearings, stays, and other parts, and see that they are kept in perfect working order. He shall not stop the fan except on the order of the mine manager or foreman, unless it should become impossible to run the fan or necessary to stop it to prevent destruction. He shall then at once stop it and notify the mine manager or foreman immediately and give immediate warning to persons in the mine. (Sec. 9, p. 62, '97).

115. Bore-Holes to Be Provided — When and How.

The owner, agent, or operator of any coal mine shall provide that bore-holes shall be kept twenty (20) feet in advance of the face of each and every working place, and if necessary on both sides when driving towards an abandoned mine or part of a mine suspected of containing inflammable gases or being inundated with water. (Sec. 14, p. 160, '91).

116. Signals — Cages, How to Be Furnished.

The owner, agent or operator of every coal mine operated by shaft or slope shall provide suitable means of signaling between the bottom and top thereof, subject to the approval of the mine inspector, and shall also provide safe means of hoisting and lowering persons in a cage covered with boiler iron, so as to keep safe as far as possible persons descending into or ascending out of such shaft, and such cage shall be furnished with guides to conduct it through such shaft with a sufficient brake on every drum to prevent accident in case of the giving out or breaking of the machinery, and such cage shall be furnished with safety catches (to be approved by the mine inspector), intended and provided as far as possible to prevent the consequences of cable breaking or the loosening or disconnecting of the machinery, and no props or rails shall

be lowered in a cage while men are descending into or ascending out of said mine: *Provided*, That the provisions relating to covering cages with boiler iron shall not apply to coal mines less than one hundred (100) feet in depth. (Sec. 16, p. 161, '91).

See Sec. 134, *infra*

117. Regulations for Hoisting and Lowering.

No owner, agent, or operator of any coal mine operated by shaft or slope shall place in charge of any engine whereby men are lowered into or hoisted from the mine any other than competent, experienced, and sober engineers and firemen, and they shall be not less than eighteen (18) years of age. No person shall ride upon a loaded cage or car used for hoisting purposes in any shaft or slope, and in no case shall more than twelve (12) persons ride on any cage or car at one time in any such shaft. Nor shall more than five (5) persons for each and every ton's capacity of the hoisting apparatus ride in any cage or car at any one time in any such slope, excepting in the case of persons employed as rope riders or couplers, nor shall any coal be hoisted out of any coal mine while persons are descending into such mine, notice of which shall be kept posted at said mines. The number of persons permitted to ascend out of or descend into any coal mine at one time shall be determined by the inspector, and such persons shall not be lowered or hoisted more rapidly than six hundred (600) feet per minute. Whenever a cage load of persons shall come to the bottom to be hoisted out, who have finished their day's work or otherwise been prevented from working, an empty cage shall be given them to ascend, except in mines having slopes or provided with stairways in escapement shafts. (Sec. 19, p. 162, '91).

118. Age Limit of Employees.

No boy under the age of fourteen (14) years, and no female of any age, shall be employed or permitted to be in any mine for the purpose of employment therein, nor shall a boy under the age of twelve (12) years be employed or permitted to be in or about the outside structures or workings of a colliery for the purpose of employment: *Provided, however*, That this prohibition shall not affect the employment of a boy of suitable age in an office or in the performance of clerical work at the colliery. When an employer is in doubt as to the age of any boy applying for employment in or about a mine or colliery, he shall demand and receive proof of the age of such boy by certificate from the parents or guardian of such boy before he shall be employed. (Sec. 12, p. 159, '01).

119. Boilers to Be Examined — Signals.

All boilers used in generating steam in and about coal mines shall be kept in good order, and the owner, agent, or operator, as aforesaid, shall have said boilers examined and inspected by a competent person as often as once every six (6) months, and the result of such examination shall be certified in writing to the mine inspector, and every steam

boiler shall be provided with a steam gauge, water gauge, and safety valves. All underground self-acting or engine planes on which coal cars are drawn and persons travel shall be provided with some proper means of signaling between the stopping places and the end of said planes, and sufficient places of refuge shall be provided at the sides of said planes, the same to be not more than sixty (60) feet apart and extend six (6) feet at right angles from the rail: *Provided, however,* That such places of refuge shall not be required in mines where a separate traveling road is provided for employees. (Sec. 18, p. 161, '91).

120. What Must Be Done in Case of Explosion or Accident.

Whenever by reason of any explosion or any other accident in any coal mine, or the machinery connected therewith, loss of life or serious personal injury shall occur, it shall be the duty of the person having charge of such mine or colliery to give notice thereof forthwith to the inspector of the district, and, if any person is killed thereby, to the coroner of the county, who shall give due notice of the inquest to be held. If the coroner shall determine to hold an inquest the mine inspector shall be allowed to testify and offer such testimony as he may deem necessary to thoroughly inform the said inquest of the cause of the death, and the said inspector shall have authority at any time to appear before such coroner and jury and question or cross question any witness, and in choosing a jury for the purpose of holding such inquest, it shall be the duty of the coroner to empanel a jury, no one of whom shall be directly or indirectly interested. It shall be the duty of the inspector upon being notified as herein provided, to immediately repair to the scene of the accident and make such suggestions as may appear necessary to secure the future safety of the men, and if the results of the explosion or accident do not require an investigation by the coroner, he shall proceed to investigate and ascertain the cause of the explosion or accident and make a record thereof which he shall file as provided for, and to enable him to make the investigation he shall have power to compel the attendance of persons, to testify and administer oaths or affirmations. The cost of such investigation shall be paid by the county in which the accident occurred, in the same manner as costs of inquests held by coroners or justices of the peace are paid. (Sec. 15, p. 160, '91).

121. Powers of Inspectors—Provisions to Stop Dangerous Mines From Being Worked.

It shall be lawful for the inspectors provided for in this chapter to enter into and examine and inspect any and all coal mines and machinery belonging thereto within their respective districts at all reasonable times either by day or night; but they shall not hinder or obstruct the necessary workings of such coal mines, and the owner, agent or operator of every such coal mine is hereby required to furnish all necessary facilities for the entering and making of such examination and inspection, and if the said owner, agent or operator shall refuse to permit such inspection the inspector shall file his affidavit setting forth such re-

fusal with the judge of the superior court of the county in which said mine is situated, and obtain an order from such judge commanding such owner, agent or operator so refusing, as aforesaid, to permit such examination and inspection and furnish such necessary facilities for the examination and inspection of such coal mine, or in default thereof to be adjudged as in contempt of court and punished accordingly; and if the said inspector shall, after examination of any coal mine, and the works and machinery pertaining thereto, find the same to be worked contrary to the provisions of this chapter, or unsafe for the workmen therein employed, said inspector shall, through the prosecuting attorney of the county in which said mine is located, or any attorney in the case of the refusal of such prosecuting attorney to so act, in the name and on behalf of the state proceed against the owner, agent or operator of such coal mine by injunction without bond after giving at least two days' notice to such owner, agent or operator, and said owner, agent or operator shall have the right to appear before the judge to whom the application is made, who shall hear the same on affidavits and such other testimony as may be offered in support as well as in opposition thereto; and if sufficient cause appear the court or judge, in term time or in vacation, by order shall prohibit the further working of any portion or portions of any such coal mine in which persons may be unsafely employed, and the further use of such unsafe machinery, contrary to the provisions of this chapter, until the same shall have been made safe and the requirements of this chapter shall have been complied with, and the court shall award such costs in the matter of said injunction as may be just, but any such proceeding so commenced shall not prejudice any other remedy permitted by law for enforcing the provisions of this chapter. (Sec. 8, p. 157, '91).

122. Citation to Inspector for Neglect of Duty — Costs.

Upon a petition signed by not less than ten reputable citizens who shall be miners, mine owners, or lessees of mines, to the superior court of any county in the proper district, with the affidavit of one or more of said petitioners attached, setting forth that any inspector of mines neglects his duty or is incompetent, or that he is guilty of malfeasance in office or any act tending to the injury of miners or operators of mines, the judge of such superior court shall issue a citation in the name of the state to the said inspector to appear on not less than fifteen (15) days' notice, upon a day fixed before said court, at which time the court shall proceed to inquire into and investigate the allegations of the petitioners. If the court find that said inspector is neglectful of his duties or that he is guilty of malfeasance in office the court shall certify the same to the governor, who shall declare the office of said inspector vacant and proceed in compliance with the provisions of this act to supply the vacancy. The costs of said investigation shall, if the charges are sustained, be imposed upon the inspector, but if the charges are not sustained they shall be imposed upon the petitioners, and the payment of such costs shall be enforced by the proper action brought in the name

of and on behalf of the state by the prosecuting attorney of the county wherein such investigation is had. (Sec. 7, p. 156, '91).

123. Offenses Defined.

Any miner, workman, or other person who shall knowingly injure any water gauge, barometer, air course, or brattice, or shall obstruct or throw open any air ways, or carry any lighted lamp or matches into places that are worked by the light of safety lamps, or shall handle or disturb any part of the machinery of the hoisting engine or open a door in the mine and not have the same closed again, whereby danger is produced, either to the mine or those that work therein, or who shall enter into any part of the mine against caution, or who shall interfere with or intimidate, or attempt to interfere with or intimidate, any engineer, fireman, or other employe employed in or about such mine, in the discharge of his duty or performance of his labor, or who shall disobey any order given in pursuance of this chapter, or violate any of the rules established by this chapter, or who shall do any wilful act whereby the lives and health of persons working in the mine, or the security of the mine or mines or the machinery thereof is endangered, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than two hundred (\$200) dollars nor less than fifty (\$50) dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding six (6) months nor less than three (3) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. (Sec. 21, p. 163, '91).

124. Owner to Furnish Timber.

The owner, agent, or operator of any coal mine shall keep a sufficient supply of timber at any such mine where the same is required for use as props, so that the workmen may at all times be able to properly secure the said workings from caving in, and it shall be the duty of the owner, agent, or operator to send down into the mine all such props when required, the same to be delivered at the entrance of the working place. (Sec. 10, p. 158, '91).

125. Steam Pumps.

All mines where coal is hoisted by steam power from shaft or slope, having no other means of ingress or egress than that afforded to persons employed therein by such hoisting apparatus by way of such shaft or slope, there shall be provided within ninety (90) days next after the first day of May, A. D. 1891, a steam pump or other power, conveniently situated, and a sufficient supply of water and hose always ready for use in any part of the buildings, chutes, or constructions within a radius of fifty (50) feet of said coal hoisting shaft or slope; and if the person in charge of such coal shaft or slope shall refuse or neglect to comply with the provisions of this chapter, then the inspector of coal mines for the district in which the said shaft or slope is situated shall proceed, through the prosecuting attorney in the county in which

said shaft or slope is situated, or any attorney in case of the refusal of the prosecuting attorney to so act, in the name and on behalf of the state against the owner, agent, or operator of said shaft or slope by injunction without bond, after giving at least two (2) days' notice to such owner, agent, or operator, and the said owner, agent, or operator shall have the right to appear before the judge to whom the application is made, who shall hear the same on affidavits and such other testimony as may be offered in support as well as in opposition thereto, and if it be found that the owner, agent, or operator of said shaft or slope has refused or neglected to comply with the provisions of this chapter, the court or judge, in term time or in vacation, by order shall prohibit the further working of any such coal shaft or slope until the owner, agent, or operator shall have complied with the provisions of this chapter. (Sec. 11, p. 159, '91).

126. Stretchers Must Be Provided for Injured Workmen.

It shall be the duty of the owner, superintendent, or operator of any coal mine to keep at the mouth of the drift, shaft or slope, or at such other place as may be designated by the mine inspector, stretchers properly constructed for the purpose of carrying away any miner or employe working in or about such mine who may in any way be injured in or about his employment. (Sec. 13, p. 161, '91).

127. Main Doors in Mine — How to Be Placed.

All main doors in any coal mine shall be so placed that whenever one door is open another which has the same effect on the current of air shall be and remain closed, and thus prevent any temporary stoppage of the current. (Sec. 17, p. 161, '91).

128. Printed Rules, Etc., Must Be Kept Posted About Mines.

All owners or operators of coal mines within the state shall keep posted in a conspicuous place about their mines printed rules, submitted to and approved by the district mining inspector, regulating the duties of persons employed in or about said mines or collieries. (Sec. 20, p. 163, '91).

129. Right-of-Way Between Mines.

When two or more coal mines are so located as to allow the said mines to be connected by permanent entries between, and the land or mining rights lying between such mines is owned by any person or persons with whom the owner or owners of said mine or mines are unable to agree for the purpose of purchase of the right of way for the connecting entry or entries, between such mines, and the right to maintain and use such entry as a connecting entry is claimed, such owner or owners of any such coal mine or mines, or either of them, may acquire such right or title in the manner that may be now or hereafter provided by any law of eminent domain.* (Sec. 2239, 1 Hill's Code).

130. Tools.

The use of iron needles and iron tamping bars not tipped with five inches of copper is hereby declared unlawful. Any failure on the part of a coal miner, or an employe of any coal mine, to conform to the terms and requirements of this chapter shall subject such miner or employe to a fine of not less than five (\$5) dollars or more than twenty-five (\$25) dollars, with costs of prosecution, for each offense, to be recovered by civil suit before any justice of the peace; said fines, when collected, to be paid into the treasury of the county where the offense was committed, to the credit of the fund provided for the payment of the county inspector of mines. (Sec. 2240, 1 Hill's Code).

131. Output of Coal to Be Weighed and Credited to Employee.

It shall be unlawful for any mine owner, lessee, or operator of coal mines in the state of Washington employing miners at bushel or ton rates, or other quantity, to pass the output of coal mined by said miners over any screen or other device which shall take any part from the value thereof before the same shall have been weighed and duly credited to the employe sending the same to the surface, and accounted for at the legal rate of weights as fixed by the laws of the state of Washington. (Sec. 1, p. 414, '91).

132. Oath of Coal Weighman — Rights of Employees.

The weighman employed at any mine shall subscribe an oath or affirmation before a justice of the peace, or other officer authorized to administer oaths, to do justice between employer and employe, and weigh the output of coal from the mines as herein provided. The miners employed by or engaged in working for any mine owner, operator, or lessee, or any mine in this state, shall have the privilege, if they desire, of employing at their own expense a check-weighman who shall have like rights, powers, and privileges in the weighing of coal as the regular weighman and be subject to the same oath and penalties as the regular weighman. Said oath or affirmation shall be kept conspicuously posted in the weigh office, and any weigher of coal, or person so employed, who shall knowingly violate any of the provisions of this and the preceeding section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five (\$25) dollars nor more than one hundred (\$100) dollars for each offense, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not to exceed thirty (30) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, proceedings to be instituted in any court having jurisdiction therein. (Sec. 2, p. 414, '91).

133. Punishment for Certain Provisions.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter other than those mentioned in section 123, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not

more than five hundred (\$500) dollars nor less than two hundred (\$200) dollars. (Sec. 22, p. 163, '91).

134. Safety Cage in Mining Shaft—Regulations.

It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, company or companies, corporation or corporations to sink or work through any vertical shaft at a greater depth than one hundred and fifty feet unless the said shaft shall be provided with an iron bound safety cage, to be used in the lowering and hoisting of the employees of such person or persons, company or companies, corporation or corporations. The safety apparatus, whether consisting of excentrics, springs or other devices, shall be securely fastened to the cage, and shall be of sufficient strength to hold the cage loaded at any depth to which the shaft may be sunk, provided the cable shall break. The iron bonnet aforesaid shall be made of boiler sheet iron of a good quality, of at least three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, and shall cover the top of the cage in such a manner as to afford the greatest protection to life and limb from any matter falling down said shaft. (Sec. 7, p. 123, '89-'90).

See note to section 135.

135. Penalty.

Any person or persons, company or companies, corporation or corporations, who shall neglect, fail, or refuse to comply with the provisions of next preceding section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five hundred (\$500) dollars nor more than one thousand (\$1,000) dollars. (Sec. 8, p. 123, '89-'90).

This and the next preceding sections are modified, if not repealed, by sections 133 and 116 respectively.

136. Application.

Nothing contained in the two preceding sections shall be so construed as to prevent recovery being had in a suit for damages for injuries sustained by the party so injured, or his heirs or administrator or administratrix, or any one else now competent to sue in an action such character. (Sec. 9, p. 123, '89-'90).

AN ACT RELATING TO TRADE MARKS.

137. Trade Marks of Unions Protected—Violation Defined.

Whenever any person, or any association or union of workmen has heretofore adopted or used, or shall hereafter adopt or use, and has filed as hereinafter provided any label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement for the purpose of designating, making known or distinguishing any goods, wares, merchandise or other product of

labor, as having been made, manufactured, produced, prepared, packed or put on sale by such person or association or union of workmen or by a member or members of such association or union, it shall be unlawful to counterfeit or imitate such label, trade mark, term, design, device, or form of advertisement, or to use, sell, or offer for sale, or in any way utter or circulate any counterfeit or imitation of any such label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement. (Sec. 1, p. 65, '97).

138. Violation Further Defined — Penalty.

Whoever counterfeits or imitates any such label, trade mark, term, design, device, or form of advertisement, or sells, offers for sale, or in any way utters or circulates any counterfeit or imitation of any such label, trade mark, term, design, device, or form of advertisement; or keeps or has in his possession, with intent that the same shall be sold or disposed of, any goods, wares, merchandise or other products of labor, to which or on which any such counterfeit or imitation is printed, painted, stamped or impressed; or knowingly sells or disposes of any goods, wares, merchandise or other product of labor contained in any box, case, can or package, to which or on which any such counterfeit or imitation is attached, affixed, printed, painted, stamped or impressed; or keeps or has in his possession with intent that the same shall be sold or disposed of, any goods, wares, merchandise or other product of labor, in any box, case, can or package, to which or on which any such counterfeit or imitation is attached, affixed, printed, painted, stamped or impressed, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than three months. (Sec. 2, p. 65, '97).

139. File With Secretary of State — Fee for Recording.

Every such person, association or union, that has heretofore adopted or used, or shall hereafter adopt or use, a label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement, as provided in section one of this act, may file the same for record in the office of the secretary of state by leaving two copies, counterparts or fac-similes thereof, with said secretary, and by filing therewith a sworn application specifying the name or names of the person, association or union on whose behalf such label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement shall be filed, the class of merchandise and the description of the goods to which it has been, or is intended to be appropriated, stating that the party so filing or on whose behalf such label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement shall be filed, has the right to the use of the same, that no other person, firm, association, union or corporation has the right to such use either in the identical form or in any such near resemblance thereto as may be calculated to deceive, and that the fac-simile or counterparts filed therewith are true and correct. There

shall be paid for such filing and recording, a fee of two dollars. Said secretary shall deliver to such person, association or union so filing or causing to be filed such label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement, so many duly attested certificates of the recording of the same as such person, association or union may apply for, for each of which certificates said secretary shall receive a fee of one dollar. Any such certificate of record shall, in all suits and prosecutions under this act, be sufficient proof of the adoption of such label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement. Said secretary of state shall not record for any person, union or association, any label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement that would probably be mistaken for any label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement theretofore filed by or on behalf of any other person, union or association. (Sec. 3, p. 65, '97).

140. Fraudulent Registration — Damages.

Any person who shall, for himself, or on behalf of any other person, association or union, procure the filing of any label, trade mark, term, design or form of advertisement in the office of the secretary of state, under the provisions of this act, by making any false or fraudulent representations or declaration, verbally or in writing, or by any fraudulent means, shall be liable to pay any damages sustained in consequence of any such filing, to be recovered by or on behalf of the party injured thereby, in any court having jurisdiction, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding three months. (Sec. 4, p. 65, '97).

141. May Enjoin — Counterfeits to Be Destroyed.

Every such person, association or union adopting or using a label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement, as aforesaid, may proceed by suit to enjoin the manufacture, use, display or sale of any counterfeits or imitations thereof, and all courts of competent jurisdiction shall grant injunctions to restrain such manufacture, use, display or sale, and may award the complainant in any such suit damages resulting from such manufacture, use, sale or display, as may be by the said court deemed just and reasonable, and shall require the defendants to pay to such person, association or union all profits derived from such wrongful manufacture, use, display or sale; and such court shall also order that all such counterfeits or imitations in the possession or under the control of any defendant in such cause be delivered to an officer of the court, or to the complainant, to be destroyed. (Sec. 5, p. 65, '97).

142. Penalty for Unauthorized Use of Labels, Trade Marks, Etc.

Every person who shall use or display the genuine label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement of any such person, association or union, in any manner, not being authorized so to do by such person, union or association, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than three months,

or by a fine of not more than one hundred (100) dollars. In all cases where such association or union is not incorporated, suits under this act may be commenced and prosecuted by an officer or member of such association or union on behalf of and for the use of such association or union. (Sec. 6, p. 65, '97).

143. Unauthorized Use of Name or Seal — Penalty for.

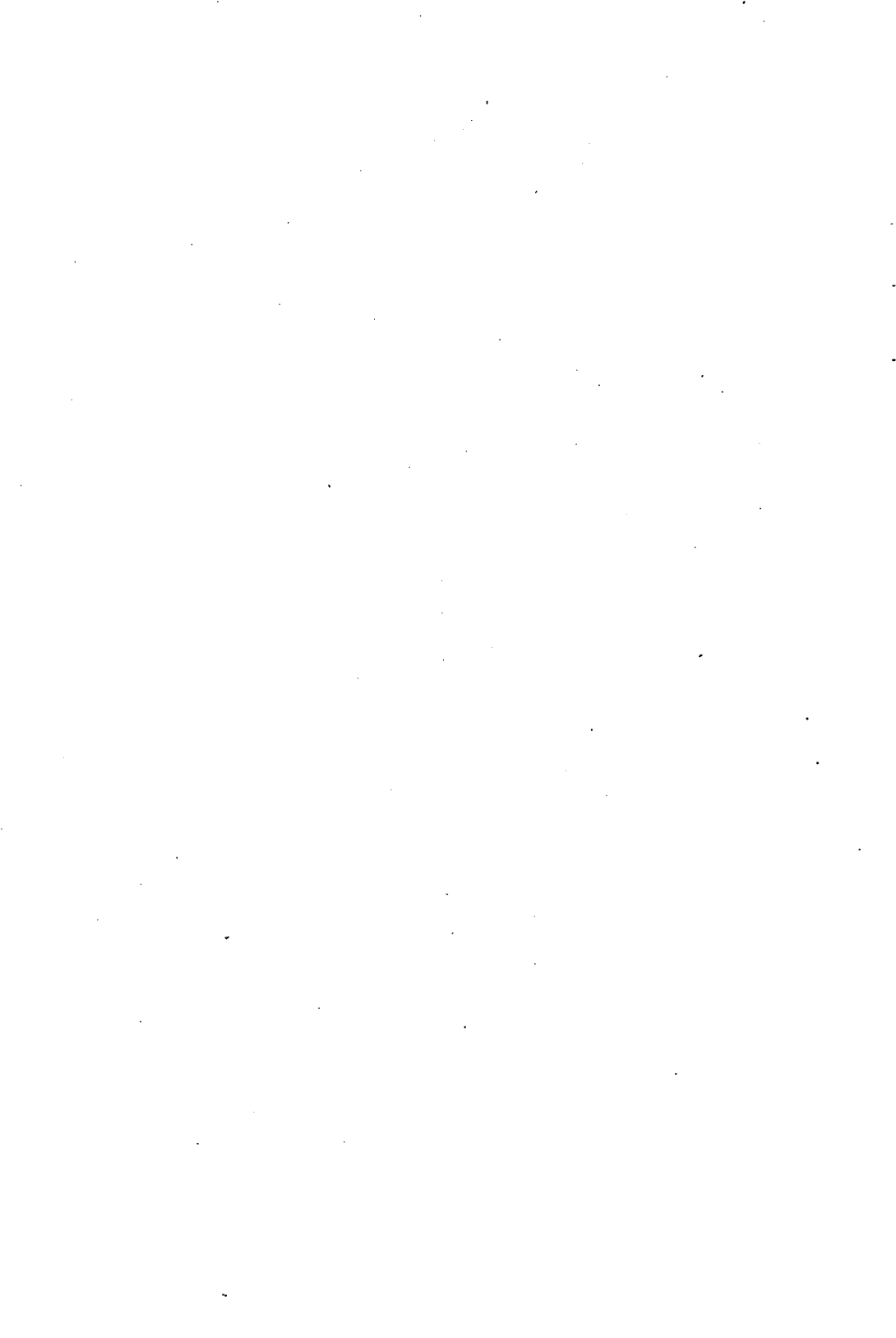
Any person or persons who shall, in any way, use the name or seal of any such person, association or union or officer thereof, in and about the sale of goods or otherwise not being authorized to so use the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by imprisonment for not more than three months, or by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars. (Sec. 7, p. 65, '97).

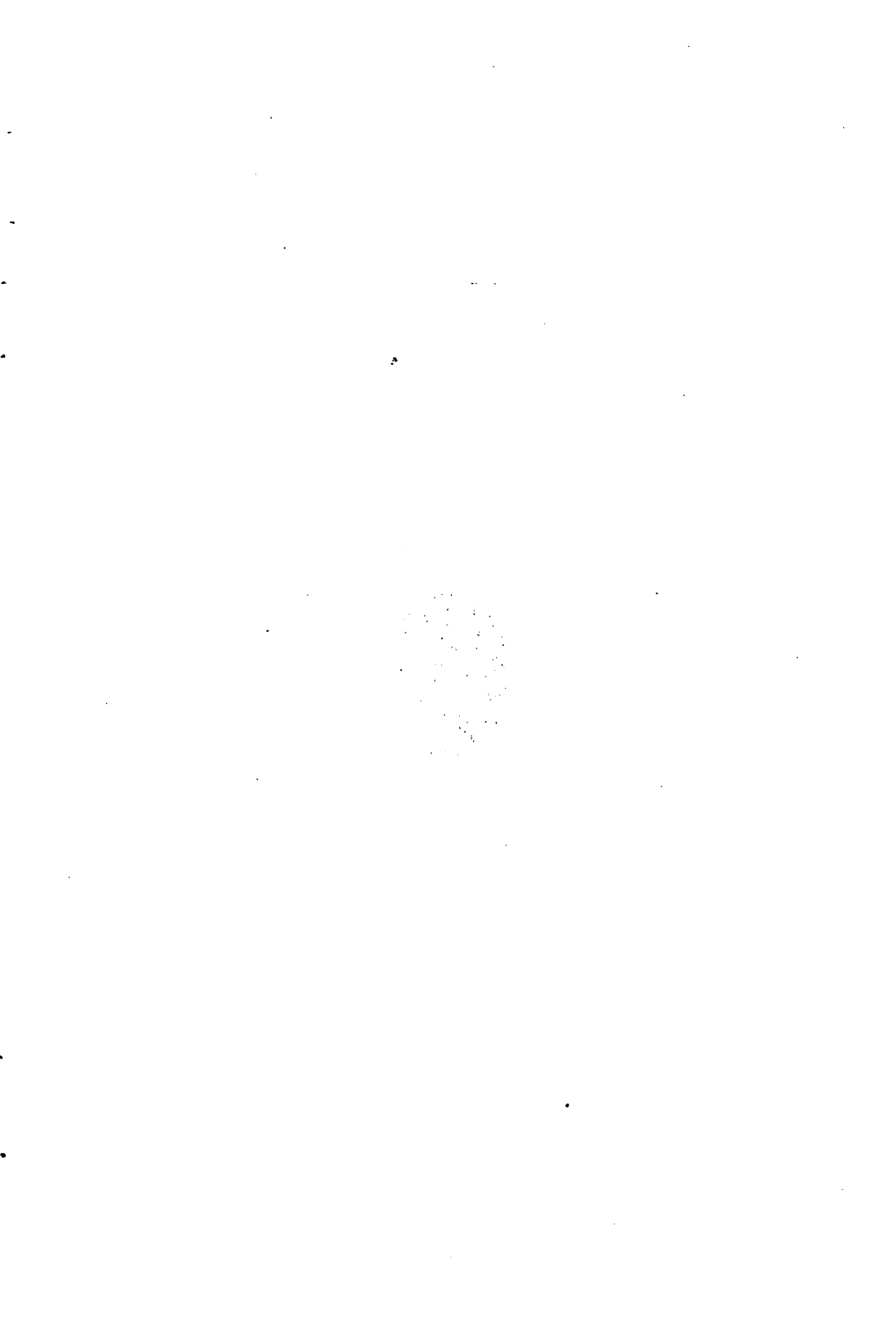
144. Penalty for Defacing or Removing Label, Trade Mark, Etc.

Any person using the trade mark so adopted and filed by any other person, or any imitation of such trade mark, or any counterfeit thereof; or who shall, in any manner mutilate, deface, destroy or remove such trade mark from any goods, wares, merchandise, article or articles, or from any package or packages, containing the same or from any empty or second hand package which has contained the same or been used therefor, with the intention of using such empty or second hand package, or of the same being used to contain goods, wares, merchandise, article or articles, of the same general character as those for which they were first used; and any person who shall use any such empty or second hand package for the purpose aforesaid, without the consent in writing of the person whose trade mark was first applied thereto or placed thereon shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than three months, and the goods, wares, merchandise, article or articles, contained in any such second hand package or packages shall be forfeited to the original user of such package or packages whose trade mark was first applied thereto or placed thereon. The violation of any of the above provisions as to each particular article or package shall be held to be a separate offense. (Sec. 8, p. 65, '97).

145. Word "Person" Defined.

The word "person," in this act, shall be construed to include a person, co-partnership, corporation, association or union of workingmen. (Sec. 9, p. 65, '97).







THE LATE MORGAN MORGANS

THE LATE MORGAN MORGANS.

In December, 1905, there died at Spokane, Washington, one of the oldest and most widely known mine managers of the state, Morgan Morgans, of Black Diamond. He had followed mining for over sixty years and was one of the pioneers of the California gold fields. His early work in California was in connection with placer mining and the operation of the Eureka Gold Mine, which famous old property he personally located, but in 1868 he took charge of the coal properties of the Mills-Hayward Syndicate at Nortonville, Cal. When in 1885 that syndicate opened the Black Diamond Mines, in King county, this state, Mr. Morgans became resident superintendent of the properties, and remained in such capacity until their transfer in 1904 to the Pacific Coast Company. Shortly afterward he severed his connection with the latter company to seek relief in Eastern Washington from a severe attack of asthma, and on December 9th, 1905, he died. He was an able mine manager and his men always worked under the safest possible conditions and for the best of wages, and the miners have never lost a truer friend. He was a native of South Wales and reached the ripe old age of seventy-five.

STATE OF WASHINGTON

REPORT OF THE
State Inspector of Coal Mines

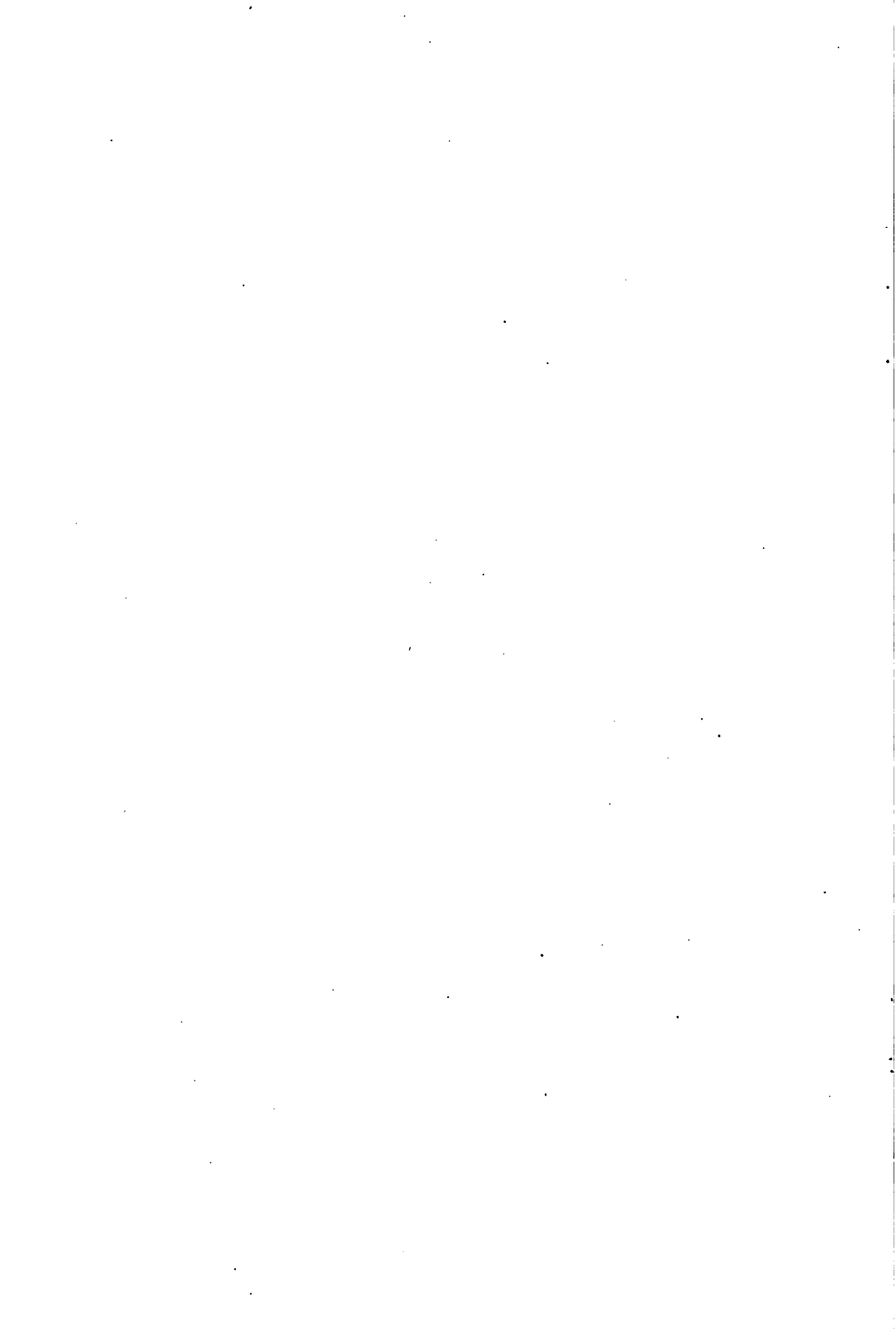
From January 1, 1905, to September
30, 1906

D. C. BOTTING, Inspector
SEATTLE

TWELFTH BIENNIAL PUBLICATION

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

OLYMPIA, WASH.:
C. W. GORHAM, PUBLIC PRINTER
1907.



STATE OF WASHINGTON.
REPORT OF THE STATE INSPECTOR OF
COAL MINES.

To His Excellency, Albert E. Mead, Governor:

SIR—I have the honor to submit herewith my first Annual Report as State Inspector of Coal Mines, same being of the year ending December 31, 1905, and for the twelfth biennial publication. Very respectfully,

D. C. BOTTING,

State Inspector of Coal Mines.

BLACK DIAMOND, WASH., Feb. 1, 1906.

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL SUMMARY.

The year's coal production was 2,846,901 tons, a decrease of 2 per cent as compared with that of 1904, or less than one-quarter of the percentage of decrease between that year and 1903. Coal exported shows a much larger decrease, there being but 629,225 tons in 1905 as against 838,298 tons in 1904.

The export shipments have been greatly reduced by the introduction and general use of fuel oil throughout the state of California, but Washington markets have as yet used no large amount of that product. There has been, however, a considerably increased importation of Wyoming and other foreign coals, and a marked effect upon the state's production was only averted by a corresponding increase in its consumption.

The coke production was 50,972 tons, an increase of 10 1-3 per cent over 1904. A statement of the total value of production is as follows:

1905—Coal, value per ton at mine, \$2.03.....	\$5,779,209.00
1905—Coke, value per ton at ovens, \$4.75.....	242,097.00
Total value	\$6,021,306.00
1904—Coal, value per ton at mine, \$1.90.....	\$5,520,709.10
1904—Coke, value per ton at ovens, \$5.00.....	230,875.00
Total value	\$5,751,584.10

In comparison with the production, the number of men employed, as well as the average number of days worked, was unusually large, being an increase over 1904 of over 7 per cent in the former, and nearly 6 per cent in the latter, due to a general increase in development work and miscellaneous improvements, and to the fact that a large per cent. of the output was mined from greater depths and more extensive workings, and requiring more handling than during any previous year. The average day's wages was \$2.80 against \$2.73 in 1904.

The list of casualties shows 13 fatal and 90 non-fatal accidents, leaving 7 widows and 17 fatherless children. This is an average of 218,993 tons produced to each fatality. Same in 1904 was 93,732 tons per fatality.

No mines have suspended operations during the year. One new mine is being developed, that of the Wilson Coal Company at Kopiaha, Lewis county, and one old property has resumed operations, the Gem Mine, at Franklin, King county.

There has been no break in the amicable relations existing between the operators and employees, no difference of any importance have occurred during the year.

Herewith is given the production by counties of both coal and coke, also the coal shipped from the ports of Seattle and Tacoma as shown by the reports of their respective harbor-masters, Captains M. C. Jensen and R. M. Mountfort.

COAL PRODUCTION BY COUNTIES.

Kittitas	1,279,636 tons
King	1,098,858 tons
Pierce	455,524 tons
Thurston	8,383 tons
Lewis	4,500 tons
Total coal produced.....	2,846,901 tons

COKE PRODUCTION BY COUNTIES.

Pierce	50,972 tons
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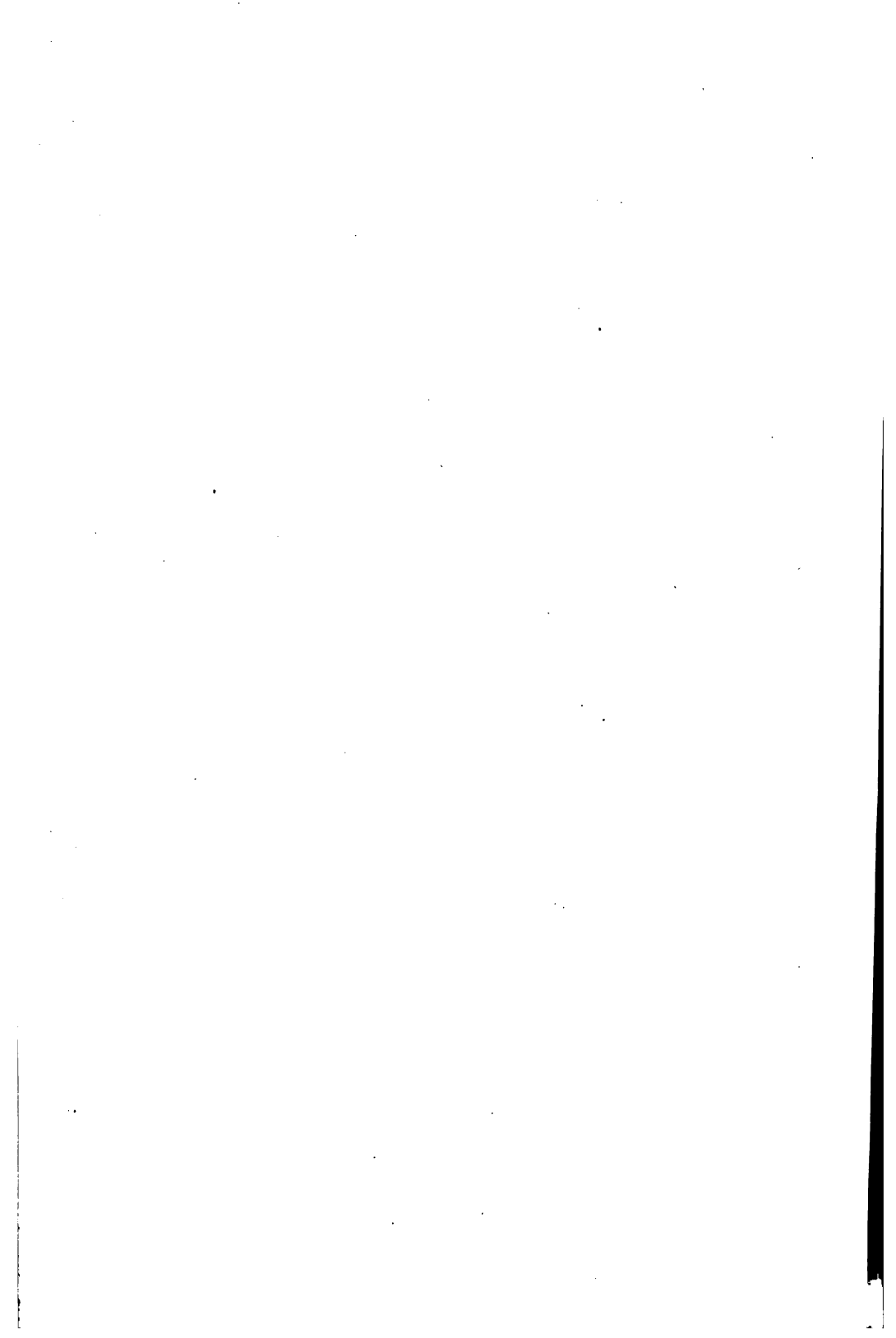
COAL EXPORTED FROM PUGET SOUND PORTS.

Seattle	423,613 tons
Tacoma	205,612 tons
Total coal exported.....	629,225 tons

YEARLY OUTPUT FROM 1892 TO 1905 INCLUSIVE.

1892	1,140,575 tons
1893	1,208,850 tons
1894	1,131,660 tons
1895	1,163,737 tons
1896	1,202,534 tons
1897	1,330,192 tons
1898	1,775,257 tons
1899	1,917,607 tons
1900	2,418,034 tons
1901	2,464,190 tons
1902	2,690,789 tons
1903	3,190,477 tons
1904	2,905,689 tons
1905	2,846,901 tons

(Figured in short tons.)



DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF MINING COMPANIES, AND
DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHED DURING
THE YEAR 1905.

NORTHWESTERN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

The Northwestern Improvement Company operates mines at Roslyn, Kittitas county, Cle Elum, Kittitas county, Ravensdale, King county, Melmont, Pierce county. The officers of the company are: President, Howard Elliott, St. Paul, Minn.; General Manager, C. R. Claghorn, Headquarters building, Tacoma, Wash.; General Superintendent, J. F. Menzies, Roslyn, Wash.; Engineer, Geo. Thaulow, Roslyn, Wash.

ROSLYN MINE.—Kittitas county. J. G. Green, superintendent; W. J. Thompson, outside foreman. Mine No. 2—Wm. Farrington, foreman; T. W. Hale, fire boss. The Shaft—James Ash, foreman; Harry Whiting, A. Holder, fire bosses. The Dip—P. Bagley, foreman; Wm. Hawthorne, John Graham, fire bosses. No. 5—Ed. Simmons, foreman; Duncan Bell, fire boss.

In Mine No. 2 the engine plane has been extended 1,000 feet and the east side engine plane extended 1,600 feet.

In The Shaft Mine the slope has been sunk to dip of shaft 1,000 feet.

A water level rock tunnel has been driven 300 feet at Mine No. 5, tapping the coal seam at the first level of mine.

Mine No. 6 has been opened by an outside engine plane 6,000 feet long. There has been 27,317 feet of entry driven in these mines during the year. Coal production, 1905, 952,353 tons.

CLE ELUM MINE.—Geo. M. Green, superintendent; E. Lannigan, outside foreman. Mines Nos. 2 and 3—E. Brooks, fire boss. The Shaft—E. Kermeen, fire boss.

A slope has been sunk 1,000 feet to the dip of the Cle Elum

shaft, and a new slope has also been sunk from No. 2 Mine, cutting out the fifth and sixth levels from the shaft. During the year 7,700 feet of gangway has been driven. Coal production, 313,987.

RAVENSDALE MINE.—D. R. Swain, superintendent; Geo. Halford, foreman; Fred Raymond, fire boss.

The slope on No. 5 seam has been sunk to the 800 foot level and entries turned on same. A rotary tippie has been installed and an auxilliary top bunker has been built to receive the coal from the slope skip. No. 4 Gangway has been extended 683 feet and a rock tunnel of 150 feet has been driven from No. 4 to No. 5 seam. The gangways of the McKay seam have been extended east 268 feet and west 1,268 feet. Coal production, 184,370 tons.

MELMONT MINE.—J. W. McDowell, superintendent; John Wilson, foreman; John Larkin, fire boss.

A slope that will be 500 feet deep when completed, and which is now down to the depth of 340 feet is being sunk on No. 3 seam south to the second level. A rock tunnel is being driven across the measures, from the face of No. 3 gangway, for the purpose of tapping the coal in that part of the field. This tunnel is in 532 feet at present. There has been 370 feet of gangway driven in this mine during the year. Coal production, 95,595 tons.

PACIFIC COAST COMPANY.

The Pacific Coast Company operates mines at Black Diamond, Franklin, McKay and New Castle, all of which are in King county. The officers of the company are: President, H. W. Cannon, New York; Vice President and General Manager, J. C. Ford, Seattle; General Superintendent and Chief Engineer, Jas. Anderson, Seattle; Engineer, N. D. Moore, Seattle. Superintendent of mines at Black Diamond, Franklin and McKay, Wm. Hann, Black Diamond.

BLACK DIAMOND MINES.—Morgan Slope: Frank Johnson, inside foreman; J. W. Upton, outside foreman; Maurice Favro, David Harris, David James, Wes. Williams, Elmer McDonald,

fire bosses. Mine No. 14: . Griffith Llewellyn, inside foreman; M. F. Bassinger, outside foreman; Thos. Raymond, F. Wajack, fire bosses.

At Morgan Slope the main slope has been sunk from the third to the fifth levels, making a total slope depth of 2,209 feet. The extending of the main slope dispenses with the use of an underground electric slope, which has previously been used, to hoist coal from these levels. The coal produced by this mine during the year was 201,666 tons.

The fourth level north gangway has been extended 880 feet, the fifth level north, 542 feet, the fifth level south, 880 feet, making a total extension of 2,302 feet.

MINE No. 14.—The gangway of the seventh level of this mine has been extended north 740 feet and south 301 feet; total extension, 1,041 feet. Practically the entire output of this mine, amounting to 110,624 tons, was mined from this level.

MINE No. 1 FRANKLIN.—Frank Donkers, general foreman; Barclay Colman, outside foreman; John Harrison, John Towman, Otto Johnson and Jacob Lahti, fire bosses.

No. 1 gangway north has been driven 77 feet. No. 2 north gangway has been driven 294 feet, making a total of 371 feet. The coal production for the year was 96,615 tons.

GEM MINE, FRANKLIN.—Walter Warnock, general foreman and fire boss. This mine has been idle most of the year, being operated only 22 days in December, during that time the second level gangway was extended 57 feet. Coal produced, 2,324 tons.

MINE No. 7, FRANKLIN.—Chas. Jensen, general foreman; August Swanson, fire boss. This mine is working on the first level, and on the second and third counters above the same.

The first level west gangway has been extended 870 feet, the second counter west, 800 feet, and the third counter west 1,060 feet, making a total of 2,730 feet. Coal production, 63,347 tons.

LAWSON MINE, MCKAY.—James Durham, general foreman; Benj. Allen, David Jones and John Moss, fire bosses.

The slope has been extended from the fifth and sixth levels a distance of 336 feet. Total depth of slope, 2,222 feet.

The fourth level north counter gangway has been extended 545 feet, the fifth level south gangway 325 feet; total extension, 870 feet. Coal produced, 79,200 tons.

NEW CASTLE MINES. — J. J. Jones, superintendent; Geo. Clark, mine foreman; Robert Peterson, fire boss.

Gangways extended during the year: No. 3, west, 391 feet; Muldoon, east, 697 feet; Muldoon, west, 404 feet; Muldoon Jr., 667 feet; No. 4, east, 77 feet; total, 2,246 feet.

Coal produced, 113,750 tons. This coal is used principally for house coal.

CARBON HILL COAL COMPANY.

Carbon Hill Coal Company operates mines at Carbonado, Pierce county. The officers of the company are: President, Geo. Crocker, New York, N. Y.; Manager, A. D. Shepherd, San Francisco, Cal.; Superintendent, L. W. Davies, Carbonado; Engineer, S. N. Davies, Carbonado; General Foreman, D. P. Davies, Carbonado; Outside Foreman, W. J. Rees, Carbonado.

MINE No. 1.—Daniel C. Rees, mine foreman; D. J. Morris, fire boss.

MINE No. 6.—S. H. James, mine foreman; S. H. James, fire boss.

MINE N. No. 1.—John T. Morgan, mine foreman; John T. Morgan, fire boss.

S. MILLER No. 2.—D. F. Rees, mine foreman; D. F. Rees, fire boss.

Gangways extended during the year: No. 1 mine, 2,000 feet; No. 2 South Miller, 600 feet; No. 3 North, 1,000 feet; No. 6, 2,000 feet; No. 8, 458 feet; total, 6,058 feet.

A rock tunnel of 600 feet has been driven from No. 1 slope to No. 2 South Miller. Another rock tunnel of 458 feet has been driven from Mine No. 7, to Mine No. 8. Coal production for the year, 173,226 tons.

SEATTLE ELECTRIC COMPANY.

The Seattle Electric Company operates mine at Renton, King county. The officers of the company are: President, Jacob Furth, Seattle; Manager, H. F. Grant, Seattle; General Superintendent, F. A. Hill, Renton; Engineer, I. Meehigan, Renton; Superintendent, L. D. Jones, Renton; Outside Foreman, H. J. Young, Renton; Mine Foremen, J. Kendtmer and J. H. Pritchard; Fire Bosses, none.

Two new levels have been opened by extending the main slope 872 feet.

Gangways driven during the year: Sixth level south, 1203 feet; sixth level north, 1353 feet; seventh level south, 254 feet; seventh level north, 734 feet; eighth level south, 249 feet; making a total of 3793 feet of gangways driven.

The year's output amounted to 117,120 tons, used principally for steam and house coal.

WILKESON COKE & COAL COMPANY.

Wilkeson Coal & Coke Company operates mine at Wilkeson, Pierce county. The officers of the company are: President, Henry Hewitt, Jr., Tacoma; Vice President and Manager, J. H. Scott, Tacoma; Superintendent, J. T. Lee, Wilkeson; Outside Foreman at Bunkers, C. H. Bloomfield, Wilkeson; Foreman at Coke Ovens, Walter Durham, Wilkeson; Mine Foremen, Abe Morris and Robt. Cox; Fire Bosses, O. Chromoga and Frank Merit.

This company has driven 1683 feet of gangway during the year. Coal produced, 72,512 tons. Coke produced, 35,115 tons.

SOUTH PRAIRIE COAL COMPANY.

South Prairie Coal Company operates mines at Burnett, Pierce county. The officers of the company are: President, C. A. Shurrleff, San Francisco, Cal.; Manager, C. H. Burnett, Burnett, Wash.; General Superintendent, C. H. Burnett, Burnett, Wash.; General Foreman, James Davies; Mine Foreman, Arthur Jones; Fire Boss, David Rees.

This company has driven 2729 feet of gangway during the year and produced 59,040 tons of coal.

CEDAR MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY.

Cedar Mountain Coal Company operates a mine at Cedar Mountain, King county. The officers of the company are: President, John T. Campion, Seattle; Manager and Engineer, T. B. Cory, Cedar Mountain; General Foreman, A. J. Vallee, Cedar Mountain.

This company has removed the fan from the inside of the mine and placed it on the outside, a change from which they have derived much better results. They have driven 500 feet of gangway and produced 35,000 tons of coal during the year. Output is used principally for house coal.

TREMONT COAL AND COKE COMPANY.

Tremont Coal & Coke Company, (formerly The Gale Creek Coal Mining Company) operates mine at Wilkeson, Pierce county. The officers of the company are: Manager and General Superintendent, Otto D. Swain, Seattle; General Foreman, T. E. Dice, Wilkeson; Mine Foreman, John Widitz, Wilkeson; Fire Boss, Lyman Phillips, Wilkeson.

The gangways of this mine have been extended 1,200 feet, and the slope sunk 180 feet below the second level. The coal production for the year was 26,640 tons.

W. A. COMPANY.

W. A. Company operates a mine at Fairfax, Pierce county. The officers of the company are: President, W. A. McNeill, Oskaloosa, Iowa; Manager, W. F. McNeill, Fairfax; General Superintendent, C. H. Thompson, Fairfax; Outside Foreman, W. E. Adams, Fairfax; Mine Foreman, Thos. Patterson; Fire Boss, Batiske Geobeti.

The gangways of this mine have been extended 1,563 feet during the year, and 26,111 tons of coal and 15,857 tons of coke have been produced.

CARBON COAL COMPANY.

Carbon Coal Company operates mine at Cumberland, King county. The officers of the company are: President, M. M. McDougall, Vancouver, Wash.; Manager, Fred Nolte, Cumberland; General Foreman, R. G. Williams, Cumberland.

This mine has sunk a prospect shaft 150 feet, and has extended the gangways 580 feet. The production of coal for the year was 20,500 tons.

OCCIDENTAL COAL MINES.

Occidental Coal Mines operates mine at Palmer, King county. The officers of the company are: Manager, P. Gibbon, Renton; General Foreman, John Watkins, Palmer.

In this mine 800 feet of gangway has been driven and 18,240 tons of coal produced during the year. Mr. Gibbon has opened up a new mine during the year, sinking a 400 foot slope and carrying airway with it. He is now driving chutes and cross-cuts. This mine will be worked on the breast and pillar system.

DENNY-RENTON CLAY & COAL COMPANY.

The Denny Renton Clay & Coal Company operates mines at Taylor and Kummer, King county. The officers of the company are: President, Moritz Thomsen, Seattle; Manager, J. R. Miller, Seattle; General Superintendent, Ward Harris, Taylor.

TAYLOR MINE.—Geo. Highton, mine foreman. During the year the gangways have been extended 1492 feet, and 15,500 tons of coal have been produced..

KUMMER MINE.—Manchester Walters, mine foreman. This mine produced 15,060 tons of coal, 7,840 tons of sewerpipe clay and 1,940 tons of fire clay. The entire output of the two mines was consumed by the company's several plants in the manufacture of brick, sewer pipe, etc.

SUMMIT COAL MINING COMPANY.

Summit Coal Mining Company operates mines at Cle Elum, Kittitas county. The officers of the company are: President,

R. J. Linden, Portland, Ore.; Engineer, J. Clark; Superintendent and Mine Foreman, Robt. Simpson, Cle Elum; Fire Boss, Thos. Harley.

At this mine a new tram road to a branch of the N. P. R. R. is under construction, at the end of which they are building a small bunker. This will enable them to handle their coal more advantageously. The gangways of the mine have been extended 500 feet. Output 9,000 tons, which should be greatly increased next year.

GREAT WESTERN COAL DEVELOPMENT & MINING COMPANY.

The Great Western Coal Development & Mining Company operates a mine at Tenino, Thurston county. The officers of the company are President and Manager, H. G. Lougee, Portland, Ore; General Foreman, Mine Foreman and Fire Boss, J. G. McMullin, Tenino.

The main entry of this mine has been extended 500 feet. The mine was operated during the winter months only, producing 8,383 tons. Used principally for house coal.

SNOQUALMIE COAL & COKE COMPANY.

Snoqualmie Coal & Coke Company operates a mine at Snoqualmie, King county. The officers of the company are: President and Manager, E. J. Hughes, Snoqualmie; General Foreman, A. Beisel, Issaquah.

During the year 500 feet of gangway has been driven, and 5,000 tons of coal produced. It is the intention of this company to build 50 coke ovens in the near future.

BROWN & MACKAY MINE.

Brown & Mackay operate a mine near Roslyn, Kittitas county. The officers of the company are: Manager, Geo. Brown, Roslyn; Outside Foreman, Archibald Patrick; Mine Foreman, Geo. Brown; Fire Boss, John Brown.

This company has raised a new air shaft, extended the gangway 330 feet, and shipped 3,951 tons of coal during the year.

CRESCENT COAL COMPANY.

Crescent Coal Company operates a mine near Littell, Lewis county. The officers of the company are: President, C. H. Curtis, Tacoma; Engineer, Ray Allen; Superintendent and General Foreman, J. O. Erving, Littell.

All the work at this mine has been development work. A gangway 550 feet, with chutes and crosscuts, has been driven from a slope, sunk to the depth of 350 feet on a 10 foot vein. An air course to the surface has also been driven. 3,000 tons of coal were shipped during the year.

PACIFIC COAL & OIL COMPANY.

Pacific Coal & Oil Company operate a mine at Wilkeson, Pierce county. The officers of the company are: President, W. D. C. Spike, Tacoma; General Superintendent and Mine Foreman, Evan Lewis, Wilkeson.

At this mine the slope has been sunk 200 feet, the upper gangway extended 500 feet and the lower one 644 feet. It has produced 2,400 tons of coal of fine quality, used principally for blacksmiths' purposes.

W. G. GIBSON MINE.

W. G. Gibson Mine operates a mine near Centralia, Lewis county. This mine is operated during the winter months, and the coal used in Centralia and Chehalis for domestic purposes. 1,500 tons were produced during the year with but two men working.

CANNEL COAL COMPANY.

Cannel Coal Company operates a mine near Palmer, King county. The officers of the company are: President, R. A. Ballinger, Seattle; Manager, Andrew Kennedy, Seattle; General Foreman, Frank Schlegel, Palmer; Mine Foreman and Fire Boss, Jos. Potthoff.

The work done at this mine is principally development work. A small bunker has been built and 540 tons of coal shipped.

MASHELL COAL & COKE COMPANY.

Mashell Coal & Coke Company operates a mine at Ashford, Pierce county. The officers of the company are: President, Edw. Cookingham, Portland, Ore.; Manager, John Bagley, Tacoma; Superintendent, D. W. Watkins, Ashford; Mine Foreman, John Erland.

At this mine they are doing only development work.

ROSLYN CASCADE COAL COMPANY.

Roslyn Cascade Coal Company operates mines near Roslyn, Kittitas county. The officers of the company are: President, C. X. Larribee, Bellingham, Wash.; Manager, Wm. Mackey, Roslyn; Mine Foreman, Archibald Patrick, Fire Boss, James Patrick.

While at present the work at this mine is chiefly development, it will soon be in condition to operate extensively. The main entry has been extended 150 feet, and 347 tons of coal have been shipped during the year.

WILSON COAL COMPANY.

Wilson Coal Company operates a mine at Centralia, Lewis county. The officers of the company are: President, Watson Allen, Seattle; Manager, R. A. Wilson, Seattle; General Foreman and Mine Foreman, J. A. Williams, Centralia; Fire Boss, Andrew Stewart.

This company is developing coal measures on sections 9 and 10, township 14 north range 1 west, and have located several seams. A slope is being sunk on seam No. 6, which is 6 feet thick and an air chute driven on No. 5 seam. No coal has as yet been shipped from this mine.

VENTILATING AND OTHER IMPORTANT MACHINERY INSTALLED DURING THE YEAR.

By the N. W. I. Co., at Roslyn.—Two 150 H. P. Babcock & Wilcox boilers; one pair of 24x36 twin corliss engines, making an increase of 1100 H. P. to their power plant. One 300 K. W. 500 volt General Electric generator, with necessary switchboards has also been added to the plant. One 14 foot Robinson mine fan has been installed in a brick fan house, run by a 185 H. P. engine. Capacity of fan 200,000 cubic feet of air against a five inch water gauge. Two Jeffery locomotives have been added to the haulage system.

N. W. I. Co., at Cle Elum.—One 200 K. W. 500 volt direct connected General Electric generator and one 300 H. P. McEwen steam engine. Two six ton Jeffery locomotives have been added to the equipment of this mine also.

The Pacific Coast Company, at Morgan Slope, Black Diamond.—Two 125 H. P. boilers, one 300 H. P. McEwen steam engine, one 60 H. P. McEwen steam engine, and one 300 K. W. 500 volt Westinghouse direct current generator have been added to the power plant of this mine, and also one 60 K. W. 3,000 volt alternating current General Electric generator. The light plant is used for lighting around the mine and for furnishing the town of Black Diamond with light.

The Seattle Electric Company, at Renton.—One three stage centrifugal electric pump.

The Cedar Mountain Coal Company, at Cedar Mountain.—One power engine for electric plant, two electric hoists and one electric pump.

The Carbon Coal Company, at Cumberland.—Forrester washer installed in new bunkers.

P. Gibbons-Occidental Mine, at Palmer.—One six foot Exter fan and engine, one double hoisting engine, two boilers, one Cameron and one Fairbanks-Morse pump.

The Sumit Coal Mining Company, at Cle Elum.—One 42-inch fan.

The Mashell Coal & Coke Company, at Ashford.—One 36 inch fan, one 40 H. P. boiler, one Westinghouse air pump.

The Wilson Coal Company, at Kopiah.—One hoisting engine, one 42-inch fan with engine, one 65 H. P. boiler.

The Cannel Coal Company, at Palmer.—One electric propelled five foot Buffalo fan.

LIST OF FATAL ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1905.

February 15th—Pacific Coast Company, New Castle; Joe Bartelers, occupation miner. Deceased was working in breast No. 8, East Muldoon gangway, where he, with others was thawing out some giant powder. They were all warned of the danger and brought out of the gangway. The deceased disregarded the danger and went up the chute to look at the burning powder, when it exploded, killing him.

March 23rd—Pacific Coast Company, Franklin Mine No. 1; Henry Seirs, age 28, occupation miner. He and his partner had fired a shot in breast No. 67, which knocked out a set of timbers. While they were replacing the timbers a slab of rock fell, killing Seirs. His partner escaped uninjured.

April 22nd—Pacific Coast Company, Franklin Mine No. 1; Oscar Johnson, aged 35, occupation miner. Johnson was working loose coal off after a blast. He had sounded the roof and knew it was loose. He intended putting in props when he had worked off the coal, but roof coal fell on him injuring him so that he died.

May 5th—Northwestern Improvement Company, Roslyn; John Cuniff, aged 50, occupation miner. Cuniff was mining off a shot that he had fired the day before. He tried to force the coal down with a long bar, from a break caused by the shot. He did not succeed, however, and tried his pick. The coal gave

way suddenly, catching his leg and crushing it. Cuniff did not rally from the shock and died the day after.

July 17th—Crescent Coal Company, Littell; D. M. Cahill, aged 60, occupation mine-foreman. Cahill had failed to properly adjust the pin in the clevis, the car was pulled up the slope about fifteen feet, when it became detached, running back and catching him underneath.

August 9th — Northwestern Improvement Company, Roslyn; John Daleski, aged 36, occupation miner. Daleski was taken sick suddenly while at work in room No. 13, eighth level, Mine No. 2, and died the same day. An inquest was held and the jurors, after hearing the evidence in the case, decided that he came to his death by paralysis of the brain and causes unknown. Jurors: Thos. S. Holmes, foreman, Peter Giovanni, Joe Brownitt, Thos. Ray, Enoch Mayer and John Myers.

September 2nd—Northwestern Improvement Company, Roslyn; John Furkovich, aged 32, occupation miner. Furkovich was killed by a fall of cap rock 7 feet by 2 feet 6 inches. He was wedging down coal, the rock falling on his head, breaking his neck, killing him instantly. He probably thought the rock safe or that it would give warning before coming down. Partners state that they thought it was the coal that was cracking instead of the rock.

September 19th—Tremont Coal & Coke Company, Wilkeson; Geo. Navel, aged 30, occupation bottom-man. No one saw the accident. The body was found in the slope near the track. Appearances showed that deceased probably lost his balance and was thrown or fell, striking in such a way as to cause death.

October 18th—Seattle Electric Company, Renton; Martin Swift; aged 47, occupation miner. Swift was working on the afternoon shift and was anxious to load his second car before day driver quit. He remarked to his partner that they had better remove the over-hanging clay, but they finally decided to load one more car when the clay fell with fatal result.

November 2nd—Northwestern Improvement Company, Cle Elum; Chas. Lurenti, aged 37, occupation miner. Lurenti was

loading his coal into a car, when cap-rock fell on him causing his death. He and his partner intended to clean up the coal without propping the rock which showed indication of being loose, so as to save time. The rock fell without warning, pinioning him underneath. He was dead when help arrived.

December 18—Northwestern Improvement Company, Roslyn; Nick Andler, aged 35, occupation miner. There was a large piece of rock at the face of his room and he and his partner were making the place ready to set a prop under it, when the rock came away and caught him on the head, crushing his skull on a chunk of coal that was on the floor of the room. He died as soon as he was removed from the mine.

December 3rd—Northwestern Improvement Company, Ravensdale; Louis Kunce, aged 22, occupation bottom-man. Kunce in company with three others was caging, and as they were pushing out an empty trip the rope broke, allowing a loaded trip of two cars to come down the slope, catching Kunce and causing his death.

December 26th—Northwestern Improvement Company, Roslyn; Stanko Tonkovich, aged 18, occupation miner. Tonkovich was filling a vacancy the day he was killed. There were no witnesses to the accident so do not know he happened to get under the car. The assumption is, that he was riding on the front end and fell beneath the car while it was in motion.

LIST OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1905.

January 1st—Carbon Hill Coal Company, Carbonado; Laramin Marzis, occupation miner. Bruised about shoulders by fall of coal.

January 7th—Seattle Electric Company, Renton; Louis Ereckson, occupation, miner. Left arm broken by fall of clay.

January 9th—Seattle Electric Company, Renton; D. C. Thomas, occupation, miner. Foot bruised by fall of rock.

January 9th—Northwestern Improvement Company, Roslyn; Victor Calvina, occupation, miner. Left leg broken between heel and ankle by fall of coal.

January 11th—Seattle Electric Company, Renton; David S. Williams, occupation, miner. Leg bruised. Caught between fall of rock and car.

January 11th—Northwestern Improvement Company, Roslyn; Joe Rose, occupation, driver. Internal injuries through runaway trip.

January 12th—Seattle Electric Company, Renton; David Hunter, occupation, car-man. Foot crushed while spragging car.

January 12th—Seattle Electric Company, Renton; H. Hancock, occupation, rope-rider. Slight bruises caught by car.

January 31st—Great Western Coal Development & Mining Company, Tenino; Ed. Sterke, occupation, miner. Hip wrenched by fall of rock.

February 3rd—Northwestern Improvement Company, Melmont; Henry Langrista, occupation, timber-man. Burned by trolley wire.

February 10th—Northwestern Improvement Company, Roslyn; Geo. Heycock, occupation miner. Crushed over pelvis by fall of cap rock.

February 13th—Wilkeson Coal & Coke Company, Wilkeson; Gasper Rodley, occupation, unhooker. Right foot smashed between car-bumpers.

February 13th—Seattle Electric Company, Renton; Roy Pratt, occupation, miner. General shaking up by being thrown from trip.

February 24th—Wilkeson Coal & Coke Company, Wilkeson; Peter Smith, occupation, miner. Four ribs and collar bone broken by fall of coal.

February 28th—Seattle Electric Company, Renton; Chas. Davis, occupation, miner. Bruised by fall of clay.

March 3rd—Northwestern Improvement Company, Roslyn; Adolph Solmi, occupation, miner. Leg broken above the knee by fall of rock.

March 8th—Northwestern Improvement Company, Ravensdale; Joe Osapeck, occupation, miner. Two ribs fractured by fall of rock.

March 9th—Gale Creek Coal Mining Company, Wilkeson; Tony Deccicco, occupation trackman. Struck by moving cars in slope. Slight contused wounds of hip and shoulder.

March 9th—Carbon Hill Coal Company, Carbonado; Oscar Pont, occupation, miner. Burned about face and hands by gas explosion.

March 25th—Northwestern Improvement Company, Roslyn; Thos. Howard, occupation miner. Hip dislocated by fall of coal while mining shot.

March 28th—Seattle Electric Company, Renton; David Mitchell, occupation miner. Struck by fall of clay. Neck injured.

April 3rd—Northwestern Improvement Company, Ravensdale; Mike Sharpa, occupation miner. Right ankle dislocated and bone fractured by fall of coal.

April 11th—Snoqualmie Coal & Coke Company, Snoqualmie; M. L. Ingram, occupation miner. Rib broken and shoulder dislocated by falling down chute.

April 12th—W. A. Company, Fairfax; Peter Metrician, occupation fire boss. Hands and face burned by explosion of gas.

April 16th—Gale Creek Coal Mining Company, Wilkeson; John Yasulaytus, occupation miner. Caught between timber and car and arm injured.

April 25th—Northwestern Improvement Company, Roslyn; Geo. Hudack, occupation miner. Right leg broken above knee. Caught between cars.

April 20th—Northwestern Improvement Company, Roslyn; Ben Clarkeson, occupation miner. Back sprained by fall of rock.

May 12th—Northwestern Improvement Company, Roslyn; Chas. Klován, occupation assistant blacksmith. Left foot crushed so it had to be taken off above the ankle. He had stopped work while attempting to jump a trip of loaded cars; he fell, one leg going under the wheels.

May 15th—Cedar Mountain Coal Company, Cedar Mountain; Sylvian Furrmel, occupation miner. Hip dislocated by fall of cap rock.

May 17th—Carbon Hill Coal Company, Carbonado; Lewis W. Rees, occupation timber foreman. Caught between cars and roof, breaking three ribs and bruised about the body.

May 22nd—Pacific Coast Company, McKay; Andy Henderson, occupation miner. Right ankle bruised by slide of bed-rock.

May 23rd—Northwestern Improvement Company, Roslyn; Dan Robertson, occupation rope-rider. Right arm broken in two places. Electric motor ran into a large rock.

May 24th—Carbon Hill Coal Company, Carbonado; Jno. Baggotina, occupation miner. Hips squeezed by fall of coal

May 25th—Seattle Electric Company, Renton; Louis Nantine, occupation miner.

May 25th—Seattle Electric Company, Renton; Antone Norrensten, occupation miner. Leg broken and internal injuries by fall of clay.

June 1st—South Prairie Coal Company, Burnett; Mike Hudina, occupation miner. One rib broken by fall of coal.

June 12th—Northwestern Improvement Company, Roslyn; John Maletesto, occupation miner. Leg broken below the knee. He was mining out a shot when a piece of cap rock fell.

June 14th—W. A. Company, Fairfax; Frank Ambrose, oc-

cupation brakeman. Right hand crushed. He was caught between car bumpers while uncoupling cars.

July 2nd—Gale Creek Coal Mining Company, Wilkeson; Gwilym Vaughn, occupation driver. Kicked by mule receiving slight injuries.

July 7th—Wilkeson C. & C. Company, Wilkeson; Jno. Yarovich, occupation coke forker. He had started car to coke platform and was caught between car and platform, squeezing him about the hips and breaking his collar bone.

July 7th—Wilkeson Coal & Coke Company, Wilkeson; Chas. Broomfield, occupation foreman. Jumped from bunkers to platform, striking his arm.

July 7th—Northwestern Improvement Company, Roslyn; John Parker, occupation miner. Right leg broken below the knee. Foot and ankle sprained. Caused by fall of rock.

July 10th—Seattle Electric Company, Renton; Roy Pratt, occupation rope-rider. Ankle sprained by jumping off car.

July 10th—Gale Creek Coal Mining Company, Wilkeson; Oro Oliver, occupation watchman. Left leg broken in two places while dumping car.

July 23rd—Carbon Hill Coal Company, Carbonado; Emil Eskala, occupation miner. Body squeezed by fall of coal from face of breast while mining underneath.

July 31st—Mashell Coal & Coke Company, Ashford; John Mutz, occupation miner. Burned by explosion of gas.

July 31st—Mashell Coal & Coke Company, Ashford; Mike Hudi, occupation miner. Burned by explosion of gas.

August 2nd—Cedar Mountain Coal Company, Cedar Mountain; D. Martino, occupation miner. He was putting in set of timbers, when collar fell on him, breaking his collar-bone.

August 3rd—Gale Creek Mining Company, Wilkeson; Homer Granger, occupation carpenter. Fell five feet, inflicting slight injuries.

August 8th—Seattle Electric Company, Renton; Thos. Oleson, occupation miner. He fell off bottom bench of coal, spraining his neck and back.

August 15th—Northwestern Improvement Company, Roslyn; Andrew Samsa, occupation miner. Left ankle fractured by fall of cap-rock.

August 15th—South Prairie Coal Company, Burnett; A. Pritchard, occupation miner. He fell down chute, sustaining slight injuries.

August 19th—Northwestern Improvement Company, Roslyn; Mike Kutcha, occupation driver. While spragging car, he fell under, breaking his leg and dislocating his knee.

August 21st—Seattle Electric Company, Renton; James Britton, occupation, miner. Fell off bottom bench of coal, breaking his arm.

August 28th—Northwestern Improvement Company, Roslyn; Andy Pickens, occupation driver. The car, jumping the track, caught his foot between bumpers, fracturing heel bone of right foot.

August 30th—Seattle Electric Company, Renton; Herman Loring, occupation miner. Bruised by fall of clay.

August 31st—Seattle Electric Company, Renton; Al. Hickman, occupation miner. Ankle wrenched. Caused by fall of rock.

September 9th—Northwestern Improvement Company, Cle Elum; Joe Roggen, occupation miner. Left femur completely crushed for three inches, at about five inches below the articulation at hip joint, and the bone broken in several places. The accident was caused by fall of coal.

September 13th—Seattle Electric Company, Renton; A. B. Loepe, occupation miner. Rib broken by fall of clay.

September 15th—W. A. Company, Fairfax; Jno. Mucahy, occupation, miner. Stomach squeezed between car and wall. Caused by rock slipping out.

September 21st—Seattle Electric Company, Renton; Ralph Noy, occupation miner. Ankle injured by fall of clay.

September 21st—Northwestern Improvement Company, Roslyn; Lugi Geninatti, occupation miner. Fracture of left fibula at junction of lower and middle third. Caused by fall of rock.

September 25th—Seattle Electric Company, Renton; Chas. Bridges, occupation miner. Broken toe caused by car jumping track.

September 30th—Seattle Electric Company, Renton; Andrew Knugisk, occupation miner. Bruised by fall of sand-rock.

October 2nd—South Prairie Coal Company, Burnett; D. J. Harvard, occupation driver. Car jumped the track, breaking ankle and lacerating main artery of leg.

October 3rd—Pacific Coast Company, Black Diamond; Jacob Koes, occupation miner. Left arm broken below elbow by fall of coal from face of breast that he was undermining.

October 13th—Carbon Hill Coal Company, Carbonado; Otto J. Johnson, occupation miner. Fell down timber chute, bruising his ankles.

October 17th—Pacific Coast Company, Black Diamond; Mano Romando, occupation dumper. Right arm crushed while uncoupling cars.

October 18th—Northwestern Improvement Company, Ravensdale; Eli Ahmet, occupation slate-picker. While trying to get a large rock off table, he slipped and the rock fell on him, fracturing the leg below the knee.

October 25th—Seattle Electric Company, Renton; Joe Edwards, occupation miner. Knee bruised by fall of clay.

October 26th—Northwestern Improvement Company, Roslyn; Antone Murn, occupation miner. He took his pick to pull down some coal which fell on him, breaking his leg just below the knee in the upper third.

November 2nd—Seattle Electric Company, Renton; Joe Edwards, Jr., occupation car-coupler. Foot jammed between the cars.

November 3rd—Northwestern Improvement Company, Melmont; Just Frude, occupation miner. Fracture of leg above ankle by fall of timber.

November 7th—Seattle Electric Company, Renton; Joe Louber, occupation miner. His partner accidently struck him with pick and injured his arm.

November 9th—Northwestern Improvement Company, Roslyn; Mat Patonivich, occupation miner. Fracture of left fibula by fall of coal.

November 13th—Northwestern Improvement Company, Roslyn; Geo. Magda, occupation miner. Simple fracture left humerus, caused by fall of cap-rock.

November 13th—Northwestern Improvement Company, Roslyn; Antone Malliner, occupation miner. Compound fracture of right leg by fall of rock.

November 15th—W. A. Company, Fairfax; Mike Albert, occupation miner. He was struck by a truck, breaking his left leg just below the knee.

November 16th—Northwestern Improvement Company, Roslyn; W. F. Bellanhant, occupation miner. Abrasion of left shoulder and fracture of clavicle near shoulder articulation, caused by fall of coal from face of entry.

November 17th—Summit Coal Mining Company, Cle Elum; John Jorden, occupation miner. Two ribs broken and bruised on hip and stomach by fall of rock.

November 27th—Seattle Electric Company, Renton; Arthur Maddin, occupation miner. Leg bruised by fall of coal.

November 28th—Northwestern Improvement Company, Roslyn; Joe Comber occupation miner. Right scapula bruised and small ankle bone fractured by fall of cap-rock.

November 29th—Seattle Electric Company, Renton; Geo. Clark, occupation miner. Struck with pick and hand injured.

December 1st—Pacific Coast Company, Black Diamond; Wm. Lewis, occupation cager. He was caught by cars and his right foot bruised.

December 3rd—Northwestern Improvement Company, Ravensdale; Wm. Prince, occupation bottom-man. The cable broke and loaded trip of cars ran down slope, striking him and severely cutting his scalp and bruising his limbs.

December 3rd—Northwestern Improvement Company, Ravensdale; R. Souvisinch, occupation bottom-man. The cable broke and loaded trip of cars ran down slope, striking him and

breaking his leg in several places and causing severe scalp wounds.

December 6th—Carbon Hill Coal Company, Carbonado; Theodore Eche, occupation miner. Face and hands burned by explosion of gas.

December 12th—Watkins Coal Company, Watkins; John Severson, occupation miner. Face and hands burned by explosion of gas.

December 14th—Seattle Electric Company, Renton; Chas. Case, occupation miner. Eye injured by pick point.

December 29th—South Prairie Coal Company, Burnett; John Wulsmith, occupation laborer. Caught between cars and bone of foot broken.

The following table shows the average wages paid at the mines, for the different classes of work:

INSIDE EMPLOYEES.

Mine foreman	\$3.00 to \$4.50
Fire boss	2.70 to 3.50
Shot lighters	3.20
Driver boss	2.00 to 3.00
Stable boss and drivers.....	2.50 to 2.75
Trip rider	2.25 to 2.85
Starter	2.25 to 2.50
Bucker	2.00 to 2.35
Timber packer	2.15 to 2.25
Timberman	2.50 to 3.20
Trackman	2.75 to 3.25
Motorman	2.50
Trappers	1.00 to 2.00
Cager	2.25 to 3.00
Pumpman	2.66 to 2.75
Engineer	2.50 to 3.00
Miner	2.75 to 3.50
Laborer	2.15 to 2.50
Bratticeman	2.50 to 3.00

OUTSIDE EMPLOYEES.

Foreman	\$2.75 to \$5.00
Engineer	2.60 to 3.25
Fireman	2.50 to 2.75
Cager	2.25 to 3.00
Screener	1.60 to 2.00
Coal inspector	2.50 to 2.75
Carpenter	2.50 to 4.00
Blacksmith	2.50 to 3.50
Machinist	3.00 to 5.00
Electrician	2.50 to 5.00
Laborer	2.00 to 2.35

LIST OF CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS OPERATING MINES IN THIS STATE; THEIR ADDRESS, NUMBER OF MINES OPERATED AND SHIPPING FACILITIES.

Corporation, Firm or Individual.	Address.	No. of mines.	Shipping Facilities.
Northwestern Improvement Co.	Tacoma, Pierce Co.	10	Northern Pacific Railway.
Pacific Coast Co.	Seattle, King	7	Columbia & Puget Sound Railroad.
Carbon Hill Coal Co.	Carbonado, Pierce	3	Northern Pacific Railway.
Seattle Electric Co.	Renton, King	1	N. P. Ry. and Puget Sound Electric R. R.
Wilkeson Coal & Coke Co.	Tacoma and Wilkeson, Pierce	1	Northern Pacific Railway.
South Prairie Coal Co.	Burgett, Pierce	1	"
Cedar Mountain Coal Co.	Cedar Mountain, King	1	Columbia & Puget Sound Railroad.
Tremont Coal & Coke Co.	Seattle, King and Wilkeson, Pierce	1	Northern Pacific Railway.
W. A. Co.	Fairfax, Pierce	1	"
Denny-Renton Clay & Coke Co.	Seattle, King	1	Columbia & Puget Sound Railroad.
Carbon Coal Co.	Cumbarland, King	2	Northern Pacific Railway.
Occidental Mine, P. Gibbon.	Renton, King	1	"
Summit Coal Mining Co.	Portland, Oregon	1	"
Snoqualmie Coal & Coke Co.	Snoqualmie, King	1	"
Brown & McKay	Roslyn, Kittitas	1	"
W. G. Gibson.	Centralia, Lewis	1	"
Roslyn-Cascade Coal Co.	Roslyn, Kittitas	1	"
Canuel Coal Co.	Seattle, King	1	"
Masbell Coal & Coke Co.	Tacoma, Pierce	1	Tacoma & Eastern Railroad.
Great Western Coal Development & Mining Co.	Tenino, Thurston	1	Northern Pacific Railway.
Pacific Coal & Oil Co.	Tacoma, Pierce	1	"
Crescent Coal Co.	Tacoma, King	1	"
Wilson Coal Co.	Seattle, King	1	Tacoma, Olympia & Chehalis Valley R. R.
Great Western Iron & Coal Co.	Fairfax, Pierce	1	Northern Pacific Railway.
Vesuvius Coal Co.	Seattle, King	1	Columbia & Puget Sound Railroad.
Smith & McLarin.	Centralia, Lewis	1	Northern Pacific Railway.
Issaquah Coal Co.	Issaquah, King	1	"
Marion Howell.	Centralia, Lewis	1	"
Total.....		47	

OPERATING STATISTICS, YEAR 1905.

Name of Company.	Mine.	Location.
Northwest Improvement Co.	Roslyn (4)	Roslyn
" " "	Cle Elum (8)	Cle Elum
" " "	Ravensdale (2)	Ravensdale
" " "	Melmont	Melmont
The Pacific Coast Co.	Morgans Slope	Black Diamond
" " "	Coal Creek	Newcastle
" " "	No. 14	Black Diamond
" " "	No. 1	Franklin
" " "	Lawson	McKay
" " "	No. 7	Franklin
" " "	Gem	Franklin
" " "	Renton	Renton
Seattle Electric Co.	Carbonado (3)	Carbonado
Carbon Hill Coal Co.	Wilkeson	Wilkeson
Wilkeson Coal & Coke Co.	Burnett	Burnett
South Prairie Coal Co.	Cedar Mountain	Cedar Mountain
Cedar Mountain Coal Co.	Tremont	Wilkeson
Gale Creek or Tremont Coal & Coke Co.	Carbon	Cumberland
Carbon Coal Co.	Fairfax	Fairfax
Fairfax Mines	Occidental (2)	Palmer
P. Gibson	Taylor	Taylor
Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Co.	Kummer	Kummer
" " "	Summit	Cle Elum
Summit Coal Co.	Great Western	Tenino
Great Western Coal Development and Mining Co.	Snoqualmie	Niblock
Snoqualmie Coal & Coke Co.	Brown	Roslyn
Brown & McKay	Crescent	Littell
Crescent Coal Co.	Unknown	Wilkeson
Pacific Coal & Oil Co.	Gibson	Centrallia
W. G. Gibson	Sec. 24	Palmer
Cannel Coal Co.	Unknown	Roslyn
Roslyn Cascade Coal Co.	Issaquah	Issaquah
Issaquah Coal Co.	Danville	Danville
Vesuvius Coal Co.	Montezuma	Fairfax
Western Iron & Coal Co.	Marion Howell	Centrallia
Marion Howell Mine	Mashell	Ashford
Mashell Coal & Coke Co.	Unknown	Centrallia
Smith & McLaren	Wilson	Koplah
Wilson Coal Co.		
Totals		

Mines in operation	40
Mines being developed	3
Mines not in operation	4
Total	47

Coke production:

Wilkeson Coal & Coke Co.	35,115 tons
Fairfax Mines	15,857 tons

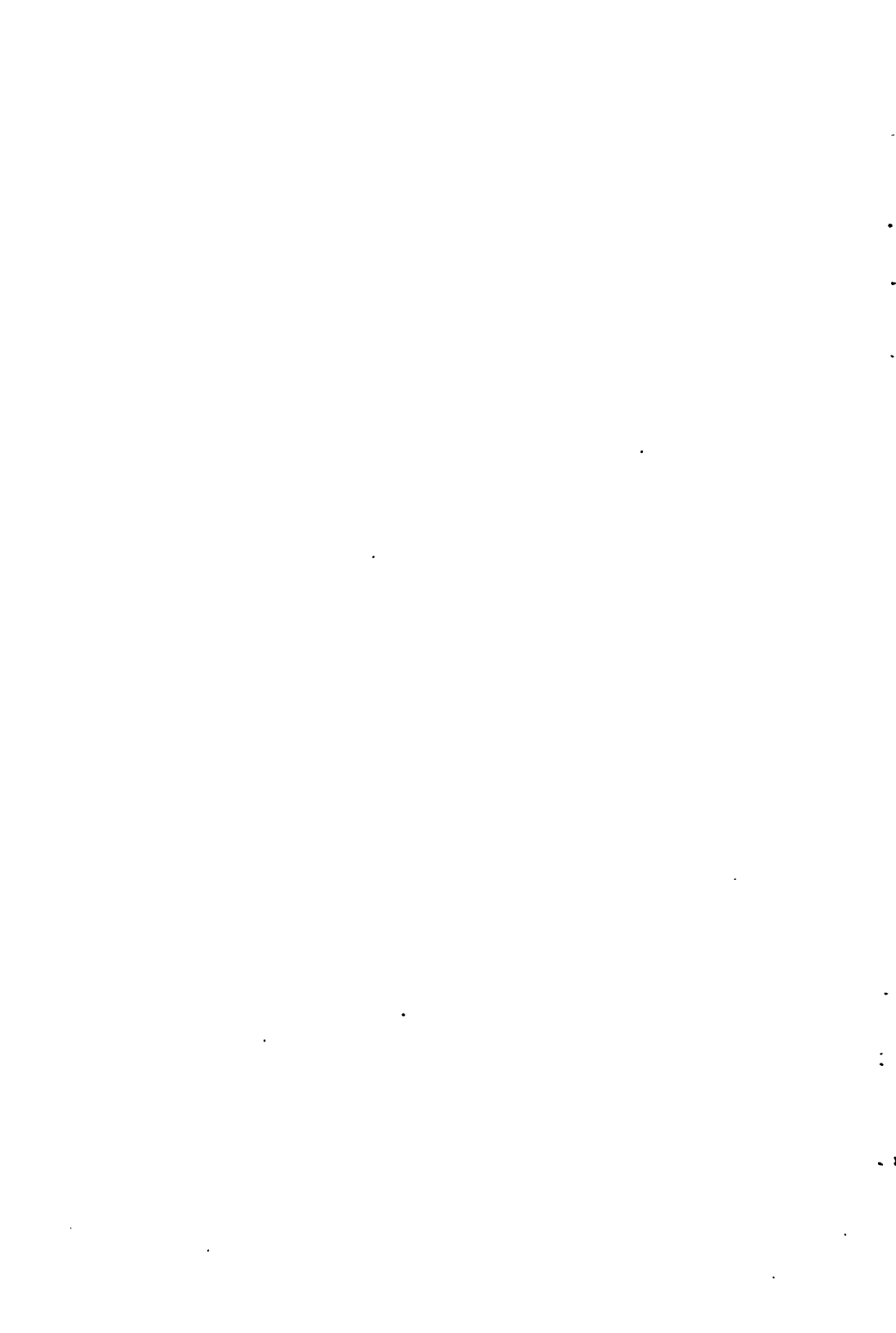
OPERATING STATISTICS, YEAR 1905.

County.	Tons mined. (2,000 lbs.)	Days operat'd.	Employees.		Killed....	Injured...	Widows..	Orphans..
			Inside.	Outside.				
Kittitas.....	952,353	220	1,619	147	5	20	3	8
".....	313,987	196	488	83	1	2	.....	.....
King.....	184,370	259	175	85	1	5	.....	.....
Pierce.....	96,595	276	100	19	.....	2	.....	.....
King.....	201,668	252	280	57	.....	3	.....	.....
".....	133,750	208	105	54	1	.....	1	1
".....	110,624	277	104	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
".....	96,615	242	112	45	2	.....	1	3
".....	79,200	298	108	33	.....	1	.....	.....
".....	63,347	293	76	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
".....	2,324	22	25	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
".....	117,120	238	240	19	1	24	1	2
Pierce.....	173,228	302	194	68	.....	7	.....	.....
".....	72,512	272	104	65	.....	4	.....	.....
".....	59,040	222	81	31	.....	4	.....	.....
King.....	85,000	250	17	15	.....	2	.....	.....
Pierce.....	26,640	254	45	19	1	6	1	3
King.....	20,500	300	25	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pierce.....	26,111	184	40	30	.....	4	.....	.....
King.....	13,242	288	14	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
".....	15,500	308	25	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
".....	15,060	282	16	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kittitas.....	9,000	240	25	10	.....	1	.....	.....
Thurston.....	8,383	130	35	12	.....	1	.....	.....
King.....	5,000	300	15	25	.....	1	.....	.....
Kittitas.....	3,951	215	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis.....	3,000	200	5	12	1	.....	.....	.....
Pierce.....	2,400	310	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis.....	1,500	200	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
King.....	540	40	14	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kittitas.....	345	347	5	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
King.....	Not operating.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
".....	".....
Pierce.....	".....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis.....	Development.	300	10	5	.....	3	.....	.....
Pierce.....	".....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis.....	".....	300	10	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,846,901	8,015	4,080	896	13	90	7	17

Counties producing coal—5.

Coal produced per employee per year—572.13 tons.

Coal produced to each fatality—213,993 tons.



STATE OF WASHINGTON.
REPORT OF THE STATE INSPECTOR OF
COAL MINES.

To His Excellency, Albert E. Mead, Governor:

SIR—I have the honor to submit herewith the Annual Report of the State Inspector of Coal Mines for the nine months ending September 30, 1906, the same being for the twelfth biennial publication. Very respectfully,

D. C. BOTTING,

State Inspector of Coal Mines.

BLACK DIAMOND, WASH., Dec. 1, 1906.

INTRODUCTION.

There has been a substantial gain in the coal production of the past nine months as compared with the corresponding months in 1905 and at the present rate of increase it is probable that the output will by January the first have exceeded that of the record year, 1903. The largely increased population of the state, and the consequent growth of its industries, has created an unusual demand for both steam and domestic coals, and a shortage of foreign coal has caused a heavy drain on the local resources. The quantity and value of both coal and coke production up to September 30th, was as follows:

Coal produced, 2,396,577 tons; average value at mine at \$1.83, \$4,385,735.91; coke produced, 44,944 tons; average value at ovens, at \$4.80, \$215,731.20. Total value of production, \$4,601,467.11.

The coal exported was slightly less than in 1905 but would probably have shown an increase had not the production been husbanded to first satisfy the demand of the home markets. The following is a detailed statement of the shipments from the ports of Seattle and Tacoma as furnished by their respective harbormasters, Captains A. P. Spaulding and R. M. Mountfort:

	Seattle.	Tacoma.
January	31,901 tons	18,111 tons
February	26,563 tons	14,752 tons
March	27,651 tons	19,695 tons
April	23,086 tons	16,650 tons
May	30,957 tons	9,800 tons
June	36,799 tons	15,362 tons
July	47,911 tons	10,353 tons
August	48,367 tons	14,566 tons
September	47,483 tons	4,941 tons
Total	320,718 tons	124,230 tons

There were employed in the industry 5,150 men, working an average of 190 days each. The exact average wage can not be given, as with few exceptions the actual mining is done by contract work, but a conservative estimate can safely be given as \$3.00 per day throughout. An average of 2.49 tons of coal was produced per employee per day.

The list of casualties for the nine months shows 13 fatal and 58 non-fatal accidents, leaving 5 widows and 5 fatherless children. The same for twelve months in 1905 was, 13 fatal and 90 non-fatal accidents, 7 widows and 17 fatherless children. During the nine months of 1906 an average of 184,352 tons of coal was produced for each fatality.

OPERATING STATISTICS FOR NINE

Name of Company.	Mine.	Location.
Northwestern Improvement Co.	Roslyn (4)	Roslyn
" " "	Cle Elum (2)	Cle Elum
" " "	Ravensdale (2)	Ravensdale
" " "	Melmont	Melmont
The Pacific Coast Co.	Morgans Slope	Black Diamond
" " "	Coal Creek	Newcastle
" " "	No. 14	Black Diamond
" " "	Lawson	McKay
" " "	No. 1	Franklin
" " "	Gem	"
" " "	No. 7	"
Carbon Hill Coal Co.	Burnett	South Prairie
Seattle Electric Co.	Carbonado (8)	Carbonado
Wilkeson Coal & Coke Co.	Renton	Renton
Occidental Mines, P. Gibbon, Prop.	Wilkeson	Wilkeson
Tremont Coal & Coke Co.	Occidental	Palmer
Cedar Mountain Coal Co.	Tremont	Wilkeson
Fairfax Mines (formerly W. A. Co.)	Cedar Mountain	Cedar Mountain
Carbon Coal Co.	Fairfax (2)	Fairfax
Summit Coal Mining Co.	Carbon	Cumberland
Wilson Coal Co.	Summit	Cle Elum
Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Co.	Wilson	Kopiah
" " " "	Taylor	Taylor
" " " "	Renton	Renton
" " " "	Kummer	Kummer
W. M. Ladd Mine	Ladd	Mineral
Pacific Coal & Oil Co.	Snell	Wilkeson
Evans Creek Coal & Coke Co.	Montezuma	Fairfax
W. G. Gibson Mine	Gibson	Centralia
Cannel Coal Co.	Sec. 24	Palmer
Brown & McKay Mine	Brown	Roslyn
Great Western Coal Development and Mining Co.	Great Western	Tenino
Roslyn-Cascade Coal Co.	No name	Roslyn
Smith & McLarin Mine	No name	Centralia
Mashell Coal & Coke Co.	Ashford	Ashford
Snoqualmie Coal & Coke Co.	Snoqualmie	Niblock
Issaquah Coal Co.	Issaquah	Issaquah
Crescent Coal Co.	Crescent	Littell
Vesuvius Coal Co.	Danville	Danville
Marion Howell Mine	Howell	Centralia
Totals		

MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1906.

County.	Tons mined. (2,000 lbs.)	Days worked.	Employees.		Killed....	Injured..	Widows..	Orphans..
			Inside.	Outside.				
Kittitas.....	720,068	177	1,200	425	3	13	1	.....
".....	324,220	177	527	53	1	5	1	.....
King.....	170,815	140	190	90	1	2	.....	.....
Pierce.....	50,079	210	111	21	.....	2	1	1
King.....	194,047	212	235	62	2	2	.....	.....
".....	106,495	194	109	51	.....	.....	.....	.....
".....	71,958	190	106	28	1	2	1	1
".....	63,226	206	122	31	1	1	.....	.....
".....	60,894	166	82	40	1	.....	1	3
".....	49,217	180	62	8	.....	2	.....	.....
".....	43,261	221	77	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pierce.....	63,911	220	110	35	.....	4	.....	.....
".....	153,461	231	226	77	2	3	.....	.....
King.....	81,817	193	195	48	.....	4	.....	.....
Pierce.....	67,700	230	102	70	.....	3	.....	.....
King.....	20,700	215	38	10	.....	2	.....	.....
Pierce.....	18,000	215	40	18	.....	5	.....	.....
King.....	17,500	100	30	7	.....	1	.....	.....
Pierce.....	20,006	200	80	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
King.....	16,500	230	24	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kittitas.....	16,346	240	20	12	.....	1	.....	.....
Lewis.....	15,000	225	36	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
King.....	11,750	230	12	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
".....	9,817	230	27	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
".....	8,680	230	12	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis.....	10,454	273	40	13	.....	2	.....	.....
Pierce.....	4,408	200	11	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
".....	3,023	66	31	17	.....	1	.....	.....
Lewis.....	1,700	150	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
King.....	849	150	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Pierce.....	655	45	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thurston.....	Not reported.	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Kittitas.....	Development.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pierce.....	"	150	11	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
King.....	"	230	10	43	.....	1	.....	.....
".....	Not operating.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
King.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,396,577	6,326	3,885	1,265	13	58	5	5

**COAL PRODUCTION BY COUNTIES—FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1906.**

Kittitas.....	1,060,654 tons
King.....	927,526 tons
Pierce.....	381,248 tons
Lewis.....	27,154 tons
Total.....	2,396,577 tons

Coke production was as follows:

Wilkeson Coal & Coke Co.....	Wilkeson, Pierce county.....	80,074 tons
Fairfax Mines.....	Fairfax, Pierce county.....	13,068 tons
Evans Creek Coal & Coke Co.....	Fairfax, Pierce county.....	1,802 tons
Total.....		44,944 tons

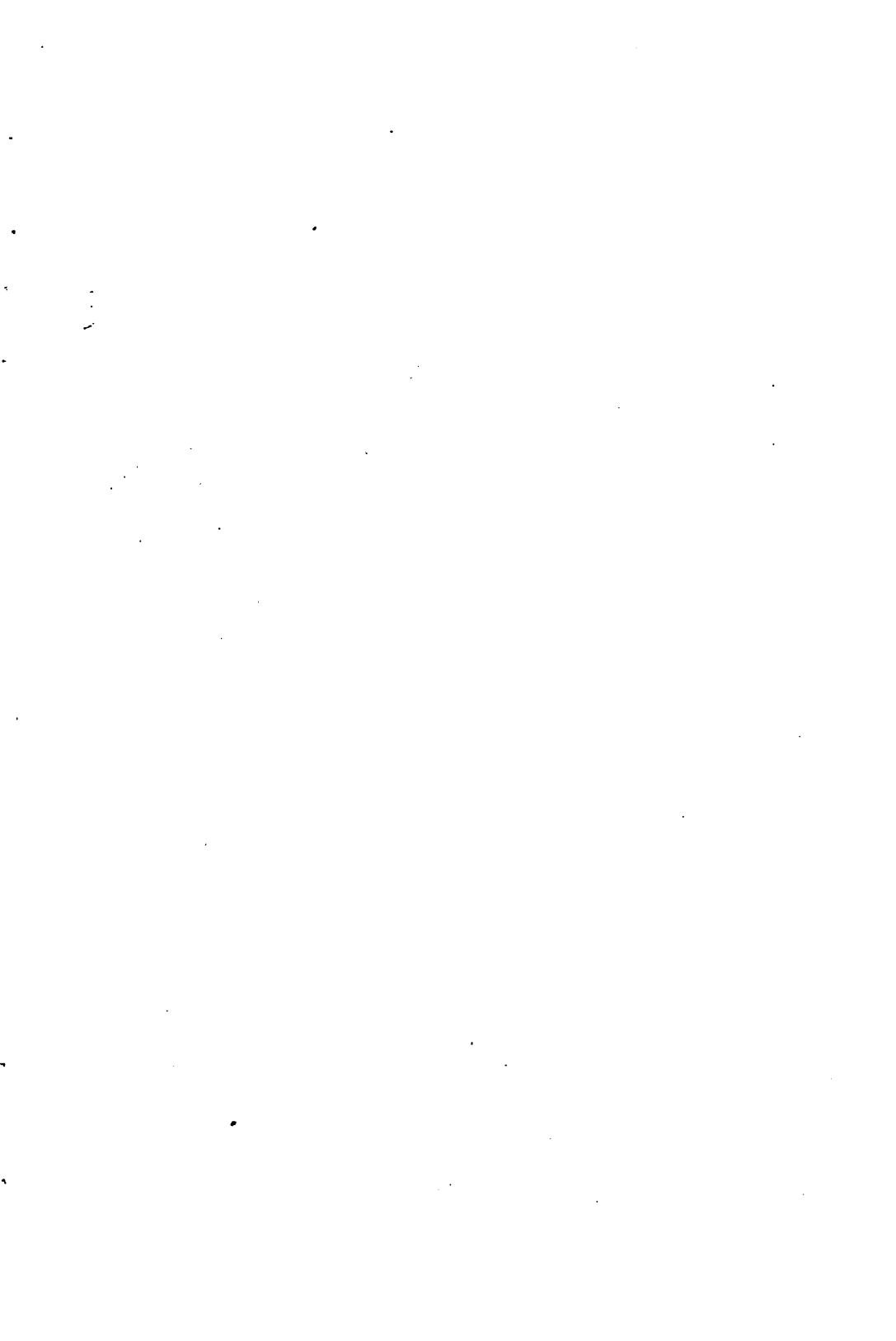
PRODUCTION OF COAL IN WASHINGTON, 1860 TO 1906.

Given in short tons (2,000 pounds.)

1860.....	5,374	1875.....	99,568	1890.....	1,263,689
1861.....	6,000	1876.....	110,842	1891.....	1,056,249
1862.....	7,000	1877.....	120,896	1892.....	1,140,575
1863.....	8,000	1878.....	131,660	1893.....	1,208,850
1864.....	10,000	1879.....	142,666	1894.....	1,131,660
1865.....	12,000	1880.....	145,015	1895.....	1,163,737
1866.....	13,000	1881.....	196,000	1896.....	1,202,534
1867.....	14,500	1882.....	177,840	1897.....	1,330,192
1868.....	15,000	1883.....	244,990	1898.....	1,775,257
1869.....	16,200	1884.....	166,936	1899.....	1,917,607
1870.....	17,844	1885.....	880,250	1900.....	2,418,034
1871.....	20,000	1886.....	428,525	1901.....	2,464,190
1872.....	23,000	1887.....	772,601	1902.....	2,690,789
1873.....	26,000	1888.....	1,215,750	1903.....	3,190,477
1874.....	30,352	1889.....	1,080,578	1904.....	2,905,689

1905 2,846,901 1906 (9 months), 2,396,577 tons.

1860 to 1891, inclusive, as taken from United States Geological Reports.



A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COAL MINES OF THE STATE.

In the following article is given a brief description of the systems of mining, transportation and ventilation in practice at the larger mines, together with such other information as may be of interest to those engaged in the coal mining industry.

NORTHWESTERN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

NORTHWESTERN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY operates mines at Roslyn and Cle Elum, Kittitas county, Ravensdale, King county, and Melmont in Pierce county. Its officers are: President, Howard Elliott, St. Paul, Minn.; General Manager, C. R. Claghorn, Tacoma, Wash.; General Superintendent, J. F. Menzies, and Engineer, S. A. Tomes, both of Roslyn, Wash.

The Roslyn mine, of which J. G. Green is superintendent, is the largest coal producer in the state. It consists of several smaller mines, known as Nos. 2 East and West, the Dip, the Shaft or No. 4, No. 5 and No. 6, also No. 3 at the neighboring town of Ronald, all of which are on the same coal seam. The coal dips in a general southwesterly direction at an angle varying from 10 to 20 degrees, and has an average thickness of about 4 feet 6 inches. As the method of working the coal differs in each of the several mines, a separate description of each will be given.

Nos. 2 East and West are water level operations having a combined output of about 1,600 tons daily. The room and pillar system of mining is in use, rooms driven twenty-one feet wide, with twenty-foot pillars between, or under favorable conditions, double rooms forty feet in width with a twenty-foot pillar. As there is but little "squeeze" from the surface covering the pillars are drawn immediately after the room is finished. The haulage system is a combination of rope, electricity and gravity. Steam propelled rope haulage carries the empty cars from the dump house to and up the main entry to the vari-

ous levels, through which they are taken by electric motors to the working places. After being loaded the cars are returned by motors to the main entry and are then run down to the outside terminals in long trains controlled by heavy brakes. Six-ton motors of both the Jeffery and General Electric patterns are in use, and the rope haulage power is supplied by two steam hoists, a 300 horsepower Iron Bay and a 400 horsepower Otumwa. No. 2 West is ventilated by a 5x10 Cyclone fan, run by a 30 horsepower electric motor. No. 2 East by two 4-foot disk fans, run by 5 horsepower motors.

The Dip is a slope operation on the coal below water level and laying between No. 2 East and No. 4 Shaft which is hereafter described. The system of mining is practically the same as that of Nos. 2 East and West except that the top weight or squeeze is much greater and pillars have to be left intact. Jeffery and General Electric motors are used on the levels and power for the rope haulage in the slope is from the Iron Bay engine which supplies the No. 2 East. Ventilation is supplied by a 5x10 Cyclone fan exhausting about 60,000 cubic feet per minute. Output 900 ton per day.

The Shaft or No. 4 mine is worked in two parts, known as West and New Sections, having a combined output of 1,000 tons per day. The older or West section is worked on the room and pillar system but owing to the great pressure from surface covering the plan is being gradually changed to what is known as the heavy pannel system. Until the levels have been driven to the boundary but one half of the coal is drawn, then in retreat-ing, most of that which was left solid can be mined without serious difficulty from either a squeeze or creeping of the walls. It is estimated that this system will save at least 90 per cent of the coal. Electric haulage with Jeffery and General Electric motors is used here also for transportation through levels to the shaft, then the cars are hoisted to the surface by ropes from a 600 horsepower Litchfield engine. The New section is mined entirely on the heavy pannel system, a plan of which was furnished me by the Northwestern Improvement Company and is

herewith reproduced. Transportation through the levels is by mules, and cars are hoisted to the surface with those from the West section. Ventilation for both sections is from an 8x14 Robeson fan, exhausting 200,000 cubic feet per minute.

No. 5 Mine is worked by a slope which is about one and one-half miles south of the shaft. Three levels have been opened and driven a considerable distance on each side of the slope. The system of working the coal and of transportation is the same as that of the New section of the Shaft. A 400 horse power Ottumwa hoist is used on the slope and a 14 foot Buffalo forge fan furnishes the ventilation. Fan exhausts about 150,000 cubic feet per minute. The capacity of this mine is about 1,000 tons per day, but a shortage of men has considerably reduced the output during the past year.

No. 6 Mine is a water level drift laying between No. 5 and No. 2 East. It is as yet in the development stage. Mules are used for inside haulage, and cars are transported by an outside engine plane to the main tipples at No. 2 Mine.

No. 3 Mine is an old mine at Ronald being reopened. It has as yet produced no coal.

The Cle Elum Mine, of which G. M. Green is superintendent, includes several smaller mines at Roslyn, and all on the same seam as worked at that mine. They are known as Nos. 1, 2 and 3. No. 1 is operated by a shaft 250 feet in depth, and below that level an underground electric slope is in use. Nos. 2 and 3 are waterlevel drifts, entering the hillside about three-fourths of a mile north of the shaft. The direction and angle of the dip is practically the same as at Roslyn, but the thickness of the seam is slightly changed, averaging about 4 feet 3 inches. The coal is worked by rooms and pillars, rooms twenty-one and pillars twenty feet wide. Pillars are drawn as soon as each room is finished. The underground haulage is by mules and electric motors, also in No. 3 drift by a tail rope, and an electric hoist is used for dropping the cars along the surface from the drifts to the tipples. A 12 foot Murphy fan ventilates the No. 1 workings and two 5 foot Disk fans, driven by electricity, are

used in Nos. 2 and 3. The combined output of the three mines is about 1,800 tons per day.

There is an electric light plant in connection with the Cle Elum mines from which power is supplied to light the city of Cle Elum.

The Ravensdale mine, of which D. R. Swem is superintendent, consists of two separate operations, a slope on the No. 5 seam with rock tunnel connection to No. 4 seam, and a water level drift on the McKay seam. A slope is also being sunk on the McKay seam. Both the chute and pillar and breast and pillar systems are in use, chutes 8 feet wide with 30 to 40 foot pillars, and breasts 30 feet wide with 20 to 30 foot pillars. Mules and motors are used in the underground haulage and motors convey the coal along the surface from the drift to the bunkers. A 24x40 Litchfield hoisting engine is used on the No. 5 slope. Slope workings are ventilated by a nine foot Capel fan and the McKay mine by electric disk fans. Total output about 1,200 tons per day.

The Melmont Mine, John McDowell, superintendent, is operated through a water level rock tunnel which taps four seams, known as Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5. The seams strike north and south, and have a general westerly dip which varies in angle from 30 to 40 degrees. Seam No. 2 is 13 feet between walls, but 10 feet of which is being worked. Coal is mined through chutes and pillars, chutes driven 6 feet wide with 30 to 40 foot pillars, and pillars drawn in sections of four or five at a time. Seam No. 3 is 6 feet in thickness and mined through chutes and pillars as in No. 2. No. 4 is but 4 feet thick and is worked on the breast and pillar system, breasts 24 feet wide with about 30 foot pillars. No. 5 is 7 feet in thickness and worked by chutes and pillars. A slope has recently been driven on the No. 3 seam to a depth of 500 feet and levels are now being developed north and south.

The haulage is by electric motors in all except the new slope where mules are yet in use. Ventilation is supplied by a 10 foot Gardner fan which exhausts about 37,000 cubic feet per minute. output 240 tons per day.

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PACIFIC COAST COMPANY.

THE PACIFIC COAST COMPANY operates mines at Franklin, McKay, Black Diamond and Newcastle, in King county, and at Burnett in Pierce county. Its officers are: President, H. W. Cannon, New York; Vice President and General Manager, J. C. Ford, Seattle, Wash.; Chief Engineer and General Superintendent, Jas. Anderson, Seattle, Wash.; Engineer, N. D. Moore, Seattle, Wash.

The mines at Franklin, McKay and Black Diamond are all in what is known as the Franklin-Black Diamond coal field and are under the supervision of William Hann, Black Diamond. A drawing of the field prepared by the Pacific Coast Company is reproduced in this report, and will be useful in connection with the following description in which each mine is taken separately.

No. 1 Mine, Franklin, is a slope operation on the Fulton or No. 12 seam. The slope, main air course and drainage tunnel were opened on an underlying seam to avoid passing through old surface workings but the coal is mined from the Fulton seam exclusively. The seam dips westerly at an average angle of 45 degrees and is nearly 50 feet in thickness, consisting of several layers or benches of coal separated by clay, slate and bony strata. Two of the layers of coal are being worked, one five feet thick just under the hanging wall, and the other seven feet thick laying next to the foot wall, known as Upper and Lower benches. Both benches have been extensively developed on the 1,000 foot level. Both chutes and pillars, and breasts and pillars are used in mining the coal, the former being more successful on the lower bench and the latter for the top coal. The two systems as practiced in this mine are illustrated on an accompanying diagram.

Underground haulage is by mules, and cars are hoisted in the slope by a 24x42 double Litchfield hoisting engine with two 7 foot drums. Water is pumped 350 feet to the drainage tunnel by an 18x8x18 Duplex pump.

As the seam throws off considerable fire damp, every precaution is taken to render it harmless. Wolf safety lamps are in ex-

clusive use, and the workings are ventilated by a double inlet 9 foot by 10 foot Capel fan, run by an 18x24 engine, exhausting 200,000 cubic feet of air per minute. A gravity sprinkling system is also in use throughout the mine. Average output 350 tons per day.

The Gem Mine, Franklin, is on the Gem seam which is parallel with, but overlays the Fulton by about 1,200 feet. It is operated by two gangways or drifts, which are taking all the coal laying between the surface and water level at Green river. The upper one of these gangways has been driven over 6,000 feet. The coal dips from 20 to 60 degrees, has an average thickness of three feet and is worked on the breast and pillar system. Breasts driven 24 feet wide with from 20 to 30 foot pillars and drawing of pillars follows closely after the breast work. Mules are used in the underground haulage and cars are hoisted to the bunker on a surface incline. Ventilation is from a 10 foot Brazil fan which forces 40,000 cubic feet of air per minute through the workings and to the surface through air and timber chutes. Output 300 tons per day.

The next four mines of this field are all on what is known as the McKay or No. 14 seam. It lays between the Gem and Fulton seams, is of better quality, and has been much more extensively mined. Its dip, as may be seen on the field map, ranges from due west at Franklin, to south, southeast, southwest, again west, and to a due north, through mines 7, Lawson, 14, and Morgans Slope respectively. The angle of dip varies from 15 to 60 degrees. Through the above named and the old Fulton and old Black Diamond No. 12 mines, the seam has been developed for over 35,000 feet and to a depth, in the deepest part of the Lawson mine, of 800 feet below sea level.

No. 7 Mine is on the McKay seam about one and one-half miles north of Franklin. It is operated by a slope which was sunk 3185 feet, opening eight levels, but the lower workings are now worked out and abandoned and the present output is from drawing of slope and surface pillars. Mine is ventilated by a 12

foot exhaust fan and underground haulage is by mules. Present output 200 tons per day.

Lawson Mine is on the easterly dip of the McKay seam about one and one-half miles west of Mine No. 7. It is worked by two slopes, one the main hoistway, the other for development purposes only. The three upper levels have been worked out and are closed off, the fourth and fifth are being worked at present, and the sixth, or lowest one, is now being developed. The slopes have reached a slope depth of 2222 feet and vary from 60 to 40 degrees in dip. The chute and pillar system is used in mining the coal, chutes 6 to 10 feet wide with pillars from 30 to 50 feet wide. Some breast work was done on the flat dip of the fourth level north, and a system is now being used on the fifth level south in which chutes 6 feet wide are driven every 90 feet with crosscuts every 60 feet. The seam averages $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in thickness throughout this mine.

Mules are used for underground haulage and Litchfield hoisting engines are used on both slopes.

Mine is ventilated by two fans, an 8 foot Capel on the north and a 10 foot Cyclone on the south side, exhausting each 60,000 cubic feet per minute. No open lamps are allowed in these workings. Present output is 400 tons per day.

Mine No. 14, Black Diamond, is on the westerly dip of the McKay Seam about one-half mile southwest of Lawson. It is worked by two slopes, one from the surface to the third level, the other an underground slope from the third to the eighth levels. Total slope depth of workings is 3,150 feet, at an average dip of 25 degrees. A tunnel is also being driven through the hanging wall on the seventh level to tap the reverse dip of the seam but the coal has not as yet been reached.

The breast and pillar system is used, breasts 30 feet wide, leaving 30 foot pillars.

Electricity is used in haulage on the gangways, underground slope and for pumping from below third level. Motors are 5 ton Jeffrey make, and a 100 horsepower Wood Hoisting motor is used on the underground slope.

The workings are ventilated by a 16 foot fan exhausting 30,000 cubic feet of air per minute. Output 400 tons per day.

Morgans Slope, Black Diamond, is the largest mine in the Franklin Black Diamond field. It is on the westerly and northerly dips of the McKay Seam, and is operated through a slope 2,200 feet deep, reaching five levels. An underground slope has also been sunk from the fifth to sixth levels, giving a total slope depth of over 2,700 feet from the surface. The upper four levels are nearly worked out, the fifth is being extensively mined, and the sixth is being developed.

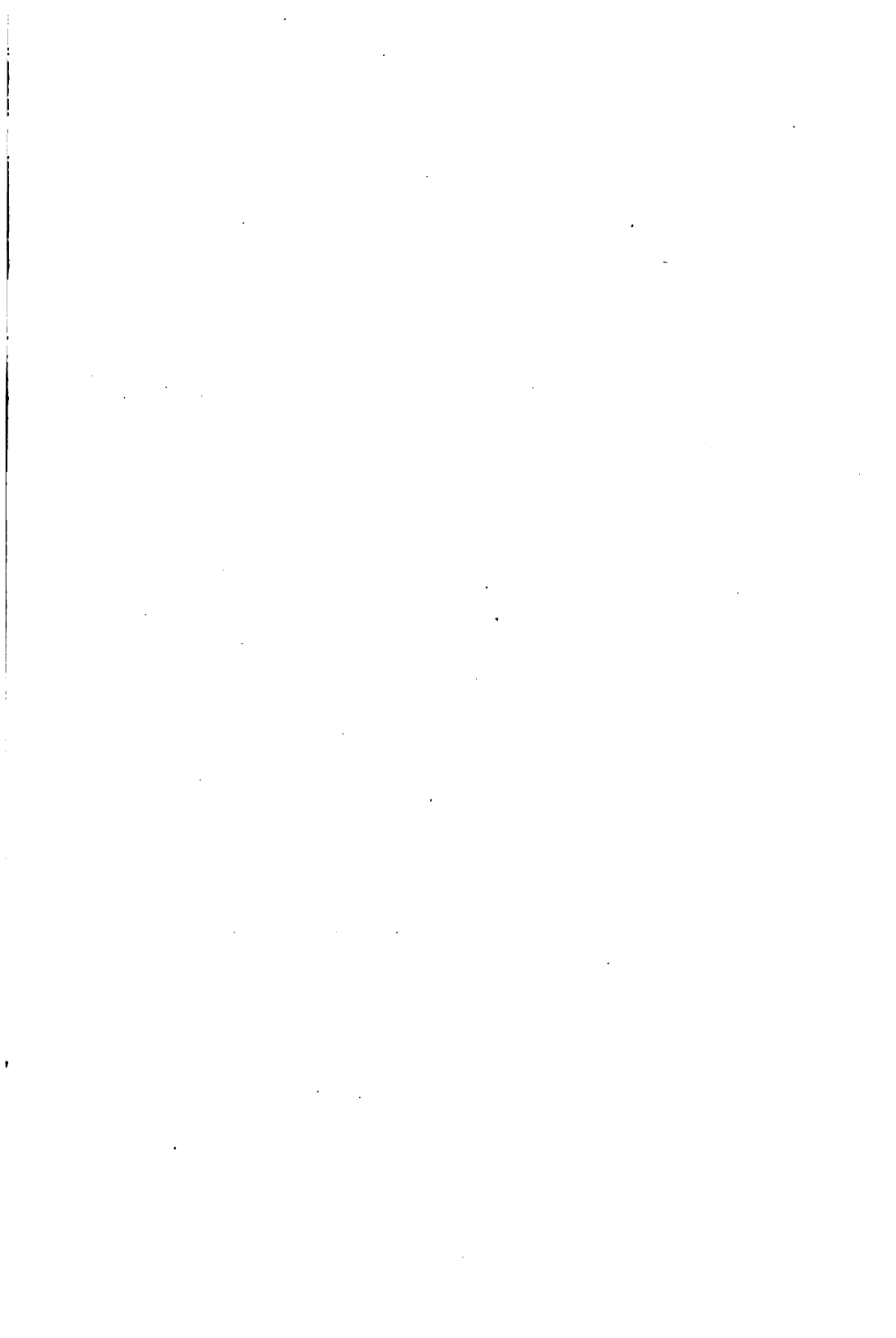
Electricity is used for gangway and underground slope haulage and for pumping from below third level. Motors are 5 ton Jeffery make, and a 200 horsepower Westinghouse Hoisting motor is in use on the underground slope.

Ventilation is furnished by an 8 foot Capel fan, exhausting 50,000 cubic feet of air per minute. Present output, 1,000 tons per day.

Power for the electric haulage, pumping and lighting of both No. 14 and Morgans Slope mines, also for lightning the town of Black Diamond, is furnished by a power plant which is run in connection with the Morgan Slope mine.

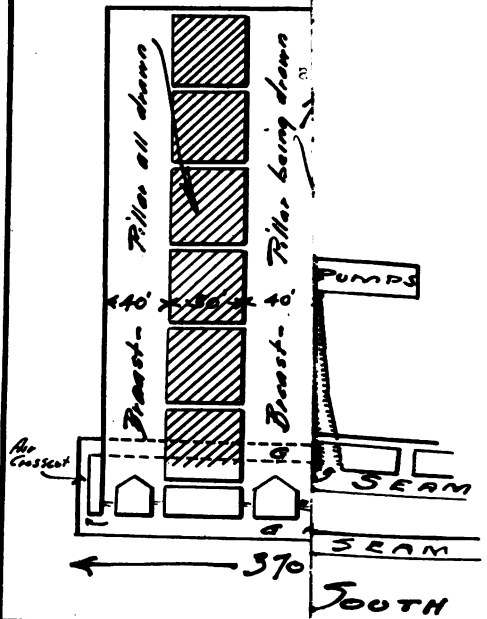
The Newcastle mines, J. J. Jones, superintendent, Newcastle, Washington. This is one of the oldest coal camps in the state and a large area has been developed and mined out through slopes at the towns of Newcastle and Coal Creek, but the deeper workings have not been in operation for many years. The present operation is a water level drift on the Bagley or No. 1 Seam, with rock tunnel connections to Seams 2, 3 and 4 above, and the Muldoon Seam below it. The greater part of the present output is from the Muldoon and No. 3 Seams. Muldoon Seam is worked by breasts and pillars and No. 3 by both breast and chute work. Breasts driven 20 to 30 feet in width and chutes from 6 to 10 feet.

Haulage is entirely by electricity. Five ton Jeffery motors are used in gathering and delivery to the main drift, from which point long trains are run by a 14 ton motor to the outside



Upper bench

Breast and Pillar
on top ben



terminals, a haul of about one and one-half miles underground. The mine is ventilated by a 12 foot fan, which forces 60,000 cubic feet of air per minute through the workings and to the surface through air chutes which are driven from each of the gangways. Daily output of the mine is about 700 tons.

A new mine is being opened by a slope on the Muldoon Seam, but it is as yet in the early development stage.

The South Prairie Coal Company (owned by the Pacific Coast Company), operates the Burnett mine, at the town of Burnett, Pierce county, J. H. Watkins and Jas. Davies of Burnett, are superintendent and general foreman respectively.

Three seams, Nos. 1, 4 and 5, have been extensively developed through a slope on the No. 1 Seam with rock tunnel connection to the other two, but at the present time almost the entire output is from the No. 5, which is being worked on the east and west dips of an anti-cline. Both chutes and breasts are used in mining, the latter more extensively. Breasts are driven 18 to 24 feet wide with from 20 to 40 foot pillars. The underground haulage is by mules, but an electric motor system is being installed. Ventilation is from a 12 foot fan, capacity 30,000 cubic feet per minute. Output is 300 tons per day.

CARBON HILL COAL COMPANY.

THE CARBON HILL COAL COMPANY operates mines at Carbonado, Pierce county. Its officers are: President, Geo. Crocker, New York, N. Y.; Manager, A. D. Shepard, San Francisco, Cal.; Superintendent, L. W. Davies; Engineer, S. N. Davies, and General Foreman, D. P. Davies, the last three of Carbonado, Wash.

Four mines are in operation, Nos. 1, North 1, North 3 and No. 6. Mine No. 1, on what is known as the Wingate Seam, is operated through a slope 850 feet in depth reaching two levels. The seam averages 5 feet in thickness and dips westerly from 19 to 60 degrees. Seams throw off considerable fire damp and safety lamps are used except on the gangways. The breast and pillar system is in general use, breasts 24 feet wide with 20 to

30 foot pillars. A drawing showing a portion of this mine was furnished by the management and is reproduced in this report. Haulage is by steam locomotives and mules underground, and by a steam hoist on the slope. Steam locomotives are also used on the surface for transportation from the mine to the bunkers about one mile below. The workings are ventilated by a 13½ foot Clifford-Capel fan. As this is one of the most modern fans in use in the state, a statement of its cost and general specifications will probably be of interest.

Clifford-Capel fan installed at No. 1 Mine, Carbonado, October, 1904. Fan, single inlet, 13 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 4 inches direct connected to a 14 by 16 inch Erie engine.

Quantity of air produced at 175 revolutions, 68,876.50 cubic feet per minute, water gauge 3.6 inches.

The fan is built to run 225 revolutions and make 7.2 water gauge. Assuming the lowest winter temperature to be 5 degrees Fahr. for external atmosphere, and that of the mine to be 48 degrees Fahr., with intake of air at top of mountain 939 feet vertically above the fan, there is an adverse column working against the fan equal to about 1.4 water gauge. Hence 7.2 minus 1.4 equal 5.8 effective, and should give 88,700 cubic feet per minute.

Cost of fan, f. o. b. Jeannette, Pa.....	\$2,300.00
Freight, Jeannette to Carbonado.....	500.17
Cost of cement for foundation.....	204.05
Cost of installing	1,368.29

Total cost in place.....\$4,372.51

Mine No. 1 North is operated through a water level tunnel. The seam dips westerly at from 10 to 65 degrees and averages 10 feet thick. The coal is worked by breasts and pillars as in No. 1. Small steam locomotives are used in both underground and surface haulage. The mine is ventilated by a 12 foot Guibal fan.

Mine No. 3 North is operated through a rock tunnel from the No. 1 North mine. The seam is 6 feet in thickness and dips westerly at an angle of about 75 degrees. The coal is worked by

chutes driven across the pitch at an angle of 45 degrees, and crosscuts are driven every 50 or 60 feet. Workings are ventilated by a Guibal fan, and haulage system is the same as that of No. 1 North.

Mine No. 6 is operated through a slope 1,300 feet deep, reaching two levels. The first level is worked out and abandoned, the second is being extensively developed and produces the entire output of the mine. The seam varies from 5 to 9 feet in thickness, dips westerly from 20 to 90 degrees, and is worked by both chutes and breasts. Mules are used for gangway haulage, a steam hoist on the slope, and small locomotives from the slope to the bunkers. The mine is ventilated by a 12 foot Guibal fan, run by a 25 inch Knight water wheel.

Some work was done during the year on a water level drift known as Mine No. 8, but it is not being operated at present.

The combined daily output of the four mines is about 700 tons.

The coal is washed by three Robinson washers having a daily capacity of 400 tons each.

The map of the Wilkeson-Carbonado coal field, which appears in this report, is published by courtesy of Mr. C. R. Claghorn, general manager of the Northwestern Improvement Company.

SEATTLE ELECTRIC COMPANY.

THE SEATTLE ELECTRIC COMPANY operates the Renton mine at Renton in King county. Its officers are: President, Jacob Furth, Seattle, Wash.; Manager, H. F. Grant, Seattle, Wash.; General Superintendent, F. A. Hill, Seattle, Wash.; Engineer, Ira Mahegan, Renton, Wash., and Superintendent, L. D. Jones, Renton, Wash.

The property includes three seams, but one of which is being worked, known as No. 3. It dips easterly at an average angle of 10 degrees, and is 11 feet wide between the walls, composed of 8 feet of coal and 3 feet of clay. Coal is mined through a slope from which gangways are driven north and south at each 400 feet depth. From these gangways planes are driven up the

pitch and breasts driven off the planes north and south. Breasts are 24 feet wide with 21 foot pillars between them. Pillars are drawn in retreating from the planes.

Inside haulage is by electric hoist, motors and mules. Workings are ventilated by a 4 foot by 12 foot fan. Daily output, 450 tons.

WILKESON COAL AND COKE COMPANY.

THE WILKESON COAL AND COKE COMPANY operates mines at Wilkeson in Pierce county. Its officers are: President, Henry Hewitt, Jr., Tacoma, Wash.; Vice President, J. H. Scott, Tacoma, Wash., and General Superintendent, J. T. Lee, Wilkeson, Wash.

The present operations are confined to seams known as Nos. 1, 2, 3 and Southeast and East No. 7, all of which produce a high grade coking coal. The main opening is by a water level tunnel and the present workings are all above water level. This mine was formerly worked by chutes and pillars, but has recently changed to a breast and pillar system. Breasts are driven 15 feet wide, leaving pillars from 30 to 40 feet wide, with crosscuts from 40 to 50 feet apart. All the coal produced is washed by Forrester washers. The haulage is by small steam locomotives except for inside gathering, where mules are being used. Ventilation is furnished by a 10 foot Capel fan, run by a 12x14 high speed engine.

This mine is the largest coke producer in the state, having 100 coke ovens of the Beehive type in constant operation. During the first nine months of the present year 67,700 tons of coal and 30,074 tons of coke have been produced.

OCCIDENTAL MINES.

THE OCCIDENTAL MINES, P. Gibbon, proprietor, are located near Palmer, in King county, and are known as Nos. 1 and 2.

No. 1 is a slope sunk to a depth of 400 feet on the No. 3 seam. The seam is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in thickness and dips about 45 degrees. The breast and pillar system is used in mining the coal.

No. 2 is a slope on what is thought by the owners to be the

McKay seam of the Franklin-Black Diamond field. It is 6 feet in thickness and dips from 25 to 35 degrees.

Mule haulage is used under ground and steam hoisting engines on the two slopes. The mines are ventilated by 6 foot Exter fans. Combined output of the two mines is 150 tons per day.

TREMONT COAL AND COKE COMPANY.

THE TREMONT COAL AND COKE COMPANY, formerly the Gale Creek Coal Mining Company, operates the Tremont mine at Wilkeson, Pierce county. Its officers are: President, R. S. Loring, Boston, Mass., and Manager, Otis D. Swain, Seattle, Wash.

It is operated through a slope on seam No. 2. Slope has been sunk to three levels, the first two of which are worked out, the third being developed. The breast and pillar system of mining is practiced. Mules are used for gangway haulage, and a steam hoist on the slope. Ventilation is supplied by two 6 foot Buffalo fans. Output has averaged 85 tons per day during the year.

A rock tunnel is also being driven in this mine to tap what is known as the Queen Seam, but no coal has as yet been produced from that source.

CEDAR MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY.

CEDAR MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY operates the Cedar Mountain mine in King county. Its officers are: President, Jno. T. Campion, Seattle, Wash., and Manager, T. B. Corey, Seattle, Wash.

This mine was shut down in June of the present year and has not operated since that time. It was operated by a tunnel and an underground slope. Seam is about 7 feet in thickness, dips south at an angle of 15 degrees and was worked on the breast and pillar system. Gangway haulage was by mules and an electric hoist was used on the underground slope. During the 100 days operated 17,500 tons of coal were produced.

CARBON COAL COMPANY.

THE CARBON COAL COMPANY operates a mine near Cumberland, in King county. Its officers are: President, M. McDougal, Vancouver, B. C.; Manager, Fred Nolte, Cumberland, Wash., and General Foreman, Richard Williams, Cumberland, Wash. The mine is operated through a water level gangway. Coal is 4 feet in thickness and worked on the breast and pillar system. Haulage is by mules. Output about 75 tons a day.

SUMMIT COAL MINING COMPANY.

THE SUMMIT COAL MINING COMPANY operates the Summit mine near CleElum, Kittitas county. Its officers are: President, R. J. Linden, Portland, Ore., and Robert Simpson and D. P. Boothe, of CleElum, Superintendent and Engineer, respectively.

A seam $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in thickness is being operated through a water level tunnel. The coal is mined on the room and pillar system.

Inside haulage is by mules and surface haulage to the N. P. railway, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, is on a steam tram road. Workings are ventilated by a 6 foot Buffalo fan.

Average output for the year was about 70 tons per day.

WILSON COAL MINING COMPANY.

THE WILSON COAL COMPANY operates the Wilson mine at Kopiah, Lewis county. Its officers are: President, L. E. Kirkpatrick, Seattle, Wash.; General Manager, R. A. Wilson, Kopiah, Wash.; Superintendent, J. A. Williams, Kopiah, Wash.

This mine has but recently been opened, its first regular output being in April of the present year. Two slopes and a water level drift have been driven, developing three seams, Nos. 1, 6 and 8. The slope on No. 8 is down to a depth of 500 feet and the first level is being rapidly developed northward. Slope on No. 6 was abandoned at the first level owing to a decrease in the quality of the coal and drift on No. 1 is idle until the completion of the washing plant, which is now being installed. The gravity plane system of mining is being tested, the final system

to depend upon what is found to best suit the ground. No permanent haulage system has as yet been installed. Workings at No. 8 slope are ventilated by an Exter force fan. Present output, 150 tons per day.

PACIFIC COAL & OIL COMPANY.

THE PACIFIC COAL & OIL COMPANY operates the Snell mine near Wilkeson in Pierce county. Its officers are: President, W. D. C. Spike, Tacoma, Wash., and Superintendent, Evan Lewis, Wilkeson, Wash.

Operation is through a slope on a $2\frac{1}{2}$ foot seam. Slope has been developed to the second level and is on an average dip of 65 degrees. Coal worked on the chute and pillar system. Four thousand four hundred and eight tons of coal were produced in the last nine months.

EVANS CREEK COAL AND COKE COMPANY.

THE EVANS CREEK COAL AND COKE COMPANY, formerly the Western Iron Coal and Coke Company, operating the Montezuma mine near Fairfax, Pierce county. The officers are: President, Frank W. Hale, Tacoma, Wash.; General Superintendent, J. W. Walter, Tacoma, Wash.; Engineer, S. L. Wood, San Diego, Cal., and Superintendent, C. H. Thompson, Fairfax, Wash.

Two seams are being developed by a water level tunnel. One seam is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in thickness, the other 8 feet, only 4 feet of which is mined. The coal is mined through chutes driven 40 feet apart and at an angle of 40 degrees across the pitch, and cross-cuts every 40 feet.

Electric motors are used in underground haulage, and ventilation is supplied by an 11 foot exhaust fan. The outside equipment includes a Forrester washing plant and 25 coke ovens of the Beehive type.

Though the past year has been principally development work, 3,023 tons of coal and 1,802 tons of coke were produced.

LIST OF OPERATORS—GIVING ADDRESS, NUMBER OF MINES, SHIPPING FACILITIES AND MARKET.

Corporation, Firm or Individual.	Address.	Shipping Facilities.	Principal Market.
Northwestern Improvement Co. (9 mines)	Tacoma, Washington	Northern Pacific Railway	Northern Pacific Railway.
The Pacific Coast Co. (7 mines)	Seattle, "	Columbia & Puget Sound R. R.	Puget Sound points.
" " (Burnett)	" "	Northern Pacific Railway	Seattle especially.
Carbon Hill Coal Co. (3 mines)	Carbonado, "	" "	Washington and Oregon.
Seattle Electric Co.	Renton, "	N. P. Ry. and Puget Sound Electric	Seattle.
Wilkeson Coal & Coke Co.	Wilkeson and Tacoma	Northern Pacific Railway	Washington and Oregon.
Occidental Mines, P. Gibbon, Prop.	Renton and Palmer, Wn.	" "	Portland, Seattle and East Wash.
Tremont Coal & Coke Co.	Wilkeson, Washington.	" "	Tacoma and Seattle.
Cedar Mountain Coal Co.	Cedar Mountain, "	Columbia & Puget Sound R. R.	Seattle.
Fairfax Mines (formerly W. A. Co.) (2 mines)	Fairfax, "	Northern Pacific Railway	Tacoma smelter.
Carbon Coal Co.	Cumbarland, "	" "	Portland, Tacoma and Seattle.
Summit Coal Mining Co.	C'e Elum and Portland.	" "	Washington, Oregon and Idaho.
Wilson Coal Company	Kopiah and Seattle.	" "	Portland to Tacoma.
Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Co. (3 mines)	Seattle, Washington	C. & P. S. R. R., Puget Sound Elec.	Used by the operator.
W. M. Ludd Mine.	Mineral, "	Tacoma Eastern Railroad Co.	Tacoma Eastern Railroad Co.
Pacific Coal & Oil Co.	Tacoma, "	Northern Pacific Railway	Pacific Coast points.
Evans Creek Coal & Coke Co. (formerly the	Seattle, "	" "	Alaska.
Montezuma Mine)	Centralia, "	" "	Centralia and Chehalis.
W. G. Gibson Mine.	Seattle, "	" "	Washington and Oregon.
Cannel Coal Co.	Roslyn, "	" "	Eastern Washington.
Brown and McKay Mine.	Tenino, "	" "	Portland and Spokane.
Gr. at Western Coal Development & Mining Co.	Roslyn, "	" "	No shipments during year.
Roslyn-Cascade Coal Co.	Roslyn, "	" "	" " " "
Smith & McLarin Mine	Centralia, "	" "	" " " "
Masbell Coal & Coke Co.	Tacoma, "	Tacoma Eastern Railroad Co.	" " " "
Snoqualmie Coal & Coke Co.	Snoqualmie, "	Northern Pacific Railway	Not operating.
Issaquah Coal Co.	Issaquah, "	" "	" " " "
Vesuvius Coal Co.	Tacoma, "	Columbia & Puget Sound R. R.	" " " "
Marion Howell Mine.	Seattle, "	Northern Pacific Railway	" " " "
	Centralia, "		

FATAL ACCIDENTS NINE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1906.

February 15th.—Great Western Coal Development & Mining Company, Tenino; Moses Constantely, single, occupation miner. Was killed at face of main entry, by fall of rock from roof. Constantely and his partner, Andrew Nelson, after removing some rock that had fallen during the night, and putting a cog on the left side of the gangway, began to remove some coal before putting the cog on the right side. Constantely tried to remove the rock but was unable to do so. They then loaded out the coal and put in the cog, but did not wedge it. This was about lunch time. At one o'clock they returned to their work and while Constantely was wedging timbers, the rock fell, killing him almost instantly.

March 23d.—Carbon Hill Coal Company, Carbonado; Joseph Rosatti, single, age 27, occupation cager. Was killed in Mine No. 1. This accident was caused by the breaking of the cable rope (inside of the cone) letting the cars down the slope. Rosatti was at the bottom of the slope directly in front of the cars when they reached the bottom, and was struck and instantly killed.

March 29th.—Northwestern Improvement Company, Roslyn; Paul Galinsky, single, age 25, occupation miner. Galinsky was working at the New Dip mine, 1st counter, west entry. There was a loose piece of cap-rock at the face of his working place and he went under it to get some coal to finish loading his car, when the cap-rock gave way and fell, crushing his face down against the coal and inflicting injuries from which he died.

April 13th.—Northwestern Improvement Company, CleElum; Martin Nelson, married, age 63, occupation trackman, was killed in No. 2 mine, 3rd level east, room 42. As Nelson was passing room 42, a car, which the men in said room had neglected to couple the rope on, came down and caught him, crush-

ing him against the low side of the entry. He died of the injuries.

April 28th.—Pacific Coast Company, Black Diamond; Antone Cetaris, single, age 23, occupation miner, was killed at Morgan slope. Cetaris was climbing into a mine car when his face struck against the trolley wire. The current of electricity knocked him into the car and he did not recover from the shock.

May 2nd.—Northwestern Improvement Company, Roslyn; Chas. Erio, single, age 55, occupation miner, was killed in room No. 7, 3rd battery, 10th level west, Mine No. 4. His death was caused by a rock falling from top and striking him on back of head, fracturing his skull.

May 29th.—The Pacific Coast Company, Lawson mine, McKay; Haywood Milley, single, age 22, occupation miner, was killed in No. 42 timberway, 4th level. Milley rode down incline on timber truck, contrary to the rules of mine. The truck ran wild, throwing him against the timber and fracturing his skull.

June 10th.—Northwestern Improvement Company, Melmont; Robert Luoma, married, age 27, occupation miner, was killed in No. 3 slope. Luoma and his partner were repairing slope on night shift. They went up the slope to get some timber and while there the pump down below ran out of water. There was a switch near him with which to shut off the power to the pump, but Luoma evidently forgot about it, and got in the skip to go down and shut it off. His partner after waiting some time for his return, pulled the switch which stopped the pump, and went down to look for him. He found him lying dead in the slope. He had evidently taken sick or fainted and had fallen from the skip.

July 24th.—The Pacific Coast Company, Mine No. 1, Franklin; Herman Wicks, married, age 31, employed as a miner, was killed in the No. 1 gangway where he was at work. Wicks was trimming coal from the upper side of the gangway, making room for a set of timbers, when the coal fell on him, killing him almost instantly.

August 28th.—Northwestern Improvement Company, Roslyn; Mat Bueaynotts, single, age 26, employed as a miner,

received injuries from which he died on September 7th. He and two partners were sinking No. 1 slope, Mine No. 4; they were at work at the face of the slope when the draw bar broke on a car that was being hoisted from the level above, letting the two full and three empty cars come back, crushing him, and also injuring his two partners.

September 25th.—Carbon Hill Coal Company, Carbonado; John Jenkins, single, employed as a miner, was killed in Mine No. 1 by being caught and squeezed in a crosscut in which he was working. It was the most peculiar accident that has ever come to my notice. Jenkins and his partner, John Reese, were at work reopening or enlarging a crosscut, and had completed all but about six feet of it when they concluded to stop for lunch. Jenkins started to crawl through the uncompleted part of the crosscut to where Reese was, when there suddenly occurred what is known as a bump, which squeezed him between the coal and roof with the above result.

September 26th.—The Pacific Coast Company, Morgan Slope Mine, Black Diamond; Emil Metzler, single, age 15, and employed as a trapper, was killed by a car on the main slope. The men were being hoisted to the surface in man-cars, and Metzler was sitting on the first seat of the upper car, (the seat nearest the cable) and when about forty feet from the top he started to get ready to jump off. In so doing his foot slipped off the bumper and he fell under the car.

September 28th.—The Pacific Coast Company, Mine No. 14, Black Diamond; Joe Fontano, married, age 30, employed as bottom cager, received injuries from which he died two days later. Fontano was working at the seventh level. Water was being hoisted from the eighth level in a water car and he went down to see how much more water there was to be hoisted and in riding back up from the eighth level he was in some manner thrown from the car and was found between the car and timber on the side of the track. His trip to the eighth level was unnecessary as the bottom man would as usual have given him the signal when to take the car off.

NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS NINE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1906.

January 5th.—Northwestern Improvement Company, Roslyn; Mike Tomage, occupation miner. Simple fracture of lower third of left femur, caused by fall of cap-rock.

January 11th.—Carbon Hill Coal Company, Carbonado; Nat Salo, occupation miner. Slightly burned about face and hands by gas.

January 19th.—Occidental Mine No. 2, Palmer; Frank Carson, occupation miner. Face and hands burned by gas.

January 22nd.—South Prairie Coal Company, Burnett; Robert Blakely, occupation miner. Back injured by fall of rock from roof.

January 27th.—Wilkeson Coal & Coke Company, Wilkeson; Wm. Abraham (not employed by company.) He was standing by a locomotive at foot of incline conversing with engineer, when the car, which top-man had failed to hook cable onto, came down, crushing his left leg in such a manner as to make amputation necessary.

January 27th.—Wilkeson Coal & Coke Company, Wilkeson; Mike Boli, occupation timber packer. He was running timber down chute and after signaling the man above for more timber, in some unknown manner he stepped into the chute, a timber striking him and fracturing his skull at base of brain.

January 27th.—Wilkeson Coal & Coke Company, Wilkeson; E. O. Peterson, occupation miner. Fell down chute; injured about head and received general shaking up.

February 13th.—Carbon Hill Coal Company, Carbonado; Chas. Raisenen, occupation buckler. Fracture of ankle, caused by fall of coal from the rib.

February 2nd.—Snoqualmie Coal & Coke Company, Snoqualmie; C. J. Oleson, occupation driver. Caught between cars, causing fracture of rib and bruises.

February 7th.—Summit Coal Company, CleElum; A. Clinton, occupation miner. Left arm and one rib broken by fall of cap-rock.

February 20th.—Seattle Electric Company, Renton; Thomas Faulls, occupation miner. Back injured by fall of rock from roof.

February 20th.—Seattle Electric Company, Renton; Wm. Dinning, occupation miner. Jaw badly fractured by fall of top-rock.

March 1st.—Seattle Electric Company, Renton; Geo. C. Storey, occupation miner. While putting up props, he accidentally left one across the track. This threw the car off, and against his foot, breaking the small bones.

March 6th.—Pacific Coast Company, Mine No. 14, Black Diamond; Frank Bussey, occupation miner. Shoulder and arm bruised and left ankle sprained by fall of rock from roof.

March 12th.—Cedar Mountain Coal Company, Cedar Mountain; John Irange, occupation miner. He was squeezed between car and post and four ribs fractured.

March 23d.—Carbon Hill Coal Company, Carbonado; Eddie Davies, occupation brakeman. Elbow dislocated and three ribs broken. He was injured through breaking of cable which caused two cars to run back down slope, one of which struck him.

March 30th.—Northwestern Improvement Company, Roslyn; John Burno, occupation miner. Leg broken by fall of coal.

March 30th.—Northwestern Improvement Company, CleElum; Joe Combi, occupation miner. Four toes of right foot cut off. He and his partner were putting track in their room when a slab of rock fell on his foot with above result.

April 4th.—Tremont Coal & Coke Company, Wilkeson; Stantly Smith, occupation miner. Simple fracture of meta tarsal bones of right foot.

April 6th.—Pacific Coast Company, Mine No. 14, Black Diamond; R. Mitchell, occupation miner. Hans, face and back burned by explosion of gas.

April 9th.—Northwestern Improvement Company, Melmont; Jacob Koskila, occupation miner. Thumb crushed between prop and falling rock.

April 21st.—Northwestern Improvement Company, Roslyn; A. L. Swanson, occupation miner. Leg broken, caused by fall of cap-rock.

April 23rd.—Western Iron Coal & Coke Company, Fairfax; Noah Coundely, occupation miner. He was driving chute and had cut up past a nigger-head, which, in being removed, broke and fell, rolling on his leg and breaking it above the knee.

April 8th.—Northwestern Improvement Company, Roslyn, Sloan Freeman, occupation miner. Caught by fall of cap-rock while mining off a shot, and left arm and leg broken and right shoulder dislocated.

May 2nd.—Northwestern Improvement Company, Roslyn; Joe Fank, occupation miner. Right leg broken. Fank and partner had set a new wheel post. The first car they tried to lower pulled out the post and Fank's leg was caught between the rope and post.

May 28th.—Tremont Coal & Coke Company, Wilkeson; Tom Zedek, occupation miner. Right clavicle broken by fall of cap-rock.

May 28th.—Northwestern Improvement Company, CleElum; A. Rovida, occupation miner. Caught between car and coal and clavicle broken.

June 1st.—South Prairie Coal Company, Burnett; Gus Erickson, occupation miner. Left fibula broken by fall of rock.

June 9th.—Northwestern Improvement Company, Melmont; Joe Zedek, occupation miner. One rib fractured by a rock falling from skip.

June 11th.—W. M. Ladd Mine, Mineral; Pete Peterson, occupation miner. Slightly burned by gas.

June 16th.—Northwestern Improvement Company, Roslyn; Joseph Millerich, occupation miner. Small bone in right foot broken by fall of coal.

June 19th.—Northwestern Improvement Company, Roslyn; Andy Tote, occupation miner. Leg and back injured by fall of cap-rock.

July 2nd.—Northwestern Improvement Company, CleElum; W. A. Aird, occupation surveyor. Caught between car and timber on main entry and right leg broken.

July 9th.—Tremont Coal & Coke Company, Wilkeson; John Carlo, occupation miner. Bruised on back and ribs by fall of coal.

July 9th.—South Prairie Coal Company, Burnett; Sam Gilovich, occupation driver. Caught between car and timbers and pelvis bone fractured.

July 18th.—Tremont Coal & Coke Company, Wilkeson; Chas. Johnson, occupation miner. He struck his arm against a collar while riding up the slope, causing a fracture of right radius.

July 19th.—Northwestern Improvement Company, Roslyn; W. C. Begly, occupation miner. Caught between car and timber, and clavicle fractured.

July 21st.—Tremont Coal & Coke Company, Wilkeson; Paul Meleski, occupation miner. Knocked down chute by fall of rock, and bruised about head, limbs and back.

July 24th.—Pacific Coast Company, Gem Mine, Franklin; Vincent Antimbroski, occupation miner. Clavicle broken by fall of boney from roof.

July 25th.—Northwestern Improvement Company, Roslyn; Phillip Guibisic, occupation miner. Leg broken by fall of cap-rock.

July 27th.—Tremont Coal & Coke Company, Wilkeson; Pat Shields, occupation miner. Severe contusion of left thigh and fracture of left tibia near knee joint.

July 27th.—Fairfax Mine, Fairfax; John K. Morrison, occupation miner. Compound fracture of right arm, caused by falling down chute.

July 27th.—Pacific Coast Company, Lawson Mine, McKay; Chas. Gallagher, occupation timber framer. Middle finger of

left hand cut by axe. The wound became infected, necessitating amputation of the finger.

July 31st.—Northwestern Improvement Company, Roslyn; Frank Bennett, occupation miner. Bruised across back and right knee badly twisted, caused by fall of rock.

August 20th.—South Prairie Coal Company, Burnett; Joe Gaidos, occupation miner. Severe scalp wound, caused by falling down chute.

August 22nd.—Northwestern Improvement Company, Clealum; Peter Guyliemino, occupation miner. Right clavicle broken and scalp wound above forehead. Guyliemine had had lighted two shots, one of which did not go off, so he went back to investigate and was caught by explosion of second shot.

August 28th.—Northwestern Improvement Company, Roslyn; Geo. Sepich, occupation miner. Fracture of right thigh and depressed fracture of skull. This accident was caused by breaking of draw bar, thereby letting two loaded and three empty cars run down the slope, striking Sepich, who was working at the bottom, with above result. (This is the same accident in which Mat Bueaynotts was fatally injured, as noted in the fatal accidents).

August 28th.—Northwestern Improvement Company, Roslyn; Joe Matie, occupation miner. Fracture of right ankle. Matie was injured in the same manner as Geo. Sepich with whom he was working when the accident occurred.

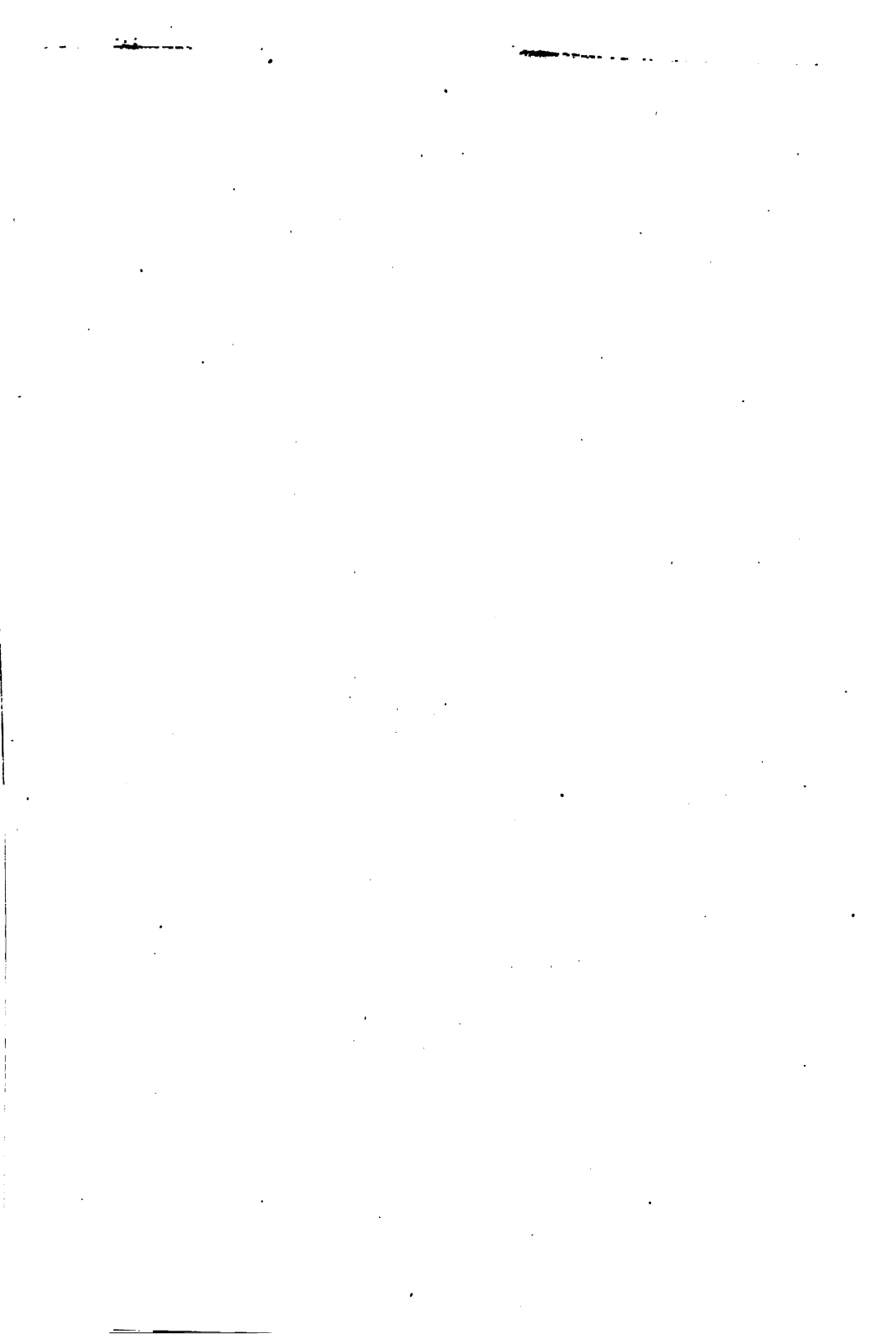
August 28th.—Northwestern Improvement Company, Clealum; Kelso Kermeen, occupation driver. Kermeen was uncoupling cars when his right arm was caught between the roof and some lagging that he had in the car, fracturing the radius.

September 4th. — Northwestern Improvement Company, Ravensdale; Jack Olivett, occupation miner. Right leg broken above the ankle, caused by car running against his leg.

September 6th. — Northwestern Improvement Company, Ravensdale; Frank Arks, occupation buckler. Bones in foot broken by being caught between car bumpers.







September 7th.—Pacific Coast Company, Morgan Slope, Black Diamond; Bonoosi Leviji, occupation loader. Squeezed between car and chute and body bruised.

September 14th.—Pacific Coast Company, Gem Mine, Franklin; Mike Memsick, occupation miner. Caught between car and chute and right arm broken.

September 7th.—W. M. Ladd Mine, Mineral; Robt. Blakely, occupation miner. Burned about face and hands by explosion of gas.

September 14th.—Occidental Mine, Palmer; Balfeh Binknovitch, occupation miner. Slightly burned about face and hands by explosion of gas.

September 15th.—Pacific Coast Company, Morgan Slope, Black Diamond; Peter Fostoversnik, occupation loader. Two fingers of left hand crushed under wheel of car.

September 21st.—Northwestern Improvement Company, Roslyn; Paul Kauzlarich, occupation miner. Squeezed between timber and roof, causing compound fracture of both bones of right arm.

September 27th.—Seattle Electric Company, Renton; Ora Hilliker, occupation engineer. Hilliker was renewing an electric fuse, when his body came in contact with the live wire, causing a short circuit. His eyes were burned by flash of the fuse.

**NEW EQUIPMENT AND DEVELOPMENT WORK
NINE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1906.**

Northwestern Improvement Company—Roslyn Mines. A new mine known as No. 6 is being developed and No. 3 at Ronald is in progress of re-opening. Eighteen thousand six hundred and forty-nine feet of gangway have been driven and 1,183 feet of slope sunk. No additional equipment installed during the nine months reported.

Northwestern Improvement Company—CleElum Mines. An extension of Mine No. 2 is being developed and a new mine to be known as No. 7 is being opened. Eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-one feet of gangway was driven and 418 feet of slope sunk. No additional equipment was installed.

Northwestern Improvement Company — Ravensdale Mines. McKay Slope and Ravensdale Slope are each being extended to the second levels. Three thousand three hundred and ten feet of gangway and 700 feet of slope was driven. No new equipment installed.

Northwestern Improvement Company — Melmont Mine. Slope on No. 3 seam is being extended to the second level. One thousand feet of gangway and 500 feet of slope was driven. No new equipment installed.

The Pacific Coast Company—Morgan's Slope Mine. A development slope was sunk from the fifth to sixth levels. One thousand one hundred and seventy feet of gangway and 570 feet of slope driven. Equipment installed: Additional 200 k. w. power plant, one first motion double 26x48 hoisting engine, and four 40 horsepower Jeffrey electric hauling motors.

The Pacific Coast Company—Newcastle Mines. A main hoisting slope was started to develop the coal field below water level. Six hundred and seventy-three feet of gangway and 415 feet of

slope were driven, and three 40 horsepower Jeffrey electric hauling motors were installed.

The Pacific Coast Company—No. 14 Mine. Electric slope was extended to the eighth level. Six hundred and eighty-five feet of gangway and 481 feet of slope was driven and three 40 horsepower Jeffrey electric hauling motors installed.

The Pacific Coast Company—Lawson Mine. The main slope was extended from the fifth to sixth levels. One thousand seven hundred feet of gangways and 336 feet of slope was driven, and a 100 k. w. power plant partly installed.

The Pacific Coast Company—No. 1 Mine. No new equipment installed. Six hundred feet of gangway driven.

The Pacific Coast Company—Gem Mine. One thousand two hundred and ninety-two feet of gangway driven.

The Pacific Coast Company—Mine No. 7. Five hundred feet of gangway driven.

The Pacific Coast Company—Burnett Mine. One thousand three hundred and seventy-one feet of gangway was driven and a 100 k. w. electric power plant installed.

The Carbon Hill Coal Company—Carbonado Mines. No new equipment was installed. Three thousand four hundred and fifty-four feet of gangway and 850 feet of rock tunnel was driven.

The Seattle Electric Company—Renton Mine. Three thousand two hundred feet of gangway and 1,000 feet of slope driven. No new equipment installed.

The Wilkeson Coal & Coke Company—Wilkeson Mine. One thousand four hundred and fifty-five feet of gangway driven.

The Occidental Mines, P. Gibbon—Palmer. One thousand one hundred feet of gangway and 200 feet of slope driven, and two boilers and a Fairbanks-Morse pump installed.

The Tremont Coal & Coke Company—Wilkeson. A rock tunnel is being driven to open the Queen seam. One thousand one hundred feet of gangway and 40 feet of slope driven, and an 85 horsepower Atlas boiler installed.

The Cedar Mountain Coal Company—Cedar Mountain. One thousand feet of gangway and 30 feet of slope driven.

The Carbon Coal Company—Cumberland. Four hundred and twenty-five feet of gangway driven.

The Summit Coal Mining Company—CleElum. One thousand two hundred and seventy-eight feet of gangway was driven and a new fan installed.

The Wilson Coal Company—Kopiah. A new slope was sunk to the first level on No. 8 seam and it is now being extended to the second level. Nine hundred and fifty feet of gangway and 425 feet of slope was driven, and the following equipment installed: One 60 horsepower Flory hoisting engine, two 60 horsepower boilers, one Fairbanks-Morse pump, one Exter fan (capacity 60,000 cubic feet per minute), one Schief trough washer, and a 10 k. w. electric lighting plant.

The Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Company—Taylor. Two thousand two hundred and forty feet of gangway driven.

The Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Company—Renton. Electric lights installed on the bunkers and in the mine. Four hundred and seven feet of gangway and 166 feet of rock tunnel driven, and two ventilating fans installed.

The Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Company—Kummer. Sixty feet of gangway driven.

W. M. Ladd Mine—Mineral. A rock tunnel is being driven from the present workings to tap the No. 3 seam. One thousand four hundred feet of gangway was driven and the following equipment installed: One 24 inch Risdon water motor to operate a 50 inch fan, one 30 horsepower boiler, one 14 horsepower upright engine, one 80 horsepower engine with 90 horsepower boiler and a 400 ton capacity washing plant.

The Pacific Coal & Oil Company—Wilkeson. Seven hundred and twenty feet of gangway driven.

The Evans Creek Coal & Coke Company—Fairfax. Two hundred and thirty-four feet of rock tunnel was driven and a new fan and washing plant is being installed.

The W. G. Gibson Mine.—Centralia. Seventy-five feet of gangway and 35 feet of rock tunnel driven.

The Cannel Coal Company—Palmer. One hundred and fifty feet of gangway driven.

The Mashell Coal & Coke Company—Ashford. Five hundred and fifty feet of rock tunnel driven.

The Snoqualmie Coal & Coke Company—Snoqualmie. One thousand and sixty feet of gangway driven and a washing plant and 50 coke oven installed.

TABLE OF WAGES.

The following table shows the average daily pay for the different classes of work:

OUTSIDE EMPLOYEES.

Foreman	\$3.00 to \$4.20
Engineers	2.40 to 3.50
Firemen	2.15 to 3.00
Firemen helpers	1.70 to 2.35
Cagers	2.00 to 3.00
Dumpers	2.00 to 2.75
Screeners	1.20 to 2.35
Screen boys	1.00 to 2.00
Coal Inspector	2.00 to 2.75
Couplers	1.20 to 2.35
Car loaders	2.35
Oilers	1.00 to 2.35
Timber framers	2.50 to 2.75
Choppers	2.25 to 3.00
Teamsters	2.00 to 2.75
Laborers	2.00 to 2.35
Watchmen	2.50
Stablemen	2.20 to 2.50
Weighmen	2.75 to 3.00
Carpenters	2.50 to 4.00
Carpenter helpers	2.00 to 3.00
Blacksmiths	2.50 to 4.00
Blacksmith helpers	2.00 to 3.00
Machinists	3.00 to 5.00
Machinist's helpers	1.50 to 3.00
Electrician	3.00 to 5.00

INSIDE EMPLOYEES.

Foreman	\$3.00 to \$4.17
Fire boss	3.00 to 3.50
Shot lighters	3.00
Driver boss	2.70 to 3.00
Drivers	2.20 to 2.75
Trip riders	2.50 to 2.85
Starters	1.50 to 2.75
Buckers	1.50 to 2.35
Timber packers	2.15 to 2.50
Timbermen	2.75 to 3.20
Timbermen helpers	2.00 to 2.50
Trackmen	2.75 to 3.25
Trackmen helpers	2.15 to 2.50
Stablemen	1.50 to 2.50
Machinemen	3.00 to 3.50
Motormen	2.25 to 2.50
Trappers	1.20 to 2.20
Cagers	2.50 to 3.00
Cager helpers	2.50 to 2.75
Pumpmen	2.25 to 2.67
Engineers	2.75 to 3.00
Switchmen	2.50
Spraggers	1.50
Laborers	2.00 to 2.50
Miners	2.75 to 3.50
Miners' Helpers	2.50

Miners working contract work earn from \$2.50 to \$6.00 per day.

IN CONCLUSION.

I would call your attention to a seeming discrepancy in one of the mining laws in force in this state, namely: Paragraph 112, page 42 of the Labor Laws of the State of Washington, compiled by the Bureau of Labor in 1903:

112. SIGNALS—CAGES, HOW TO BE FURNISHED.

The owner, agent, or operator of every coal mine operated by shaft or slope shall provide suitable means of signalling between the bottom and top thereof, subject to the approval of the mine inspector, and shall also provide safe means of hoisting and lowering persons in a cage covered with boiler iron, so as to keep safe as far as possible persons descending into or ascending out of such shaft, and such cage shall be furnished with guides to conduct it through such shaft, with a sufficient brake on every drum to prevent accident in case of the giving out or breaking of the machinery, and such cage shall be furnished with safety catches (to be approved by the mine inspector), intended and provided as far as possible to prevent the consequences of cable breaking or the loosening or disconnecting of the machinery, and no props or rails shall be lowered in a cage while men are descending into or ascending out of said mine: Provided, That the provisions relating to covering cages with boiler iron shall not apply to coal mines less than one hundred (100) feet in depth.

The use of cages is exclusively in shafts and the regulation as to covering, safety catches, etc., could not be applied to the cars used in slopes, the system being an entirely different one. I would respectfully suggest the following changes:

In the second provision— * * * and shall *in shafts* provide safe means of hoisting and lowering persons in a cage, etc.

At the conclusion— * * * shall not apply to coal mines less than one hundred (100) feet in depth *or to slopes*.

TABLE SHOWING LIST OF WASHINGTON COALS WITH RESULTS OF ANALYSIS AND HEATING VALUES DETERMINED BY EDWARD H. YOUNG, WASHINGTON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND SCHOOL OF SCIENCE, PULLMAN, WASHINGTON.

	PROXIMATE ANALYSIS.				ULTIMATE ANALYSIS.				Cal. value calculated from analysis.....	Direct Cal. Reading..	Heating value determined by reduction of lithage.....
	Moisture.....	Ash.....	Vol. Com. M....	Fixed Carbon..	Hydrogen.....	Ash.....	Sulphur.....	Oxygen.....			
Mine No. 2, Black Diamond.....	4.10	4.27	40.90	50.73	6.60	4.27	.76	20.00	6,596.69	6,790.2	5,886.3
Morgan Slope, Black Diamond.....	4.32	2.69	43.18	49.81	71.27	2.69	.47	20.60	6,964.81	7,080.2	6,248.98
Mine No. 14, Black Diamond.....	6.28	2.20	41.22	50.80	72.20	2.20	.89	18.82	7,279.53	7,299.3	6,460.82
Shaft No. 4 Mine, Roslyn.....	1.90	10.50	88.20	49.40	71.99	4.82	.41	12.28	7,004.13	7,100.4	6,536.42
Cie-Elum Opening, Roslyn.....	6.34	7.50	87.86	48.80	72.17	5.88	.75	21.46	5,992.96	7,051.3	6,440.31
New Dip No. 2 mine, Roslyn.....	2.08	10.63	88.21	49.09	71.19	5.80	.45	12.44	7,068.60	7,188.8	6,562.83
Davis Mine, Claquato.....	1.21	18.10	8.39	72.80	76.69	3.48	.88	18.10	7,483.87	7,530.1	6,891.11
Renton Co-operative Coal Co., No. 2 Vein.....	10.02	3.88	88.18	47.92	71.71	6.69	.53	17.19	7,293.09	7,272.1	6,831.42
Renton Co-operative Coal Co., No. 1 Vein.....	10.31	10.65	87.89	41.15	68.19	6.01	.47	12.68	7,068.45	7,190.6	6,842.21
Occidental, Renton, No. 1 Vein.....	4.06	4.64	82.78	53.52	72.79	5.84	.64	16.15	7,255.86	7,367.3	.....
Renton Co-operative Coal Co., No. 2 Vein.....	11.34	5.58	87.38	53.60	70.87	5.35	.58	17.47	6,878.67	6,917.2	.....
Occidental, Renton, No. 3 Vein.....	4.60	7.91	87.80	59.69	71.65	4.59	.79	15.86	6,764.11	6,792.2	.....
Occidental, Renton, No. 4 Vein.....	2.50	13.40	84.71	48.38	71.78	4.82	.10	10.01	6,917.92	7,002.2	.....
Occidental, Renton, No. 5 Vein.....	1.51	10.01	89.50	48.96	70.77	4.82	.10	10.01	6,839.82	6,899.6	.....
Occidental, Renton, No. 6 Vein.....	2.02	8.03	87.40	52.55	71.85	5.12	.83	14.32	7,009.08	7,009.9	.....
Occidental, Renton, No. 10 Vein.....	3.00	12.61	87.10	47.29	69.39	6.13	.12	12.61	6,909.33	7,100.2	.....
Green River Coal, per R. Young.....	2.96	4.04	82.81	60.69	78.68	5.12	.04	10.23	7,974.9	7,930.7	.....
Rock Springs, Wyoming.....	6.50	2.07	88.69	52.74	74.46	5.56	.27	17.05	7,263.4	7,371.2	.....
Crows Nest, British Columbia.....	1.88	10.70	25.60	61.82	75.56	4.65	.10	7.70	7,412.9	7,540.9	.....
Lindberg Grocery Co., Tacoma.....	2.43	7.11	83.10	57.37	74.41	4.81	.71	11.11	7,219.65	7,254.3	.....
I. Buchanan, Cie-Elum.....	2.91	6.49	44.79	45.81	71.89	5.80	.69	15.11	7,216.55	7,199.4	.....
N. P. Cars No. 31, 349, etc., Roslyn Coal.....	5.02	17.35	87.00	40.63	64.64	5.18	.17	35.85	6,527.93	6,628.3	.....
Shagit Coal & Coke Co., Coltedale, Wash.....	2.53	8.29	26.67	64.51	79.23	4.46	.89	12.86	7,723.11	7,870.7	.....
Wilkeson Coal & Coke Co., No. 1 Mine.....	6.3	9.73	28.11	61.53	79.84	4.42	.93	8.92	7,801.22	7,710.6	.....
Wilkeson Coal & Coke Co., No. 2 Mine.....	1.02	8.44	26.72	63.82	80.01	4.42	.93	8.92	7,801.22	7,710.6	.....
Wilkeson Coal & Coke Co., No. 3 Mine.....	.53	12.04	25.12	62.42	79.92	2.17	.11	10.99	7,743.38	7,852.4	.....
Wilkeson Coal & Coke Co., No. 7 Mine.....	.42	12.04	25.12	62.42	79.92	2.17	.11	10.99	7,743.38	7,852.4	.....
North One Vein, Carbonado.....	1.34	6.77	85.22	56.67	73.95	4.85	.67	1.43	7,165.62	7,260.5	.....
No. 8 Vein, Carbonado.....	1.16	5.09	85.87	57.88	70.15	5.09	.67	1.43	6,909.01	6,960.3
No. 4 Vein, Carbonado.....	1.02	12.84	87.07	49.12	71.25	5.09	.67	1.43	6,989.9	6,989.9

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